The Pittsburgh Gazette.

F. B. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL ERRETT, } EDITORS.
TH. COSTAMAGNA, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1865.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY, 7th Ward.

FOR CONTROLLER,
JOHN McCARGO, 9th Ward.

FOR TREASURER,
WILLIAM EICHBAUM, 6th Ward.

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.

DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. JENCKES of R. I., has presented to the House of Representatives a proposal to amend the Federal Constitution in respect to the election of President and Vice President. Its amendment touches three points.

1. The manner of electing. His bill abrogates the Electoral College System. Under it the people, instead of voting for electors, would vote directly for the persons they preferred to have made President and Vice President.

The original intention was to remove the selection of these most important officers one step from the people. Electors were to be chosen, and these Electors were empowered to select for those offices whomsoever they would. The politicians easily flanked this position. Each party nominated its presidential and vice-presidential candidates first, then nominated their candidates for Electors, and exacted from them a written pledge that, if chosen, they would vote in the College for no others than the nominees of the party. So rigid has been party discipline that no candidate for Elector, has hesitated to give the pledge, and such has been the sense of personal honor that no Elector has violated his pledge in this particular.

But more is intended by the Electoral College System. It does not rest the selection of the President and Vice President on the democratic basis of allowing a majority of the people to elect. The selection is put on the Federal basis. The States are represented as in the Senate, and the people, as in the House of Representatives. Rhode Island and New Jersey get their two electors at large, the same as New York and Pennsylvania. Two-fifths of the slaves are not counted at all.

The present proposition is to discard all these distinctions, and let the person having the highest number of votes for each office, no matter how many candidates may run, be held as elected.

2. To provide that all male citizens of the United States, of the full age of 21 years, not under conviction for infamous crimes, who can read, and have resided one year in the State and six months in the district, shall have a right to vote.

This would admit of black suffrage on the basis of education and would exclude ignorant white suffrage. It would, also, restrict, so far as relates to the Presidential elections, the effect of provisions in the constitutions of some of the Western States—Wisconsin, for example—whereby aliens are authorized to vote upon filing declarations of their intentions to become citizens.

3. Giving Congress power to provide for a registration of voters, for ascertaining their qualifications, for the times and manner of holding such elections, and for punishing frauds therein.

This is making a radical change; and one that ought to receive full consideration before being adopted. There are points in the plan which most persons will readily assent to. How many persons will assent to all of them, is a different question. The general principle of putting the election on the democratic basis of numbers we cordially approve.

DEATH OF KING LEOPOLD.

LEOPOLD I. King of the Belgians, one of the oldest and wisest of European monarchs is dead. On all questions of gravity his advice was sought by the crowned heads on the continent. Though his health had been feeble for many months, he had latterly convalesced to such a degree as to be considered almost entirely cured.

He was born in Coburg, Dec. 16, 1790. He was a son of Duke FRANCIS of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, received a brilliant education, entered the military service of Russia, and in 1808, with the rank of General, accompanied the Emperor ALEXANDER to Erfurt. NAPOLEON, in 1810, compelled him to quit the Russian service, and he devoted himself to the interests of his own principality. In 1813 he rejoined the Emperor ALEXANDER and was conspicuous in the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Leipsic and Chlum. In 1814 he accompanied the allied sovereigns to London, where he made the acquaintance of the Princess CHARLOTTE, heir to the English throne, whom he married, November 2, 1816. She died the following year, after having been delivered of a still born child.

On the occasion of this marriage he was created a Field Marshal of England, became a member of the Privy Council, and was created Duke of Kendal. In 1830 the crown of Greece was offered him, which he accepted on conditions, but finally refused. In 1831 he was elected by the National Congress hereditary King of the Belgians. In 1832 he contracted marriage with Louise, a daughter of Louis Philippe. His oldest son, by this marriage Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor, the Duke of Brabant, now 30 years old, succeeds him. In March, 1848, he signalized his moderation and greatness by saving his little Kingdom from the storm of the Revolution, by promptly giving his ministers leave to make any propositions of reform they might deem advantageous to the country.

Few Princes have had a more comfortable reign than Leopold. He had great tact in perceiving how far it would do to go in pressing the royal prerogatives, and when it was necessary to yield to the progress of events. He had not the highest wisdom; but the wisdom just suited to make a quiet reign and a prosperous and contented people. As Kings go, this is a great merit.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The British Provinces of North America are apparently as much attached to monarchical institutions, and bear as unquestionably loyalty to the British Crown as the counties of Surrey and [illegible] during the protracted discussions which eventuated in the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies in 1776, and all through the war that ended in the acknowledgement of the independence of the United States, the Provinces now known as British North America maintained an unshaken connection with the Mother Country. Ever since, whatever agitations may have occurred elsewhere, and however small factions within the Colonies may have given expression to insubordinate intentions, the bulk of the population has never entertained the idea of independence or of a new and different affiliation.

For several years past, however, the Provinces have been considering the utility of a Confederation that shall ally them more closely together; that shall contribute to the development of their natural resources, that shall invite and secure large accessions of population through immigration; that shall impart a prestige of power, and that shall actually yield the means of mutual protection. To this end a written Constitution for the Consolidated Government has been prepared, modelled scrupulously after the Traditional Constitution of England. The Queen is the proclaimed head of this government, and it is left for Parliament to decide whether Her Majesty shall be represented in the Confederation by a Governor or by a Viceroy. Doubtless the latter would be most acceptable to the colonists, because more nearly approximating the Throne itself.

The British possessions in America make a territory almost equal to that of the United States. The latest calculation in square miles is as follows:

Upper and Lower Canada	330,000
Newfoundland	40,000
New Brunswick	27,700
Nova Scotia	1,600
Prince Edward Island	130
British Columbia	212,000
Vancouver Island	16,000
Hudson Bay Territory	1,57,300

Showing a total of 2,318,641 square miles against 2,918,735, which is the area of the United States. In point of soil and climate the British Provinces bear no comparison to these States. Much of the land included is not susceptible of tillage because it is situated so far north. But a considerable portion of it is highly productive. Canada has iron ore and copper but no coal. Nova Scotia has gold, iron, coal and copper. New Brunswick has all these except copper. In addition to these sources of wealth the cod fisheries, of incalculable value, are open before them.

The present population cannot be much, if any, under four millions, while the exports and imports exceed those of the United States in 1821. Perhaps some qualification should be made. The British government has always discouraged the growth of manufactures in its colonies. It prefers to draw from them raw material, and return it in manufactured goods. Hence the returns of imports and exports is not a fair criterion from which to judge of the gross value of productions.

But the British Provinces have the basis of a great empire. The extinguishment of what is by way of courtesy [illegible] reciprocity Treaty may give a [illegible] importance to their prosperity; the quickening of industry on this side of the boundary may draw off some population; apprehension of a Celtic invasion may derange business calculations, but all these drawbacks will be recompensed, and the new Confederation will surely increase in numbers, wealth and power.

CITY ELECTION.

We place at the head of our columns to-day the ticket nominated at the Republican primary meetings on Saturday last. Whatever opinions may now be held as to the new method of nominating candidates, all are agreed to abide by the result; and we do it all the more cheerfully because we know all the gentlemen nominated to be in every way worthy of public confidence and support.

The nominee for Mayor is a native Pittsburgher, an old printer, and an ardent Republican from the start. In days gone by, when it required nerve and strong devotion to principle to be an anti-slavery man, he took his stand firmly on that question and maintained his consistency throughout. He has had a long experience in Councils, and is thoroughly acquainted with city affairs; and to abilities of no mean order he unites the desirable qualities of firmness and fearlessness. We have known him from the days of his boyhood, and can conscientiously commend him to the support of the Union men of the city. Being a working man himself, it will be a manifest fitness in making him the Mayor of a city of workingmen.

For Controller, the present worthy incumbent has been renominated. Mr. McCARGO has served in that office for four years, most acceptably, and has labored with great diligence to get the city out of its slough of railroad debt. During his term of service the finances of the city have been managed with care, shrewdness and ability, and his reelection will be a well-deserved compliment to a very worthy and excellent officer.

Mr. EICHBAUM, renominated for Treasurer without opposition, has been Treasurer since 1857, and the people are determined that he shall remain there. Long may he live to enjoy their confidence! He is one of our oldest citizens, and his integrity and fidelity are now so well known and so highly appreciated that no one thinks of disturbing him in the place to which he has been so fitly called. We are glad to note this evidence of general confidence in a meritorious public officer.

We beg of our political friends to pay no heed to any suggestions, from whatever quarter offered, of running volunteer or "Citizen's" candidates. Stand by the ticket, and maintain the party organization. The candidates are all good, worthy, competent men, and this is no time to be playing into the hands of our political enemies. All efforts to overthrow our party organization in this city have hitherto failed, and we cannot believe that any true Union man will allow himself to be drawn into the folly of opposing it now.

On the occasion of this marriage he was created a Field Marshal of England, became a member of the Privy Council, and was created Duke of Kendal. In 1830 the crown of Greece was offered him, which he accepted on conditions, but finally refused. In 1831 he was elected by the National Congress hereditary King of the Belgians. In 1832 he contracted marriage with Louise, a daughter of Louis Philippe. His oldest son, by this marriage Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor, the Duke of Brabant, now 30 years old, succeeds him. In March, 1848, he signalized his moderation and greatness by saving his little Kingdom from the storm of the Revolution, by promptly giving his ministers leave to make any propositions of reform they might deem advantageous to the country.

Few Princes have had a more comfortable reign than Leopold. He had great tact in perceiving how far it would do to go in pressing the royal prerogatives, and when it was necessary to yield to the progress of events. He had not the highest wisdom; but the wisdom just suited to make a quiet reign and a prosperous and contented people. As Kings go, this is a great merit.

THERE is at present living, in Sweden a young man, aged nineteen, who is nine feet five inches in height, and is still growing.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS—AGAIN.

A few days ago, we mentioned the existence of complaints at Chicago that trade was being diverted from that city to St. Louis. The [illegible] Dubuque, [illegible] the [illegible] city [illegible] Grand Trunk [illegible] the eastern and southern routes [illegible] the cause of these complaints. The expense of shipping a bushel of wheat from

Dubuque to Chicago	[illegible]
Elevatorage and charges at Chicago	[illegible]
Freight, Chicago to Buffalo	[illegible]
Transfer, Buffalo	[illegible]
Freight from Buffalo to New York	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The cost of shipping a bushel of wheat From Dubuque to St. Louis is

St. Louis to New Orleans	[illegible]
Elevatorage and handling at New Orleans	[illegible]
Freight, New Orleans to New York	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The cost of shipping a bushel of wheat From Dubuque to Cairo is

Dubuque to Cairo	[illegible]
Elevatorage etc., at Cairo	[illegible]
Freight, Cairo to New Orleans	[illegible]
Handling and storage in New Orleans	[illegible]
Freight, New Orleans to New York	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

There is [illegible] cent difference in favor of the route via Chicago.

It is possible [illegible] to put down charges for transportation [illegible] the interests or demands of parties [illegible] but when they undertake [illegible] natural wants of combination [illegible] they must necessarily put the rates at most or below [illegible]

Causes of the Jamaica Outbreak

An investigation [illegible] of the American Congress, [illegible] far from being [illegible] laws which [illegible] represented [illegible] of a population of 400,000 on the island, [illegible] were but 25,000 [illegible] local [illegible] grievances had [illegible] when white [illegible] for [illegible] peculiar [illegible] disgraceful [illegible] the Negro [illegible] Manchester [illegible] emancipated [illegible] to our own [illegible] from a [illegible]

GOLDWIN SMITH [illegible] country [illegible] in which he says:

"As the case is presented [illegible] one party to the negro race. Rather [illegible] verse. But the white [illegible] the English officers who have [illegible] land [illegible] themself, have committed such [illegible] the home government, which [illegible] vindication, the character of the country [illegible] people. [illegible] Allowed and [illegible] quest [illegible] of the negro [illegible] adopted [illegible] [illegible] the negroes [illegible] of their [illegible]

[illegible] quest [illegible] effect [illegible] of the negro [illegible] adopted [illegible] [illegible] the negroes [illegible] of their [illegible]

[illegible] Jamaica [illegible] the negro [illegible] the negroes [illegible] our parts. We [illegible] Section that [illegible] returned [illegible]

THE N. Y. Tribune, [illegible] office [illegible] ing [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the negroes [illegible] Section that [illegible] returned [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SIXTH WARD PRELIMINARY MEETING.—THE UNION REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH WARD are requested to meet at the [illegible] to-day, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Ward and City Offices to be voted for on SATURDAY, NEXT, DECEMBER 23, inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

ENOS COLLAR, CHAS. PHILLIPS, JAMES [illegible]
dec19:2td Ward committee.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE ASSOCIATION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Stockholders for the Association will be held on the FIRST THURSDAY, (the 4th) of JANUARY, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. at the GAZETTE ROOMS.

dec18:td&w2w S. SCHOLER, Jr., Clerk.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY CONVENTION.—The Delegates of the Voters of the City of Allegheny, are requested to meet at their usual place of meeting on the Second Ward and Select a Delegate to meet on FRIDAY, December 29th, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor and City Officers to be voted for on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1866.

The following Resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Committee of Twenty, to enforce the nomination, and to secure the attendance of the voters. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Committee of Twenty, to enforce the nomination, and to secure the attendance of the voters:

Resolved That each candidate for Mayor and City Officers, notify the chairman of the Executive Committee on or before the 1st inst., of their willingness to accept the nomination, and to serve if elected, and that no other candidate shall not be voted.

JOHN KING, Chairman.
SAM. HAPTINGS, Secretary. dec18

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR.

C. D. W. MCGRAW.

Late of the Sixth Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor, subject to a vote of the Union citizens of Allegheny City, at the ensuing municipal election. nov15:

FOR MAYOR.

CAPTAIN JAMES McVICKER

of the Fifth Ward, ALLEGHENY, will be a candidate for Mayor, subject to a vote of the Union citizens of Allegheny City, at the ensuing municipal election. nov15

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 72, of

TWO PER CENT.

(2) on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 18th inst.

dec18:td R. WETHERILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 8th, 1865.

The Directors of the Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company, have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR PER CENT

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 16th inst., at the Banking House of JOHNSON, McILEAN & CO., No. 76 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

dec16:td D. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

LOST.

LOST.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1865, in Allegheny City, on Robinson, Federal or Cedar streets, a PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES IN CASE. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning them to the office of No. 39 Robinson street, Allegheny.

J. S. FERGUSON,
dec19:2t&d No. 119 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTS.

WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR GOOD APPRENTICES TO CARRY THE MORNING GAZETTE. Apply at this OFFICE immediately.

WANTED.—MASTER CARPENTER [illegible] Apply at the Building Materials Depot, Second and Wood streets, [illegible] the year round. Apply to [illegible] B. P. KENNEDY, [illegible] Box 1,[illegible] Pittsburgh. dec 20:3td

WANTED.—A Purchaser for over [illegible] ACRES OF LAND, [illegible] Iowa, or an exchange for city property. The land is in a Healthy County, [illegible] Waterloo City, [illegible] Inquire at the GAZETTE [illegible] every day from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

WANTED—$1500 A YEAR.—We want a [illegible] to introduce our Improved Shuttle Sewing Machine. Three new kinds. Unprecedented inducements. Warranted five years. Above claims substantiated by proofs. Address for circular and proofs, which are [illegible] Hoyt, Brewster & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Orleans, La. Address as above, or No. 343 Broadway, New York; No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 18 Tremont Row, Boston; No. 170 West 4th Street, Cincinnati, O.; No. 170 West 4th Street, Chicago, Ill.; No. 1,[illegible] Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS. [illegible] of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Howard & Co.'s Watch, [illegible] Our agents are making from Five to Twenty dollars per day, and we need still more. Advertisements from Europe have awakened our stock to every [illegible] Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry, [illegible] most fashionable patterns [illegible] Pens, 25 cents for certificate, [illegible] you will see what you are offered for five certificates, or six for [illegible] and stamp for our terms to agents. [illegible] Address, simply your Name, City and State, HOWARD & Co., Box 5613, New York. [illegible] 26 Liberty street. nov20:3m

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF NELSON'S [illegible] Maps. [illegible] Maps, Charts, Globes, Atlases, Dictionaries, Bibles, Testaments, Books for Schools, Academies, Colleges, Libraries, Sabbath Schools, Teachers, Students, Ministers, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Miners, Soldiers, Sailors, Boys and Girls, Men and Women, Young and Old, Rich and Poor, Black and White, Jew and Gentile, Saint and Sinner, Democrats and Republicans, Universalists and Orthodox, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists, Lutherans and Quakers, Catholics and Protestants, Mormons and Christians, Infidels and Believers, Turks and Christians, Heathens and Christians, Men and Women of all nations, tongues, kindreds and tribes, are all interested in the sale of NELSON'S MAPS, because they are the best and cheapest. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One agent reports 75 in a township in Ohio. Another, 106 in Illinois. Another, 130 in Illinois. Another, 106 in Illinois. Another, 106 in Illinois. Another, 106