The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865.

Notice to Advertisers.—Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers whose bills will be rendered quarterly as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated will, from this day forward, be inflexibly enforced.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The Primary Election on Saturday, as a matter of course, did not result satisfactorily to all the worthy republicans who aspired to be nominated. But the republicans, in the manner designated by the party, made choice of their candidates. We, therefore, to all members of the party to give the candidates selected the same cordial support that they would have asked had the decision entitled to receive had their favorite candidates been successful in obtaining the nominations.

GRADE AND WORK.

In Europe, the facility with which the officers and men of our volunteer force have put off their military employments and habits, and resumed the pursuits that occupied them before the war broke out, is regarded as a most extraordinary phenomenon. Accustomed to judge of work by the monarchial standard Europeans do not comprehend—to put an extreme case—how a man who has commanded a great army can doff his uniform and accept the position of Professor in a College, or of Engineer upon a Railroad, without forfeiting his self-respect and his influence. In Europe a general officer could no more such a change without a sense of personal humiliation, and without being subjected to contumelies and proscriptions by those who exchanged the amenities of social intercourse with him in the days of his official greatness. An article copied into Galignani's Messenger from the London Spectator is full of suggestions on this head. Herein is disclosed the radical difference between the monarchical and the democratic organization of society. It comports with the genius of monarchy to judge of men by those things that are purely extrinsic to character—that is, by the accident of birth, by the rank sustained, by the wealth enjoyed, and by the occupation pursued. Monarchy not only begets distinctions, but is actually beholden to them. Take away the artificial barriers it has built to protect the aristocracy of any country, from inspection by, and competition with, the commonalty, and it would sink into contempt. Placed at a distance, tricked out with meretricious ornaments, and illuminated by curious lights, there is a sparkle that bewilders and a glory that enthralls.

A democracy is founded on the abolition of distinctions. It casts aside the estimate by those things which are intrinsic—that is, by their capacities, the attainments, their physical force, and their mental worth. It honors Labor for its own sake. It finds the Laborer just as important as anything he can do are of importance to the state. Here is the solution of two difficulties which Europeans have given themselves a vast amount of perplexity.

The first of these is the expedition and efficiency with which our immense armies were organized and the readiness and facility with which they were demobilized and absorbed into the mass of population. All this was the result of that democratic principle which permeates as an active element our whole people, that it is honorable to do any honest work that is necessary for individuals or society to have done. While the republic was imperiled the work in hand was to save it. The men who entered the army in that emergency did not feel they were elevating their social rank by so doing. No social distinction educated them. There was work of a special kind to do. Without that work the Union would perish, and if perishing liberty did not expire, the national dignity and power would be diminished. They went at that work as they would at any other, with a will, and they accomplished it. Having finished that duty, they laid aside without a sigh or regret, all the insignia and pomp connected with it, and went at the work that next presented itself to their hands. This is the democratic mode of waging war, for nations existence. The sense of loyalty went outwardly towards the nation itself, and to the flag as the emblem of the national unity, and not at all towards families or rulers. As the republic showed its superiority over a monarchy in this particular, so also did it in the other.

This is, secondly, the greater productive resources of a republic. We were surprised at the vastness of our own resources. Yet a man among us had a full conception of the means that awaited the demands of the government. Europeans were not merely surprised. They were confounded. They had no idea of the accumulation of riches here. It was beyond all precedent. How came it?

Under a monarchy there are many drones. They count not by tens, but by tens of thousands. All the higher classes of society are included in the category. Producing nothing themselves, yet live in luxury. Their influence reaches far below them and in constantly widening circles. Almost every man who aspires to rise begins by imitating the guilded idleness of the classes above him. The non-producers are one third of the whole population.

In a democracy all men work. It does not degrade. On the contrary it elevates. Many a man among us has learned more of consequence to know, with his fingers, in the dust and grime of the shop, than can be learned in college halls. Besides, work brings money; and money in a democracy stands instead of most things else. It ministers to all the appetites of the body, and to all the aspirations of the soul. Of course, some men put it to the lower uses rather than the higher. But money is a grand enchantress, making Edens smile in the deserts, and gorgeous cities spring up in the desolate places, and railroads and telegraphs span a continent.

Democracy is the wisdom and might of all the people. The monarchists of the Old World have learned this lesson in the history of our great war.

The news from Mexico which we published yesterday afternoon is well calculated to excite reflection as to the policy to be pursued by the United States towards that country. Justice to ourselves, as well as fairness towards both Mexico and France requires a definite policy should be adopted and avowed.

Some months ago the Emperor Napoleon was officially informed by the government at Washington that the presence of French troops was offensive to the public sentiment of this country. The manner in which the Emperor has a very practical one. He ordered fresh bodies of troops to Mexico, and they have already begun to arrive at Vera Cruz. He means to maintain his position, whatever the United States may mean to the contrary. It is difficult to see how he can do less consistently with his part he took in inducing Maximilian to accept the Mexican throne, and the part he designs that both monarchical shall play in molding the destiny of the Catholic population on this continent.

Remarks attributed to Gen. GRANT have added to the popular ferment across the Rio Grande. The General has a reputation for coolness. He is not a babbler. He would sooner storm a battery than make a speech. Yet on the French occupation of Mexico he has spoken frequently and with emphasis. If he was still a father at Galena he could not master his opinions he has, or how plainly he gave utterance to them. But he fills a high position. He is commander of the army. As such his relations to the government are intimate and confidential. Opinions and purposes avowed by him touching public questions, especially of a military character, involving the issue of peace or war, necessarily carry great weight.

There was a report in the European journals that Admiral FARRAGUT, commanding the American fleet on the French coast, was making soundings of harbors, which was construed into a hostile attempt. As their only chance of retaining their political privileges consists in making such public sentiment of the North, the bitterness of their tone towards the "Yankees" and the fierceness of the persecuting spirit towards the negroes, shown in their legislation, must, if kept up, embitter the North against them and put further and further off the day of their deliverance.

The Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS of Philadelphia has revised his late Thanksgiving Sermon, and appropriately published it in the Age. Unconcerted, however, by the popular denunciation that overtook him, he expunged the whole passage relating to the christianizing influence of Slavery. It will not do to infer from this that he has suddenly changed his mind on that point; but that he is not quite shameless enough to face the storm of reproach he incautiously aroused.

The Alabama legislature has passed a bill giving to colored men the right to testify in cases where colored men are parties, but it provides that in all cases where white and black men are parties, the parties themselves shall be competent witnesses. In this way, the legislature believed the white man could swear the negro out of court, as southern judges and juries will always believe the white witness, no matter what the others may testify. This is the plan Alabama takes to keep herself out of the Union indefinitely.

"DIXON," the very able correspondent of the Boston Daily *Advertiser*, after traveling on foot and horseback all over the South and conversing freely with both white and black, comes to the conclusion that it will require force for some time to restore harmony between whites with the reinstatement of government. He says the only chance of safety for the freedmen consists in the maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau and the continuance of the military occupation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington *Chronicle* writing from Mexico, says that he was told by Maximilian that he would be glad to see Gen. GRANT there, as his instructions were to [illegible] he last year [illegible] failure, [illegible] bold and [illegible] power [illegible] attitude [illegible] ever.

PITTSBURGH CARDS.

PATENT CARDS.

CITY OF [illegible]

[illegible]

ELECTION NOTICE.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

ELECTION NOTICE.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors

ELECTION NOTICE.

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DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

DIVIDEND.—

NOTICE.

D. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

WANTS.

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—$1500 PATENT [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "THE [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE-A BEAUTIFUL [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A