The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.

SENATE:
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
R. A. COLVILLE, City.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
HANS B. HASSON, McCandless.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins.
GEORGE Y. McKEE, North Fayette.

COMMISSIONER:
ARCHIBALD FILLOW, Indiana.

PROTHONOTARY:
JACOB H. WALTER, City.

CORONER:
WILLIAM CLAWSON, City.

POOR DIRECTOR:
ES. H. DAVIS, Sewickley.

A Significant Change.

Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT, a delegate from New York in the Chicago Convention, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Platform Committee:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, AND INSIST ON MAINTAINING THE NATIONAL UNITY, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

When this resolution came back from the Committee it was worded differently. Here it is as reported by the Committee and passed by the Convention:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as [ ] the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people; and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

A glance at the two will show that the resolution was emasculated by striking out the words in Capitals—in other words, the Convention was asked to pledge the party that it "insisted on maintaining the national unity," *"and it refused to do so."* Is it too much to say that a Convention which strikes out a pledge to in ist on maintaining the national unity is by that act, pledged to disunion?

What They Mean to Do.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that on the night of the 16th he went to a M'Clellan meeting addressed by Ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey, and that that gentleman (coming from M'CLELLAN'S own State, observe) declared "that if M'CLELLAN were not elected, he (M'CLELLAN) would come out and place himself at the head of a force that would put him in the Presidential chair, and said, 'we can raise a million of men, without bounty or pay, for that purpose.'" This, we may take it, is a "by authority" utterance, and shows that M'CLELLAN and his friends not only sympathise with and justify rebellion, but also threaten another one should their plans or acts be interfered with. The Philadelphia *Press*, upon this statement of facts, says:

Suppose General M'CLELLAN *should* be guilty of the anomaly of placing himself at the *head* of an army, and suppose that army even numbered a million of men, does anybody suppose that unpleasant consequences would follow? Does anybody suppose that General M'CLELLAN, with ten times a million men, would ever accomplish anything? Possibly he would organize the force, throw up some earthworks, send Fitz John Porter adrift in a balloon, and perhaps attempt to approach Washington by parallels. Further than this, it is unlikely that anything very alarming would occur, and if *this* is what should come to pass, we may look for the denouement about the year 1870.

General Fremont.

The two letters written by Gen. FREMONT, withdrawing from the political canvass, do not add to his reputation. It was a matter of no moment whether he withdrew or not, although he seems to think differently; but, while he might have raised himself in public estimation by withdrawing decently, he has forfeited what little claim he had to public regard by retiring in an ungraceful and ungracious manner, snarling in the most petulant way, and betraying an intense self-conceit. He has, in the course of his life, thrown away many excellent opportunities of ingratiating himself with the people, and he has but added to the number in this instance. He will not let even those who wish to think well of him.

Locking Railroad Cars.

We trust the recent dreadful calamity on the Pennsylvania Railroad will induce the managers of that road, and those of all other roads, to abandon the practice of locking railroad cars. If the foremost passenger car of this ill-fated train had not been locked its occupants might have escaped. It is fearful to think of people locked in a car on fire, beset by panic, unable to escape, and perishing in the flames. Locking cars may be of some advantage to conductors, but it is a practice full of danger to travelers. Let it be reformed altogether.

What Daniel Webster Did Say.

As we have before exposed the Copperhead calumny on Webster's sentiments, it may be well to recall what Daniel Webster did say in his speech at Buffalo, May 22, 1851, one of the last speeches he ever made:

If the South want any concession from me, they won't get it—not a hair's breadth of it. * * * I never would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never, never! The man can't show his face to me, and prove that I ever departed from this doctrine. He would sneak away, or slink away, or hire a Mercenary Heep, that he might say what an apostate from liberty Daniel Webster has become. He knows himself to be a hypocrite and falsifier.

A Seven Mile Shot.

The wrought iron Ames gun was tried at Bridgeport, Conn., last week. Three shots were fired with the following result, as reported in the Bridgeport *Standard*:

The first shot, with a charge of sixteen pounds of powder, the gun elevated at twenty-four and one-fifth degrees, and was sent five and one quarter miles. The second shot, elevated the same, with a charge of twenty pounds of powder, was a "tumbler," and fell short about one and a half miles. The third shot, with a charge of twenty-five pounds of powder, went a distance of 7 1-4 miles in fifty seconds. The shell weighed 107 pounds.

SIGNIFICANT—BUT ALL RIGHT!—On Monday last a squad of rebel prisoners was marched through Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, on their way to their place of detention. Passing under the Lincoln and Johnson flag, they greeted it with hisses and groans; but on reaching the M'Clellan and Pendleton banner they stopped and gave it three hearty enthusiastic cheers. Our "Democratic brethren" ought to have provided for letting this portion of our "present adversaries" vote in November. Probably they would have done so where they had the power, if they had supposed we should have had so many of them in our hands. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Co. have sadly interfered with their calculations.—*N. Y. Times.*

EDITORS GAZETTE:—In reading the address of the National Resident Democratic Committee to the conservatives of the United States, I find that august body of patriots endorsing the conduct of a certain Mr. Reeves, who figured in English politics in the year 1793, by embodying in their address the language of, and approving the acts of the said Mr. Reeves. The National Resident Democratic Committee say: "In the first of these well written papers which the able pen of Mr. Reeves supplied, the end and object of these associations (secret societies, something like the Union Leagues) was clearly defined and explicitly avowed: The *discouragement* and suppression of *seditious* publications (something like our Loco Foco papers) and the supply of cheap books and papers, for the purpose of undeceiving those poor people who had been misled by the infusion of opinions dangerous to their own welfare and that of the State." See Pittsburgh *Post* of the 22d instant. There you have it. These blatant hypocrites denounce Mr. Lincoln for the suppression of disloyal, seditious and incendiary papers, published by traitors, for the express purpose of misleading the people and destroying the State; while they indorse and approve the same acts of Mr. Reeves, of England, in 1793. The National Resident Democratic Committee approve the suppression of radical newspapers in England, because they had a tendency to injure the king, nobility and gentry, while here they howl in agony at the suppression of just such papers for the reasons that their publication benefit the traitors in the North and the aristocratic slaveholders of the South, their Southern masters. RADICAL.

Three Eyes To See It!

We have the assurance of that true man and good orator, the Rev. Dr. J. Breckinridge, that Kentucky will not swallow the Chicago Platform. He mildly calls it a "trick," and modestly designates it as a "cunning swindling thing." In a speech to his neighbors lately, he said: "I reckon you all have seen a little instrument lying on the table in some of your friend's parlors, by which, if you look at a thing, with both eyes at the same time, the thing changes to some other thing. At Chicago they fixed up their platform upon the plan of this fancy instrument. If you look at it with one eye it is one thing—if you look at it with the other eye, it is another thing; but if you look at it with both eyes at once, it is just as it will. So, if you look at M'Clellan or the other, you don't see either M'Clellan or Pendleton, but the one rams into the other, and you only see the Platform. Shut your M'Clellan eye—you don't see the Platform. Shut your Pendleton eye—you don't see the Platform. You have got to look with one eye at M'Clellan, and with the other at Pendleton, in order to see this wonderful platform. Oh! my friends and neighbors, the whole Chicago thing is a cunning swindling trick, that does not suit this latitude, and will not go down. We 'reckon,' as the Doctor says, that it does not suit the latitude of New York either. Kentucky has no monopoly of the love of truth and square dealing. That Platform will not go down in a single Northern or Western State.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The New Peace Commissioner.

His name is Phillip Sheridan, and he made his overtures on Monday in the Valley of Virginia, near Winchester. He is for unconditional peace; his terms are "the Union and the Constitution;" and he does not depend upon "exhausting the resources of statesmanship"—whatever the means. All that is necessary under the plans of this and our other peace commissioners, Grant, Sherman and Farragut, is for the rebels to lay down their arms, return to their homes, obey the laws, respect the rights of American citizens, and acknowledge the Constitution and the laws made under it, as the supreme law of the land.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Pendleton's Votes.

August 2, 1861, Mr. Pendleton voted against the bill "to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt," &c., when it had been amended in the Senate, and was finally passed upon the recommendation of a committee of conference.

April 8, 1862, in a minority of fifteen, including Vallandigham and Vorhees, he voted against the bill to provide internal revenue, to support the Government, and pay the interest on the public debt.

June 28, 1862, Mr. Pendleton, with only ten others, voted against the tax bill.

In spite of these votes, the Democrats ask the soldiers to vote for their candidates!

Another Rebel Privateer.

By the Persia the exciting news comes that a large steamer is reported to have put into Nieuwediep on Saturday, the 3d instant, with French colors flying. Having signaled for a pilot, she had one put on board, and immediately thereafter, she sailed under Prussian colors, for Bremerhaven, the outer port of Bremen. At Bremerhaven the steamer hoisted the Confederate flag. To this report the rumors are added that the vessel still remains at Bremerhaven; that she steams ten miles an hour at half speed; that she is commanded by Semmes; was built at Bordeaux; has three hundred men on board and forty guns—a formidable craft, if the story be true, which is extremely doubtful.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.—This was the day fixed for the commencement of the draft to fill the deficiency of the city. The drawing did not take place, however. We understand that the matter has been postponed until the 29th. This was done upon the assurances that all the men called for by the President of the United States will be furnished by volunteering by that time. There are but four Wards that are deficient, and they are rapidly filling their quotas. From the exertions made in all the Wards it was evident that our citizens were determined to fill the call by voluntary enlistments, and the Government only ordered the draft in those districts in which no efforts were made. The city is still behind upwards of 1,000 men, but this number should easily be raised during the week allowed for the purpose by the Provost Marshal.—*Phila Bulletin.*

THE JOHN BROWN FAMILY.—Mrs. John Brown, widow of him whose soul is marching on, with her son Salmon and his wife and three daughters, have left their home among the Adirondack mountains, where John's body lies mouldering in the dust, together with those of his sons who were shot at Harper's Ferry to seek a new home in California. They undertook the journey by the way of the overland route, taking with them some cattle and Vermont fine-woolled sheep. There is a painful rumor, not yet confirmed, that after leaving Missouri, (it having been ascertained that they were John Brown's family,) they were pursued by guerillas, captured and murdered. The homestead is now occupied by Mrs. Brown's brother.—*Purling's Vt. Tim*

A DEMOCRAT'S OPINION OF M'CLELLAN.—The afternoon of the day on which the news of the nomination of M'Clellan was received at Cincinnati, a prominent member of the Democratic party, and a leading railroad man, who had known General M'Clellan intimately during his residence in that city, was asked if he would support Mac's nomination? His reply did, "Yes, but, should he be elected, he would never be inaugurated." "Why?" asked a dozen voices. "For the reason that he would not be ready on the fourth of March, and its postponement until the fifth would be fatal," was the Democrat's reply.—*Cin. Gazette.*

THE London *Times* is the most malignant enemy of America in Europe. It denounces our cause and has sent men like Mackay hither to misrepresent and belie us. It has assailed our recruities It has covered with ridicule every public man, and has found no means too ignoble or unjust to aid its cause.

The London *Times* is eloquently in favor of McClellan. Is it not fair to judge a man by his friendship?—*Phila. Press.*

WE never could comprehend why M'Clellan was called "Napoleon of the West," and all that sort of thing. But it is now explained in the journal of an officer of the Galena, which we published yesterday, which records that Gen. M'., "being considerably fatigued, went to the cabin for a little nap." He doubtless received his title from these celebrated slumbers.—*N. Y. Trib.*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. HEMEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last by
ELEANOR HEMEN, Executrix,
F. L. HEMEN, Executor,
of Estate of C. Hemen, deceased.
C. F. HEMEN,
WM. HEMEN,
M. O'C. HEMEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. HEMEN & SONS.
C. F. HEMEN,
WM. HEMEN,
M. O'C. HEMEN.
se18:1m

ALLEGHENY WHARF NOTICE.—All persons who are interested are hereby notified that all flats, barges, logs, boatings, etc., etc., lying on the Allegheny Wharf, must be taken away within thirty days, or they will be sold if not claimed within that time.
JAMES ALLEN, Wharfmaster.
se8:tf

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRINITY CHURCH, SIXTH ST.—Will be open for Divine Service on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. se22:2t

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Allegheny City, EXCHANGE HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock sts. Pastor JOSEPH KINCH. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited. se16:1t

LITTLE OIL CREEK.—Books are now open for original subscriptions to the stock of the LITTLE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO., at the office of WARING & KING, 93 Market street. se15:1w

NOTICE—AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the EMPIRE ROCK OIL CO., of Virginia, will be held at the office of E. H. Stotts & Co., on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a. m.
By order of the President.
se22:3t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS' OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH will be held at the office of the Company, No 3? Fifth street, on THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Business of importance to be transacted.
se?3 JAMES M. ALLOTT, Secretary.

PITT TOWNSHIP.—BLOCK COLLIERY COMMITTEES having books are requested to finish their work and return their books and moneys to the undersigned 371 Liberty street, by HURRIAT NOON 22d inst., to enable me to make a final report at a closing meeting to be held at OAKLAND SCHOOL HOUSE, FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
All enrolled men that have not yet contributed, and who do not wish to have their names appear on the BLACK LIST when published, will pay the collectors of their district, or the undersigned, their fair proportion.
W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer
se20

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company, are now open at the office of HUGH McKELVY, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way.
The lands of this Company are located in West Virginia, and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which one hundred and two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes.
The location of this land is said to be amongst the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation.
The Company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the Capital Stock for the purposes of developing said land. One Well is now boring and several others will be put down as soon as possible.
PRESIDENT—JACOB PAINTER.
SECRETARY—E. S. WARD.
TREASURER—SAMUEL MEYER.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh McKelvy,	James Old,
Thomas Little, Jr.,	John Berg, sr.
Jake Hill,	James Wilkins.
James Patten, Jr.,	

se10:1f

CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTH-BEN PENNA. R. W.—The undersigned Commissioners named in an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," hereby give notice that they will open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the said Railway Company on the 14th day of OCTOBER, 1864, at the hour of 9 a. m., on that day, at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in the town of Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and that they will keep said books open according to law.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
WILLIAM S. HAYES,
WILLIAM K. HOUSTON,
GEORGE W. OLIO,
DANIEL WASHABAUGH,
O. W. BARNES,
R. D. BARCKLEY,
C. W. ASHOORN,
D. C. GREEN,
A. K. McCLURE,
WILLIAM McCLELLAND,
J. S. MOET,
Commissioners.
se10:1d

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. will be held at their office, No. 113 South Front street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 3d of October, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of SEVEN DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may then be presented.
se12:3w OTHO LESLIE, Treasurer.

THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
Pitt, 17, 1864.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified, that an election for Three Trustees, to serve for the term of three years, and one Trustee, to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the third day of October, 1864, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.
JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.
se17 d5w

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW YORK, September 6th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held on the FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER, at the office of the Company, No 13 William street, New York, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
JOSIA A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR Secretary. se8:1td

PROF. EDWIN SHERRATT HAS removed to No. 191 Penn street, opposite the St Clair Hotel. Evening classes register on Monday and Thursday. Private lessons at any hour not booked. se13:3w

NE PLUS ULTRA EXTENSION SILVER MOUNTED HOLDERS, with Compositions Gold Pens, Reform Lead Pencils, in case of one dozen each; the boxes are finely finished and polished, so that each article presents a handsome appearance. Price 4 cents at before the war of 1812. Sent by express to any part of the country. The holders are of the most approved and convenient construction; are heavily silver plated, with an extra coat of three lengths. All are engraved, chased or engine turned, and for beauty are not surpassed by any other. One price for the holders and pens, sold in any quantity, as follows:
One Gross.—When open, 6¾ inches in length; closed for the pocket, 3¾ inch in length. Price per dozen, $19 25; retails at $3 each.
Five Dozen.—When open, 6¾ inches in length; closed for the pocket, 3¾ inch in length. Price per dozen, $4 25; retails at $3 each.
Five Dozen.—When open, 6¾ inches in length; closed for the pocket, 3¾ inch in length. Price per dozen, $3 50; retails at $3 each.
Five Dozen.—When open, 6 inches in length; closed for the pocket, 3¾ inch in length. Price per dozen, $3 00; retails at $3 each.
Five Dozen.—When open, 6 inches in length; closed for the pocket, 4¾ inches in length. Price per dozen, $3 50; retails at $3 50 and upwards.
Five Dozen.—When open, 5