The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, of Allegheny.

FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LARIMER, Pitt Township.

FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., of Liberty Township.

FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. V. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless, Kyw'sdle.
ALFRED SLACK, of Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFER, Upper St. Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Chaler Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN MEALY, of Lower St. Clair Tp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
H. L. McCULLEY, of Birmingham.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES GRESS, of Charlers Township.

UNION-STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend who aided in these results, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We also see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for consideration, and every district in the State should be represented.

By order of the Union Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W. BENTLEY, } Secretaries.
WM. KENNEY, }

"PLENTY OF FRESH AIR."

We dissent most emphatically from the New York *Evening Post* in the following views in regard to the late rebels:

"We are republicans; we believe that men are capable in governing themselves; that, inside of a direct and violent resistance of the government, they have a right to think as they please and act as they please; and that so long as they do not pass the limits of order, nobody ought to interfere with their freedom. They may be wrong in many of their notions—they may be full of prejudices, conceits, absurdities and nonsense; they may commit a thousand blunders and run smack in the face of their own best interests; well, we deplore their ignorance, but we leave them to themselves to learn better. We say, give them plenty of free fresh air, put them upon their own responsibilities, let them exercise their own limbs and minds, let them learn to choose between right and wrong from the results of their own experience, and this insane unwholesome condition of things will soon give place to the most vigorous health, to the most rational powers of understanding."

While we are fully believers in the *capability* of men to govern themselves, we know that they do not always do it as they ought. The people of South Carolina were in the full enjoyment of self-government, and had "plenty of fresh air," when they built those forts around Charleston Harbor wherewith to bombard Fort Sumter and dislodge the little national garrison. Technically they had the right to erect these batteries, for in that alone there was no "direct and violent resistance of the government." Nevertheless the fact was patent to the whole country that they were erected with a host le intent, as the event proved. A little wholesome restraint upon the "conceits, absurdities and nonsense" they then were indulging in, if put forth just then, might have both saved them and ourselves from a vast amount of calamity and suffering. They had a little too much "fresh air."

We might go back a little and see how, in the exercise of their self-governing powers, these people with whom we have been fighting used *their* freedom. They bound one entire race, amounting to millions in number, in the most abject bondage; and, if a man had gone among them to expostulate against that great wrong, they would have hanged him. A little stern, wholesome restraint in that matter, if administered in time, would have saved a world of double and anguish. Freedom, indeed! they had so much freedom that there was none left for anybody else, either white or black. They had too much—they abused it, they domineered over us as long as we would stand it, and then made war upon us.

But now we have by the fiercest struggle the world ever witnessed, deprived them of their freedom in a measure. Shall we give it all back again without taking any security for the future—without any guarantees that they will not again abuse it—that they will not, as they did before, so use it as to oppress, degrade and wrong the poor helpless people who are mingled amongst them, and who have claims upon us for protection, claims which are recognized in Heaven and in the conscience of every right-minded man? They abused their liberty most flagrantly when they had it; have they given any evidence whatever that they would not do so again? We hold this to be true, that men who have acted towards their government as these men have acted are not safe depositories of political power, or fit to be restored to citizenship, until they evince by actions—not by words or oaths—that they are changed. And also this: that no men are fit to govern themselves who deliberately, systematically, and by legal enactment, deprive other men of all freedom and every right save such as who is willing to enslave his fellow is fit himself to be a freeman. "Plenty of fresh air" will only make such men more dangerous.

THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE CAR SPIRIT.—After publishing for days to induce the belief of a dissolution of the Cabinet, and finding its predictions came to naught, the Herald now gets up a report of dissensions in that body, which is doubtless about as true as the other. It says that the Cabinet meeting held on Friday was characterized by a good deal of hostility on the part of some its members to the policy of the President. Mr. Johnson is surrounded by a hostile cabal at Washington. In the first place, he has radicals in his Cabinet. Washington is filled with copperheads and radicals—the former few, but mischievous, and the latter in league to obstruct all his measures for reconstruction.

THE FENIANS had a great demonstration in Chicago last Saturday, turning out in military organization and uniform. The speakers were by no means backward in speaking of their resources and designs. Within one year, they said, 100,000 armed men will support the green flag in Ireland, supplied with money and arms from this country.

The Hamilton, Ohio, *Telegraph* says that Sylvester Irwin, the young man who recently killed his father and step-mother, near Darrtown, Butler county, was the leader of the mob who drove the negroes away from Darrtown some time ago.

It is authoritatively announced that the telegraphic wires in the Southern States are over burdened with government business, which has the preference over private dispatches at all times, and that for some time to come the latter can be accommodated only to a limited extent.

TAXING UNITED STATES BONDS.

Not a little dissatisfaction is felt about the supposed injustice of exempting United States bonds from taxation. That such a feeling is entirely unwarranted appears from the reasoning of those who are urging that such securities should bear a tax proportionate to that imposed upon other stocks. The New York *World* takes the lead in advocating this measure, but in so doing exhibits in the clearest language its identity with repudiation.

Congress cannot, of course, repeal the law exempting the bonds from municipal taxation. That body is constitutionally competent to pass such a law, and the government is as much bound by its bad bargains as by its good ones. But the bonds are not by law exempted from *federal* taxation; and a rough equalization is perhaps attainable by this method. The *income* from government bonds is already taxed, and there is no valid objection in principle to laying a tax immediately on the bonds themselves. To just the extent that the people are released from federal taxes their means are increased for paying state and municipal taxes. The exemption of the bonds augments the burden of municipal taxes on other property. Taxing the bonds would diminish the burden of federal taxation which rests upon other property. If the average of local taxation is say, two per cent. on other property than federal bonds it would be equitable for Congress to impose a tax of two per cent. on all the Federal securities owned in the United States, throwing off, at the same time, a sufficient amount of other taxes to leave the public revenues the same. The inequality of local taxation would thus be in some degree remedied by lightening the federal burden. If by this exchange of one form of taxation against another, the same man who pays fifty dollars more of municipal taxes in consequence of the exemption of the bonds pays fifty dollars less of federal taxes in consequence of the taxation of the bonds, the remedy would seem to be adequate, without any violation of the public faith.

No tax could be collected with such certainly, impartiality, and freedom from expense as a tax to the federal authorities. *Supposing the tax to be two per cent. it would be simply the withholding of that amount by the treasury, that the Government would pay five and three tenths per cent. interest on a seven and three tenths obligation.*

Just so. After pledging its faith to pay seven and three tenths per cent., the government is to withhold, or in plain English, to repudiate the payment of more than one fourth of the stipulated interest. But why stop at two per cent? Can there be any reason assigned that would make it less justifiable to "withhold" all the interest than a fourth part? Or do the repudiators suppose that those bonds could have been sold at all had it then been proposed to tax them at this rate? Certainly not. But in full reliance on the public faith, which it is proposed to violate, all classes of people contributed to the support of the government in its hour of need, and are now, by the simplest rules of right, entitled to receive every cent that was then promised them.

Should this tax be levied the immediate effect would be a disastrous depreciation in the real and the market value of public stocks, and even the currency itself would feel the shock. The return to specie payments would be postponed by its means, for the credit of the government would be so weakened as to prevent the negotiation of future loans except at ruinously high rates of interest. In the end it would be found that with the government, as with individuals, "honesty is the best policy." Private persons would be heavy losers without any ultimate advantage to the government.

That bond-holders are not unduly favored—that the rate of interest on the bonds referred to is not too high—is shown by the fact that as yet they do not command a premium. When, however, money can be obtained at lower rates, the government will be able, in another manner, to reduce the interest on the national debt, without violating its obligations. The redemption at par of the larger portion of the debt, being, within a short period, at the option of the the government, may be effected by the sale of a corresponding amount of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. In this way the whole debt may be ultimately reduced, as the English debt has been, to stocks bearing a low and uniform rate of interest.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND THE IRISH.

We noticed in yesterday's paper, the little war that has suddenly sprung up between the Irishmen of Chicago and the *Times*. An irate Hiberian, who wields a pretty vigorous pen, vents his ire wrath through the columns of the Chicago *Tribune*. He begins by saying:

"In common with the rest of my fellow citizens, I read with scorn and indignation the insidious attack of the Chicago *Times* upon the members of our nationality in this city."

His conclusion is rich and curious. We give it:

"Why, sirs, the Irish have been the making of America. They are the broad foundation, upon which is conscious security, also reposes. Where would be your public improvements without their assistance? Railroads and canals, buildings and mines, telegraphs, bridges, aqueducts and tunnels, are alike indebted to them for their existence. It is true that we are usually poor; but since when was poverty a crime? In the cottage of the humblest laborer shines undimmed the qualities which have always been and Truth, and Hospitality still survive the boast of his compatriots. Generosity with all the legendary virtues which are Ireland's inheritance to her children. It is said that we are thriftless and wasteful; but even the Good Book bids us to take no thought for the morrow. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." You say we are intemperate; it is merely the effect of the genial and kindly nature of our race. You say we are quarrelsome; it arises from the exuberant courage and quick sense of honor of our nation. Even the failings of an Irishman lean to virtue's side and dignify even past. I prefer his weaknesses to the best qualities of many others."

"Then, sirs, look at the great men we have developed! Shields and Baker, and Meagher, Mulligan, Kearney, Rosecrans and Sheridan, Andrew Jackson, Johnson, Scott, Sherman and McClellan, are the names of which any people might be proud to boast. True, by an accident of birth, some of these men have taken the wrong side of the question; but then the mother's fear often has a true Irish heart in his bosom and is Irishman still to the core."

"Your gentlemen of the Republican party sometimes quarrel among themselves, we are informed, but we are willing to wager a Dublin crown piece against a Democratic dime that when the time comes for action, and fifty feet high, with five feet trunk, and valve complete."

By direction of Committee of Board of Inspectors. HENRY LARIMER, Controller.
au14:2t

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th,
Theatre entirely renovated, painted, and decorated from pit to dome, making this old ESTABLISHED TEMPLE OF THE DRAMA one of the most beautiful in the country.
NEW DROP CURTAIN.
All the First-Class Stars will Follow Each Other in Rapid Succession,
Supported by a
GOOD STOCK COMPANY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Charles C. Baisley and Frank Van Gorder, under the firm name of BAISLEY & VAN GORDER, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. F. Van Gorder is depositing of his entire interest in Charles C. Baisley, who is also authorized to collect all accounts due, and settle all claims against the old firm.

CHAS. C. BAISLEY,
FRANK VAN GORDER.

Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Having retired from the firm of Baisley & Van Gorder, for the purpose of again embarking in the Tobacco and Cigar business, I respectfully solicit a continuance of Mr. Baisley's custom, as I will be found at the old stand, No. 71 Fifth street, where I will be pleased to see my friends and the public generally.

au14:2w FRANK VAN GORDER.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—	20 hogsheads Fair to Prime Sugar;	10c.
	10 barrels Crushed	12c.
	10 " Powdered	12c.
	5 " Granulated	12c.
SYRUP—	10 " Refined	60c.
	10 " Brush & Edge's Syrups	
	5 " Island Syrup	60c.
MOLASSES—	20 " New Crop N O Molasses;	
	10 " Porto Rico	75c.
COFFEE—	20 bags prime Rio Coffee;	30c.
SUGAR—	20 " prime Rangoon Sugar;	
TEAS—	10 half chests Imp. and Y. H. Teas;	
	100 " Black	60c.
FISH—	50 whole Imp. and Black	60c.
	25 bbls. new large No. 2 Mackerel;	
	100 " white fish, do	6.50.
TOBACCO—	50 boxes assorted brands Tobacco;	
	25 caddies Salt, Dry & Salt;	60c.
OIL—	50 barrels Coal	60c.

In store and for sale by
au14:2w A. M. BROWN & CO.

NOTICE.

Having sold my entire interest in the Grocery business to Messrs. Dyer, Bro. & Co., I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract after this date. C. GALLAGHER.

Etna, Allegheny co., Pa., August 14, 1865.
au14:3t

BATES & BELL'S—
NEW
SEA SIDE SHAWLS.
au15 81 Fifth Street.

BATES & BELL'S—
NEW
Dress Goods.
au15 81 Fifth Street.

SMITHFIELD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For Sale—Property now rented at $900, three story brick store and dwelling house, 22 by 70 feet, with kitchen, dining room, pantries, three bed rooms and two halls with gas, etc., situate on east side Smithfield street, south of Fort Pitt Bridge. Apply to or address
au15:3t* 89 Market street.

TOBACCO, CIGAR GOODS, &c.

1,000 boxes Cigars, assorted brands;
100 " Tobacco, assorted brands;
100 " Fine Cut Tobacco;
100 " Smoking Tobacco;
100 " Pipes;
100 " Snuff;
100 " Pocket Cutlery;
100 " Pocket Combs;
100 " Pocket Books;
100 " Pocket Wallets;
100 " Pocket Knives;
100 " Pocket Flasks;
100 " Pocket Mirrors;
100 " Pocket Pencils;
100 " Pocket Pens;
100 " Pocket Rules;
100 " Pocket Scissors;
100 " Pocket Tweezers;
100 " Pocket Purses