The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
Publishers.
NO. 84 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

COMMUNICATIONS INTENDED FOR THE EDITORS, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "EDITORS GAZETTE." BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO BUSINESS, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, SIMPLY "GAZETTE," PITTSBURGH, PA.

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 indexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening Editions are THREE CENTS at the counter of each newsboy. Served by carriers at 16 cents per week

NEW RAILROAD.

President Drew, of the Erie Rail Road, has been negotiating with a few prominent men in the Valley, for miles, &c., with a view of building a line from Great Bend to Archbald for the purpose of tapping the coal from the Lackawanna Valley, for which they secured some ten thousand acres in the vicinity of Baikey and Olyphant. The distance is about 20 miles, and the route said to be peculiarly favorable.—*Scranton Republican.*

This is another New York enterprise, in which the people of Western Pennsylvania have no direct interest, and for which we may well make it the occasion of stating what New Yorkers have to undergo in the North east corner of the Commonwealth.

The first work of magnitude they executed was the Delaware and Hudson Canal, extending from Rondout, on the Hudson, to Port Jervis on the Delaware; thence up the left bank of the Delaware on a ground nearly opposite the mouth of Lackawaxen, thence across the Delaware on a suspension aqueduct, constructed by Mr. ROEBLING, upon the plan adopted in one of the bridges over the Allegheny in this city; thence up the Lackawaxen to Honesdale. From Honesdale to Scranton is a railroad on which ran the first locomotive ever used in the United States—a huge, cumbrous machine, of English manufacture, that ought to have been preserved as a curiosity, but was not. This road crosses the Moosic Mountains by inclined planes and stationary engines, with two separate tracks, one for empty and the other for loaded cars. It crosses the mountains through Rix's gap, at the elevation of 1700 feet above tide water.

Next the Erie Railway, which strikes the northeastern border, part way in Pennsylvania, but mainly in New York. In Susquehanna county, Pa., this road has the largest machine shop owned by any company in America.

Then the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. This starts from the Erie Railway, at Great Bend, in Susquehanna county, passes on to Scranton, in Luzerne county, thence to Stroudsburg, in Monroe county, thence down the Delaware to near Easton, in Northampton county, where it connects with the New Jersey Central, which terminates at Jersey City. This is a broad gauge road like the Erie.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has two lines of railroad, one for empty and another for full cars, extending from Pittston, just above Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna, to Hawley, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. These railroad tracks cross the Moosic Mountains, through Cobb's Gap, by stationary engines.

From Hawley to the mouth of the Lackawaxen, a distance of fifteen miles, is a broad-gauge locomotive road, built by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and run on the Erie Railway Company under a perpetual lease.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has the right, on the payment of certain tolls, to use one-half the capacity of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and has besides access to the Hudson by rail over the Hawley branch and the Erie Railway.

The new road spoken of above, from Scranton *Republican*, must follow from Hawley over the Moosic Mountains substantially the same route as the roads of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Archbald is in the Lackawanna Valley, a few miles above Scranton.

Within this small area of territory New Yorkers have invested many millions of dollars. Though it is geographically as near Philadelphia as New York, Philadelphians have made no efforts to further its development and secure its trade. This year, over these lines about 2,500,000 tons of anthracite coal must have been sent from Luzerne County into New York. In the Lehigh region New Yorkers have been equally enterprising. Whatever prejudices may exist elsewhere in Pennsylvania against New York connections, there is no such in the northeastern counties. But for such connections those counties would have remained almost in their primitive condition.

While the New Yorkers have had an eye to their own interests in all these projects, they have necessarily promoted, and on a large scale, the welfare of Pennsylvania.

SUMNER AND COWAN.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate yesterday in a carefully prepared speech on the duty of the government to secure to the freedmen the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution as amended. His speech attracted a vast audience.

Mr. COWAN closed the debate, by endeavoring to discredit the testimony adduced by Mr. SUMNER to show that the freedmen needed protection. The speech was characterized by all the bad traits of Mr. COWAN's present degenerate days.

A NEGRO was killed in Louisville, Ky., last Sunday, by a white boy, about sixteen years old, one of a party of boys who threw stones at several negroes who were quietly going by to church. The deceased turned back to expostulate with them for such conduct when one of them named Kluk, deliberately drew a pistol and shot him on the spot. The *Journal* adds that the deed was witnessed by no one but the parties, except a little girl five years old and negroes cannot testify in Kentucky, the murderer is likely to go free. "No arrests have been made," the *Journal* adds, as a matter of course.

CANADA AND MEXICO.

The United States has its Scylla and Charybdis. These are Canada on the north and Mexico on the south. As matters are it will require clear heads and steady hands on the part of the pilots at Washington to keep the republic from one or both these points of danger.

The Fenians avow the intention of setting on foot an expedition into the British Provinces. If such an expedition should actually set out and become formidable, the question of the relations between this country and Great Britain might assume a delicate attitude. They have so far accomplished nothing beyond getting quite a number of their dupes convicted before the English courts, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. It does not seem probable that much more will be accomplished.

As to Mexico, the French Emperor has disclosed his policy. He is forwarding reinforcements to MAXIMILIAN. His representative at Washington, M. MONTHOLON, has gone to New York, and it is reported, means to stay there until he shall receive fresh instructions. It is easy to slide into a war on the southern boundary. Perhaps our military leaders desire this. Some of them have given vent to their feelings in that direction, with more unction than discretion.

What is the Monroe doctrine? It is a doctrine that binds the United States to go about from one end of this continent to the other, like a lusty knight errant, seeking a quarrel? If so, then it is a doctrine that sensible and well-behaved people ought promptly to discard. Mr. MONROE was both a statesman and a gentleman. He was not addicted to swagger. He used on two occasions energetic and dignified expressions of dissent to European interference in establishing monarchical government on this continent. What he said was so wise and weighty as to be accepted ever since as embodying the traditional policy of the Union.

The people of British North America chose to be governed by Victoria. No citizen of ours will dispute their proposition to that end. But those people to have the form of government they prefer. England has governed those Provinces long enough to give her a title by possession.

Upon a time the inhabitants of Brazil threw off the rule of the Mother country, they set up an imperial monarchy, and put a scion of the old dynasty on the throne. There was no coercion from abroad. The people, so far as has ever been made to appear, acted freely and in accordance with what they thought to be best for their own interests. Surely the Monroe Doctrine does not require the United States to make war on Brazil, upset the existing government and organize a republic. Our Declaration of Independence is tolerably explicit on the right of a people to organize their own government to suit themselves.

The Mexicans have been trying off and on for quite a series of years to run a republic. They have not succeeded respectably. Most of the time they have been industriously engaged in cutting each others throats. An election has pretty surely been followed by a war. The party of the minority has almost invariably appealed to arms. This fashion was borrowed by our democrats five years ago. We do not like it. Neither in Mexico nor in this country has it worked well.

France had a quarrel with Mexico of long standing. Finally she sent an army to "conquer a peace." The invention was not original with NAPOLEON. He borrowed it from the United States. His generals practised COTT's plan of campaign and made a success.

After conquering Mexico NAPOLEON ordered elections by the people to determine first in a form of government, and then who should be the monarch. Of course the elections were no failures. A BONAPARTE never yet held an honest election. That is why they so claim to be some sort of democrats. But the election was just as honest as that which transformed the President LOUIS BONAPARTE into the Emperor NAPOLEON III. He did for MAXIMILIAN what he did for himself; and while that is not the Golden Rule, it is as near it as crowned heads commonly get.

If the Law of Nations gave the United States the right to sit as a Board of Revision on Mexican elections, what would come if sovereignty it as to send MAXIMILIAN on his travels? Just this, that the Mexicans would go at their chronic employment of killing one another as soon as the re-election should be over. He has to do considering among them, as a means to

During political inflamation cannot be ... Even MAXIMILIAN with NAPOLEON's help has not been able to ... that had subdued it we should be more ... inclined to hold up both hands ... for citing him step by step ... work. Nothing can stop it but a much higher grade of civilization than exists in that country now, or is likely to exist there for years to come.

But, it is said NAPOLEON went into Mexico to help the rebels and do us mischief. That is just what we think. So far as that was his design his enterprize is a failure. The French people feel it to be so, and want him out of it. In MONROE's day our government was weak. A strong monarchy in Mexico through European intervention would have been a menace. It might have become, a source of danger. An empire is now cannot put us in peril. We are strong enough to put away fear.

Now, while we are for abiding by the MONROE doctrine, pure and simple, we are not in favor of modern interpolations. At least of all that kind of ... We do not like ... Neither in Mexico nor in this country has it worked well.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Gen. GRANT has demonstrated his fitness to deal with military questions. In the ranks of his profession there is no man to whose judgment the people of the United States defer more implicitly. His ... political ... items remain ... stand.

Recently ... of the President, he made a ... in ... a few days, through ... country. He visited four ... Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston ... Savannah. Of course, he encountered in the ... of more or less intelligence on the road between those points.

While he was on this progress the telegraph and other accounts all concurred in representing that the reception accorded to Gen. GRANT by white citizens was cool and repulsive. Indeed, that they avoided intercourse with him.

On his return to Washington he made a report of his observations to the President, and the President laid it before the two Houses of Congress, accompanied by a special message. The design of the trip is now apparent. It was to spy the great influence of General GRANT on the side of the Reconstruction act, and against the majority in the two Houses, to make the colossal reputation of one man overbalance the deliberate judgment of the representatives of the States and the people. As a piece of bold politics, strategy the scheme may be commended; but it does not preclude the privilege or duty of ... Gen. GRANT's opinions or conclusions to the most searching analysis and review which would be given to the acts and decisions of any other eminent citizen. What does Gen. GRANT say?

1. That he found the leading men whom he met disposed to accept the situation in which they and themselves. That may be. But the President himself has not found it so, if we may judge from the earnest and tart dispatches he has been compelled to send every day or two, to some one or other of his Provisional Governors. He has not found it easy, by a long shot, to bring the vast ... Confederates up to the ... mark as to what is absolutely necessary. Now we call that on these political questions the judgment of the President is worth, full as much as the judgment of the lieutenant of the corps. The ink on the President's dispatches rebuking the leading ... people of the South ... is ... scarcely ... that of ... Gen. GRANT making ... of ... of the ...

2. The ... restoration of the Southern States ... is ... and ... in ... of the Union, as every way ... Upon ... ments on the President's message we find that he holds wide ... of ... and ... ... legislation for ... periods, ... with the ... ... been held to ... of ... ...