Daily Evening Gazette.

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FREE SUFFRAGE IN LOUISIANA.—The "Friends of Universal Suffrage" recently held a State Convention in New Orleans. Delegates were present from fifteen parishes. THOMAS J. DURANT, a well known lawyer of New Orleans, presided, and some of the leading planters of Louisiana were delegates. A few colored men took part as members of the Convention, but a large majority of those present were of the dominant race. The position taken by the Convention is, that the secession of the slaveholding States, and the events growing out of the war, have abolished all State organizations, and that Louisiana occupies the position of a territory of the United States under martial law. That the war, having made all the slaves free, and they being by far the greatest element of loyalty in the territory, they should be allowed to vote. That considering them as part of the people, they have the right of representation, and a voice in the government. They, therefore, decline to nominate a State ticket, but nominate a delegate to Congress.

The candidate nominated is H. C. WARMOUTH, and the plan for the election is to place the name of Mr. WARMOUTH upon a ticket at each voting precinct in the parish of Orleans. He will thus receive a portion of the legal votes cast at the election. The Central Committee are engaged in a voluntary registration of the black population of the class that would be eligible to vote if permitted. At various points in New Orleans, and contiguous parishes, polls will be opened upon election day, and their votes registered under the direction of the Committee. By this plan the friends of the movement claim that they will poll a list of some six or seven thousand of the unenfranchised ones, and also secure a large share of those to vote for their candidate. Upon this issue Mr. WARMOUTH will present himself before Congress and claim a hearing.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—We have never witnessed so great unanimity in the press, on any subject, as is found in the liberal press of this country in condemning the dough-faced action of the Episcopal Convention. That action is everywhere indignantly scouted and denounced as cowardly and unmanly, as evincing a servile, crouching spirit towards Southern men as abject as was ever shown by the veriest slave. Even the staid *North American* is moved to cry out against it and says:

"We had looked forward to the abolition of slavery and the restoration of the Union as ushering in a era of mental liberation, when in our national conclaves men's thoughts would no longer be fettered by the malign spirits of bondage and sectional hatred. We thought that at last we might be free to give expression to a sense of gratitude at feeling the perpetuity of the nation reassured, and the rights of humanity acknowledged. That, even when slavery was abolished and the rebellion crushed, the mere ghost of the departed institution should be powerful enough to appal men's souls into silence, and chain up their thoughts and speech, never entered into extravagant conceptions. The South has not shrunk in, for the south is not yet in a position to do so; but supserviceable northern men step forward to do the work."

The hope that the abolition of slavery would bring about an era of mental freedom was a natural one, but it is doomed to disappointment. Those who were dough faces once are so still, and the crack of the whip startles them as much to day as aforetime.

TIGHTNESS IN THE MONEY MARKET.—The advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England causes much discussion and some uneasiness in financial circles, while the spirit of speculation, which for some time has been running rampant, has alarmed the banks of the Eastern cities, and caused a general movement towards contracting the rather wide circle of their loans. The result is stringency. Money is in active demand and the Eastern banks are obliged to call in their advances to the speculators in breadstuffs and cotton, in order to meet the demands of their depositors.

If this stringency should last long enough to break up the ring which has been holding flour and grain out of market in order to force up prices to the point that would enable it to realize fifty per cent. profit, it will have accomplished a grand result for the people and the country. The eastern papers agree in the idea that this produce speculation is at an end; and when it is over it is hoped the tightness in money will cease.

WANTS HIS PROPERTY BACK.—Jeff. Davis's brother, it seems, has put in a claim for the restoration to him, not merely of his own property, but that of the veritable Jefferson himself. After he gets it back, as we suppose he will, we shall have a claim put in for damages incurred by the partial sequestration of this property during the war; and after the damages are paid, if we are asked to confess, as a nation, our deep contrition for having whipped the South, we shall do it, unless the Episcopal Triennial Convention, which will doubtless be then in session, shall decide it as wrong to be contrite then, for such a victory, as it is now to be thankful for it.

SPARING THE FEELINGS.—REV. J. B. KERFOOT, of the Episcopal Convention, explains that he fully approved of Mr. BIRNEY'S resolutions, but voted against them because, first, the Church has no business with purely civil questions; and secondly, he was afraid the passage of the resolutions would offend the feelings of the late newly returned Southern delegates on the one hand, and those of the Northern "Conservatives" on the other. Most thoughtful KERFOOT! If his Divine Master had been actuated by this spirit, he never would have uttered his denunciations of wrong, for fear of offending the Pharisees on the one hand, and the Sadducees on the other.

A JUBILANT REBEL.—The Jackson *News* which is the organ of the untamed rebels of Mississippi, is jubilant over the pardon of Governor HUMPHREY. On announcing that event it says:

"Who will doubt that we are now left free to *act as we may think proper upon all questions of public policy*. The miscreants who controls the destinies of the *Clarion* will please haul down the flag of 'negro supremacy' that he flourishes so conspicuously at his mast-head."

This contains the true Southern idea of "restoration." It is simply to give to the rebels the power to act as they please upon all public questions.

THE Ex-rebel Vice President STEPHENS has given in his adhesion to the President's plan of reconstruction. As it is less than a year since he was as strongly in favor of the rebellion, we do not see that his opinion is of much importance, especially as he is going about with a halter around his neck.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from a citizen of New Orleans, whom it vouches for as "for many years a leader in the old Democracy," from which we take the following remarkable extract:

"For God's sake and for the sake of the future peace and prosperity of the country stop, in some way, this hasty reconstruction policy of President Johnson. He is most shamefully deluded by the people who go to Washington from the South. They are as intensely secesh as ever, and his acts encourage them in their expressions of hatred to the Yankees, as they call all north of Mason and Dixon's line. You know how ardently I love the principles of the Democratic party. I am no Democrat of the Louisiana *school*; neither am I an Abolitionist proper, as to giving the negro the right of suffrage in Pennsylvania, but am in favor of it in the South. A loyal negro is as worthy of a vote as a disloyal secessionist, and there are few others here."

The same writer transmits to the *Press* the resolutions passed by the Democratic State Convention of Louisiana. The chief resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the institution of slavery having been effectually abolished in the Southern States, *we consider it our right to petition Congress for compensation* for all losses sustained by the emancipation policy."

The Convention which passed this resolution nominated J. MADISON WELLS, the present GOVERNOR for re-election; and we have no doubt it expresses the sentiments of a large majority of the *white* citizens of that State.

HOW TO MAKE TREASON ODIOUS.—The Philadelphia *News* has discovered how to do this without hanging the traitors. The first thing to be done is to show the traitor that the country has no friendship from us;" and the next is not to keep before him all the time the fact that he pulled out a dagger at the heart of his government, with which he would have taken its life if he had been permitted to do so, and we would keep the blood would be ready before him in letters of burning fire." It is easy enough to do it, you see, when you know how.

GREELEY'S WINTER.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that Horace Greely will spend the winter in Washington, and will write a series of letters upon the condition of the country. These letters will be published in the Tribune, and will be copied by the press throughout the country. The correspondent says that Greely will be in Washington during the session of Congress, and that his presence there will add greatly to the interest of the session.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday says: The secret sessions of the Fenian Congress are still continued at the Assembly Buildings. The committees have made several reports as to the best mode of carrying on the operations of the Fenian movement, so as to assist Ireland in her struggle for freedom. The constitution will be called upon by their Congress to make the greatest, if not the last, sacrifices for the movement. It is supposed that each Circle will have to act as a committee in promoting the bond loan. The Brotherhood that thus is drawn altogether on the initiated; but the well-disposed outsiders are now to be called on. The delegates report their constituents as husbanding well their strength during the session in order to answer the financial locusts with the more freshness and force on adjournment.

Congressional Convention.

BROWN'S UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
No. 120 Fourth street.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20, 1865.

Another public meeting has been appointed by the freemen of Pennsylvania. The Union cause has again triumphed at the ballot box. Official returns have been received from sixty-two counties of the sixty-six in the State. Of these, forty-four show gains for the Union cause over the vote of 1862. The aggregate gains over all losses are nearly twenty five thousand. This would give our candidates on the home vote about majorities exceeding that given by army and home vote to our late lamented President, Abraham Lincoln. Of the seven Union Senators whose terms of office expired, we have not lost one. The home vote has gained us one from the Opposition in Luzerne, and the army vote will gain us another in Franklin and Adams. In the lower House we have retained all of our sixty-three members of last session. The home vote has added three to this number, and the army vote will give us one more. The Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve, and the House sixty-seven to sixty-three, thus giving to us a majority of forty-three on joint ballot.

For these results, so gratifying to the friends of our cause in Pennsylvania, and to all patriots throughout the nation, we are deeply indebted to the returned soldiers of the late Union army, who have taught their friends and their foes that they know as well how to vote as fight gallantly for the cause of the country, as they know how to fight bravely and heroically for the same cause.

Much praise is due to the press of the Union party throughout the State for its patriotic efforts in the good work.

To the secretaries of the State Central Committee, Messrs. Hemphill and Bonbright, the former of Pennsylvania, an unpaid and laboring officer, I pay a cheerful tribute and commend their services to the public. Many of their letters were written day and night, Sundays included, for several weeks, and the labor performed by them was of the most onerous character. Every member of the State Central Committee is indebted and will be faithfully and cheerfully in accord with the chairman in pressing the success of the Union ticket. To the chairman of the several county committees, and the members of those committees, it is conceded that much of the credit of our triumph belongs. To all the true and faithful men of the State, who so effectually discharged their duties, and made our triumph easy as well as overwhelming, the most earnest and hearty thanks are due.

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