The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT
Of Montgomery county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
MAJ. JACOB M. CAMPBELL
Of Cambria county.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

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

FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
GILBERT LAMBERT, Pitt Township.

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

FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
[illegible] MARTIN, Ross Township.
JAMES S. HERRON, Middle Town ship.
ARNOLD McALLY, of Allegheny.
DAVID [illegible], Pittsburgh.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES A. DONALDS, Collier Township.

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

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

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR,
[illegible] GUTHRIE, of Chartiers Township.

SECRETARY HARLAN'S LETTER.

We publish in full, to-day, the letter of Secretary Harlan to a friend in Iowa, relative to the reconstruction policy of the President. The President's position is thus stated by the Secretary:

"The real question at issue, is a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall desire that authority from the National Government, or from the State Governments respectively. Suppose I figure with those who argue, (for the sake of the argument merely,) that this is a correct statement of the real question at issue. Is it not better that the National Government, which is favorable to them, should confer the right to vote upon the loyal citizens of the South, than that they should be remitted to the State governments which are hostile to them? Here the Secretary stops us by saying:

"President Johnson maintains the doctrine, that the constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere primarily with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union."

Why, then, did he interfere with it in his proclamations, while they invariably excluded the black man, as invariably prescribed the qualifications of the white electors, a thing he had no business to do other than to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro. When he undertook to say who should or should not vote, he assumed entire control over the whole subject, and could just as lawfully and constitutionally permit the black man to vote, under those proclamations, as withhold or give the right to the various classes of white men named by him.

We assume that the President had the right to interfere with the question of suffrage in the two Dakotas, by virtue of his ability as Commander-in-Chief of the army. This he *did* interfere in whether by his various proclamations, appointing Provisional Governors and prescribing the qualifications of voters in the various States, for electing delegates to amend their State Constitutions. The men who voted in Mississippi for delegates to the late Convention of that State did so by virtue solely of the President's proclamation. They could not have derived their right from the State Government, because it had no existence, nor from the former State Constitution of Mississippi, because that would admit them all to vote whether loyal or disloyal—and because the President's proclamation describes that as something that was "in force immediately prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession," thereby admitting that it is not now in force; and if the President could legally do his he could just as legally have done the other. The power to do one involves the power to do both.

There is no force in the argument that the matter should be left to the Southern States. *They* will never do justice to the black man. To remit the negro for his rights to those who have been his oppressors and are still his bitter enemies, is akin to sending the lamb to the wolf for justice. It may sound plausible to talk about this matter as properly belonging to the States; but those who use the argument know that it is equivalent to a point-blank denial of the right sought for. If the general government does not possess the power to see full justice done to the men who stood by it through good and through evil report, then justice will never be done them.

SECRETARY STANTON.—Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR seems to think, like many other shallow minded people, that because Mr. STANTON entered Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration at its close, he must have been a sympathizer with the treasonable proclivities of the Old Public Functionary, for that is the main point to his late Maryland speech. He forgot, or concealed from his hearers, that after Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secession Cabinet was broken up by the withdrawal of FLOYD and his fellow thieves, the President was compelled, in deference to public sentiment, to bring in loyal men in their places. Dix, Holt and STANTON were appointed, in the last days of BUCHANAN'S Administration, not that they had the least sympathy for him, but to save him, by their loyalty from utter condemnation. The Chicago *Republican*, commenting upon a fact *then* well known but [illegible] forgotten, says:

> The truth is, that during the whole of those dark and threatening days which attended the conclusion of the last Democratic Administration, the republic was saved by the efforts of Edwin M. Stanton, Joseph Holt, and John A. Dix. With a courage, a devotion, a pertinacity, a heroic resolution that never faltered in the midst of appalling dangers and difficulties, these three patriots and statesmen were always true. Whether the duty was to manage the timidity of a President who could not bloodied sympathies were all with treason, or to resist with open defiance the maddened counselors of the South, there was never an hour, never a moment, in which these three faithful Americans proved recreant to their great historic trust. To Mr. Stanton especially the gratitude of the American people is due, but it is due to them all. The country and the world will not be held from doing justice to their inestimable services by all the calumnies that partisan ingenuity can invent, or that individual malice can hiss abroad.

THE MISSISSIPPI WAR DEBT.—They are a queer set down in Mississippi. While enjoying the highest prosperity and having abundant means of payment, they gained [illegible] unenviable notoriety by repudiating their [illegible] when they are broken [illegible] and utterly unable to do so, they [illegible] pose to pay the rebel war debt incurred [illegible] by the State. This is the very Quixotism of honesty. They are scrupulous to indemnify traitors who advanced them the means to wage war upon the government, but think [illegible] obligations to their old creditors and the payment of their share of the national debt seem to be secondary considerations.

IT IS understood that an extra session of the Indiana Legislature will be called about the 15th of October.

DEMOCRACY AND THE SOLDIERS.

In the strong democratic counties of this state, such as Berks, Schuylkill, York, &c., the democracy are careful not to nominate soldiers for office. Their sympathy for the soldier is shown only in counties and states where they have little or no chance of success. In New Jersey they have indeed, put up a "General" for Governor; but he turns out to have been a "General" only in the three months service, and a stay-at-home during the war.

As to the kind of soldiers nominated by them, they invariably try to find such as were not remarkable for their loyalty.—Thus in Ohio they are running Gen. Geo. W. Morgan for Governor, whose military achievements may be summed up in his surrender of and retreat from Cumberland Gap in 1862. As the government did not want any other important points given up to the rebels without the use of gunpowder, Gen. Morgan was not called again to the field, and he naturally drifted into the Vallandigham Democracy and stumped the State last year to prove that the war was a "failure."

We are reminded of this more particularly by the nomination of Gen. Patrick on the democratic state ticket in New York. If we are not mistaken, this is the same Gen. Patrick who distinguished himself in Richmond, for many months since, by reviving the old pro-slavery rule over the negroes, oppressing them in every possible way, and subjecting them to imprisonment and torture under his old and resistless law of Virginia. His fidelity to the negroes was so great, that the government was compelled to remove him, and now he finds his proper place upon the democratic state ticket of New York.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The new correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal, that the prevailing feeling in the United States toward England is one of hostility—and he sets forth, at length, and with details and carving, some of the causes to which this feeling is due. Prominent among them, indeed paramount in influence, is the course pursued toward us during our civil war. The *Times* devotes an editorial to showing that there is, in all this, no cause for war, and that it would be a folly and a crime to plunge the two nations into war for such a reason.

We concur entirely in this opinion. Nor do we for a moment believe that we shall make war upon England because of the aid and comfort she gave to the rebel States.—*N. Y. Times.*

The fact that the bad conduct of England towards us during the war will not, of itself, lead to war with that nation, does not in the least change the other fact that the predominant feeling in the United States toward England is one of *hostility*. That hostility is deep-seated and intense. There has always been in the American heart some trace of the "old grudge" against Great Britain, begotten by the Revolutionary War and revived by the war of 1812; but that "old grudge" was as nothing compared to the present feeling. The course of England toward us in our hour of adversity may not be in itself a cause of war, but it is a *casus belli* occurs, England will realise to the full how deep is the resentment she has fostered in the hearts of the American people.

PETTING THE SOUTH.—As an instance of the way in which the South was petted before the war, let us cite the case of the Custom House in Charleston, S. C. This is a princely pile of white marble, supported by a labyrinth of colonades, and cost our National Treasury, up to the 5th of June, 1861, the neat little sum of $2,068,570. And as all this was lavished upon the *outside* alone, it will probably require another million to finish up the interior. The whole cost to the public treasury for custom-houses in the four chief marts of the Union, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore is $3,932,400, or a fraction under this sum, and from these almost the entire national revenue flows; whilst the town of Charleston, with a limited commerce, is likely to have an edifice that shall absorb a sum equalling the whole of these. The Northern cities were compelled to accept common buildings as Custom Houses, at the cheapest possible price, whilst the Southern cities were ornamented with public buildings got up in the most superb style, and regardless of cost to the nation. The Custom House at New Orleans is as strong an illustration of this point as that at Charleston; and more money had been spent by the Government, at the time the war broke out upon these two Custom Houses, than upon all the Custom Houses in the North put together.

MISSISSIPPI CLASSIFICATION.—The Mississippi correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* classifies the members of the late Constitutional Convention into two classes; the Uriah Heeps and the Rip Van Winkles. The former is largely in the majority, and is led by Judge Amos R. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee which pronounced the ordinance of secession null and void. He says: "Gentlemen we must be 'humble' if we get back into power. Here we are, guarded by our former slaves, perfectly powerless. I beg of you, gentlemen, to be 'humble.' Bow your heads till the storm passes, when we can again rise and rid ourselves of all these restraints." The only difference between the Uriah Heeps of the South and the Rip Van Winkles is that the former are more politic than the latter. The Heeps, when, by being "humble," they get into power, will fraternize with the Van Winkles, in bringing back every thing to the condition of things forty years ago.

TOO PURE TO LIVE LONG.—This is what the Steubenville *Gazette*, a new Democratic weekly paper, calls the ALEX. LONG branch of the Ohio Democracy. The *Gazette* is right. They represent the very essence of the Democracy of these times, to the exclusion of such extraneous matters as are being admitted into the Democratic platforms, and corrupting the pure doctrine.

THERE are at this time, thousand blacks in Memphis. Of this number the Memphis *Bulletin* estimates that from twelve to fourteen hundred will be objects of charity this fall and winter, and that thousands will starve.

Since it is proved by official reports, that not one-fourth as many blacks as whites are receiving relief from the government, we think there is more danger of starvation among the latter. The freedmen have shown themselves to be more capable of supporting themselves, than some of their late masters, who need to depend upon their labor.

THE distinguished foreign delegation of railroad men interested in the Atlantic and Great Western, arrived on the Scotia, and had an interview on Wednesday with the managers of the New York and Erie. They expressed their intention of making the Atlantic and Great Western a double track road as soon as the Erie decided to do the same thing. The party leaves for the West immediately.

THE WHEELING INTELLIGENCER.—The advertising patronage of this paper has increased to such an extent that on Thursday it was enlarged by about one fourth of its former size, and now affords abundant space for readily seeing. We hope the enterprising publishers may soon realize a return from the expenses attending this change.

THE Connecticut Union State Committee has issued an address urging the adoption of the amendment to the constitution, permitting colored men to vote.

DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHY FOR SOUTHERN WRONGS.

The gratuitous efforts of Northern Copperhead papers, to excite sympathy for fancied wrongs and sufferings of the faithful in the South, is only appreciated by the Southern journals. Commenting on these proffers of condolence, the Richmond *Republican* says: "We are inclined to suspect that the only effect of the advocacy of our cause upon the Northern jury is to make them suspicious of its client." It insists that the old wounds, whatever they are, should be healed, not kept open. They have had previous experience of this democratic charity which just now gushes so abundantly for rebel leaders, and they may be well suspicious that there is a method in its unselfishness. The fact is palpable enough that the copperheads are endeavoring to consolidate and render politically practical their old affiliations with Southern destructionists. They cooperated with the rebels during the war, to the extent of their abilities in the circumstances. They are now how-[illegible], in order to renew the political partnership, to elect their lieutenants to more than [illegible] their declared principles. They have only to continue true to their Southern brethren. The Southern haters of the Union, of freedom and of free institutions, will be somewhat modified. The rebellious spirit will not yet openly develop itself if it ever does. There is, however, a growing discontent of this democratic sympathy. Fortunately, for the good of the country, a large part of the people of the South show a disposition to return to their allegiance, with loyal and honest hearts, and will perform in good faith, what becomes them as free and loyal citizens to perform. It is the part of a wise expediency, as well as of patriotism, to encourage and foster these purposes and endeavors of these people to reinstate the fortunes of their states and restore them once more to their former relations. They do not talk long, and sound of their wrongs; they do not lament the overthrow of slavery, they do not, by craft and cunning, attempt to reestablish principles and restore conditions, which the war for freedom and loyalty have swept away. They do not get up ostentatious resolutions, as the Richmond meeting did last week, arguing their humility, fidelity and devotion to the Union. They go silently about their business, and show their good intentions by practical acts. And while the copperheads are cajoling and flattering the resolute spirit which animates and manifests itself, there is no danger to be apprehended that the people's purpose is to be deterred by any really loyal class. They are too wise to act on the lessons of hard earned experience. They see the meaning of the sympathy with alleged Southern wrongs. As they applied it during the war, still more do they despise it now that the war is over.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, some important statistics relating to the present condition of that manufacture were presented. From these we take the following statement of the amount of wool consumed by the factories in the several States for which returns were made:

	Factories.	Pounds.
New York	129	17,986,000
Pennsylvania	128	13,857,500
New Hampshire	41	7,287,000
Indiana	38	1,400,000
Vermont	24	4,805,000
Wisconsin	9	190,000
Ohio	17	1,000,000
Iowa	15	435,000
Minnesota	1	25,000
Massachusetts	154	43,022,000
Rhode Island	39	9,315,000
Connecticut	56	11,684,000
Missouri	9	170,000
Illinois	13	437,000
New Jersey	11	2,500,000
Maine	20	4,380,000
Maryland	4	131,000
Michigan	15	435,000
Kentucky	3	375,000
Oregon	1	350,000
Delaware	3	265,000
Total	746	118,729,500

From a careful analysis of the information received, it appears that not more than three-fourths of the total consumption of the year has been reported, which would give fully one hundred and sixty millions of pounds as the consumption of last year, being double the consumption of the whole country in 1859.

The increase over the consumption in 1859 as given in the census of 1860, for the three principal wool manufacturing States, is but partly shown by the incomplete returns for 1864, which are as follows:

	1859.	1864—partial
Massachusetts	26,371,000 lbs.	43,022,000 lbs.
New York	11,693,250 "	17,986,000 "
Pennsylvania	12,825,850 "	13,857,500 "

So far as received, these returns indicate a slight rate of increase in Pennsylvania than in either New York or Massachusetts.

PUBLIC NOTICES

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION will hold their Annual Church meeting in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth street. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES M. HOPKINS, D.D., every LORD'S DAY, at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, AT LAFAYETTE HALL, EXCURSION HALL, corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street. Rev. JOSEPH KING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE ELEVENTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will hold services in their new Hall on 43d street, TO-MORROW. Rev. H. D. NOYES, from New Haven, Maine, will preach morning and evening. The Society have opened the services as called, Friday, and should be be unable to preach, will inform the congregation. All seats free, and all are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.—Rev. ROBT. WEST, Pastor. Services in their new Church, Clay street, Bridge.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.—Rev. ISABELLA STREET, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Lecture Room, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Allegheny. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

SABBATH SCHOOL.—The Sabbath School connected with the above Church will meet at 2 o'clock P. M. Parents and others are invited to attend.

ALLEGHENY HIGH SCHOOL.—The Fall Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, September 11th. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance. Instruction will be given in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Geography, and Geometry. Pupils will be prepared for Business or College. Special attention is given to those who are behind their classes. Terms for Common English Branches, $1.50 per month; Primary classes, $1.00 per month.

Students can enter at any time. Circulars may be obtained at the Principal's residence, corner Sandusky and Ohio streets, Allegheny.

H. B. SWART, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION of the Rensselaer School of Civil Engineering and Natural Science, will commence September 13th, 1865. The NEW ANNUAL REGISTER for 1865, giving full information, may be obtained from

PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director,
Troy, New York.

MILITARY COLLEGE.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

With Unlimited Privileges and Superior Advantages for an English, Classical, Commercial and Military Education, re-opens SEPTEMBER 13.

For Circulars, call at GRAHAM, HOUSE & CO.'S, Pittsburgh, or address

REV. M. L. HOFFORD, M. D.,
President.

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the ROSS OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 4 Hand street, on

Saturday, September 9th,

at half past one o'clock P. M., the object of the meeting to increase the capital Stock to and Company, by order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN P. ROSS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—There will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the COPELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY held at their office, No. 19 St. Clair street, on

Saturday 9th Inst. at 2 o'clock p. m.

By order of the President,

JOHN R. McQUISTON, Secretary.

BANK, INSURANCE AND OTHER STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield, over the Post Office, the following shares of Stocks, &c.:

[illegible] Fourth National Bank:
[illegible] Exchange;
[illegible] Peoples and Manufacturers Gas Co;
[illegible] Monongahela Nav. Co;
[illegible] Monongahela and Manufacturers Coal & Oil Co;
[illegible] Monongahela Oil Spring, Petroleum and Coal Co.

A. MALLWAINE, Auct'r.

NEW GROCERY.—The undersigned has opened a

GENERAL GROCERY STORE,

in the building No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

FRESH AND WELL SELECTED GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW STORE, in addition to their wholesale business, and would call attention to their stock of Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, &c., &c.

BRASS BOUND CEDAR WARE.

SCOTT & SMITH,
No. 69 Wood street, Liberty and Ferry streets.

RIESECK & BRO.,
Engine Builders and Machinists,

Manufacturers of Rieseck's Patent Balance Valves for Steam Engines; Oil Engines, Brewers' Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, &c., &c.

Corner Harrison and Pike Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Repairing and putting up Machinery promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS OF THEIR OWN MAKE CAN be had at the PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE STORE, corner of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

MINERS WANTED.—Two Practical Copper Miners wanted. None but those of experience, and who can present testimonials of good character and reliability need apply. Inquire at 123 WEBSTER STREET.

CANVASSER WANTED.

A man thoroughly acquainted with business in this city, of good address, and who can give reasonable city references, to obtain subscribers for our Consolidated Business Directory of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Apply by letter, to

H. A. BALDWIN & CO.,
Publishers, 64 Cedar st. New York.

A SMALL FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—Situated 6½ miles from the city, on the Washington Turnpike; containing twenty-three acres, more or less, with ten rooms, stable, carriage-house, &c.; two orchards of select fruit. Rent low to the residence of Dr. Plummer—well suited for a physician. Will rent for a term of years. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HOME.—A GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, four rooms each, for sale at prices from $750 to $1,100. Three cash on hand, balance in four annual payments. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Situated at Oakland Station of Passenger Railway, and will be sold separately or all rents now for. Six per month. Suppose you try one at once. Will be sold on easy terms, and the terms and rents are but one at them. Now, is the time to secure one.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
57 Market street.

SANITARY PROCLAMATION.

PITTSBURGH, PA., HEALTH OFFICE,
Pittsburgh and Birmingham, Sept. 7, 1865.

ALL owners and occupants of property within the city limits are hereby notified and required to keep the gutters in front of their premises clean, and all uncleaned premises now from malaria, pure water, and the health of the city generally, is necessary for the progress of the District now under the laws in order that the proper sanitary measures may be enforced.

JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor.

THE splendid real estate of the subscriber is offered for sale, situated at Oakland, on Craft avenue, within three minutes walk of the Oakland passenger railway, making it very accessible to the city. The house is finished throughout in the very best style, according to the modern improvements. No pains nor expense has been spared in making it a first class residence. The grounds are laid out, containing five acres, with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, shrubbery and flowers. There is a never failing spring of pure water, large cisterns and hydrants, which supplies the house with hot and cold water, which supplies the house with hot and cold water, which supplies the house with hot and cold water