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." CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO BUSINESS, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, SIMPLY "GAZETTE," PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 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 adhered to.

The price of our Morning and Evening Editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at 15 cents per week

NO PAPER will be issued from this office either this afternoon or to morrow morning, on account of the festivities of the season.

HANDS OFF!

A call appears in the city papers, upon Mr. JAMES BLACKMORE, to become a Citizen's candidate for Mayor. It is signed mainly by Democrats, with a few disappointed nominal Republicans intermixed.

We say to our Republican friends in the city, hands off! Have nothing to do with this movement. It cannot succeed; and if it could, it would succeed only to damn every man connected with it.

Mr. BLACKMORE is a Democrat, and has always acted with the Democratic party. His triumph would be regarded everywhere as a Democratic triumph; and is the good old Republican city of Pittsburgh prepared to be heralded overthrow and as having elected a Democratic Mayor?

The question is not whether Mr. BLACKMORE is a good citizen with a high character; Mr. McCARTHY is also a good citizen, with a character unimpeached. Nor is it whether Mr. BLACKMORE contributed money to help the war out of the field, for Mr. McCARTHY also did what he could, according to his means. The simple question is, shall the integrity of the Republican organization in this city be upheld?

The allegation of fraud is the stock cry of all defeated politicians. We have heard it every year for twenty five years, and expect to hear it every year until we die. It has got to be so old and so common that we regard its utterance after every nomination as a matter of course.

But, if the city were still Democratic, shall we go to the Democratic party for help to defeat and punish fraud? Is not the source of all honesty and fairness? Was there no man in the Republican party honest and upright enough for these men who have been so suddenly shocked with the frauds of primary elections? There may be some possible use for the democratic party in the future; but we should as soon expect a while lie to be made of a pitch ball, as to look to that party to vindicate the purity of elections.

Again we say, Hands off! This movement spring solely from the bitterness of a few men who failed to carry their own purposes at the primary election. Let every Republican stand firm by his party and disregard all efforts to lead him off into the support of a democrat upon any plea whatever. It is a trick of the enemy, often repeated, but never successful here; and the politician who does not wish to burn his fingers will do well to keep them clear of all connection with this disorganizing attempt.

ISOLATING PITTSBURGH.

We notice that sundry papers throughout the State are fearful that the extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway through the central counties of the State will "isolate Pittsburgh," and think that Pittsburgh should "resist with all the vigor of youth," the effort to build a road to some other place than Philadelphia.

We are sorry any one is to find these people taking so much interest in the welfare of Pittsburgh, and thank them for their disinterested desire to keep us from being ruined by British Capitalists. But we beg them to still the rising fears. There is no danger that this city will be "isolated." It shall still have all the railroads we now have; and our only danger is that we shall never have any other outlet to the East than such as the Philadelphia monopoly chooses to give. If we are ever "isolated" it will be by the perpetuation of the present monopoly and not by its abrogation.

WE spoke briefly on Saturday of one of the peculiar characteristics of conservative journals and journalism. It is a theme to be handled, not allopathically, but homeopathically, if one would escape nausea himself, or avoid being the occasion of nausea in others. In taking further with this subject we shall adhere to brevity.

Your conservative journalist never prays. He is ever in a condition of perfect self-satisfaction that he never feels the pressure of a want. He is a pharisee. He sometimes designs to thank God; never for his mercies; but always that he is not as other men. And he does it with such a patronizing air! Not owning a wind-mill, he cannot follow that second old conservative habit of pinning his thank-offering to its wings, that their cyclopses may count instead of so many personal devotions, but, by a happy adaptation of the principle, he puts them in his paper, and gains, besides, the advantage of having his peculiar piety known and read of many men.

Treating Heaven thus cavalierly, it would be absurd to expect your journalist to retain the manners of a gentleman in his intercourse with his fellow mortals. Consequently you find him indulging in those impertinences which mark the vulgarian, whether cloaked in tattered garments or attired in flaunting purple. If you seek remedies against his arrogance and impudence you shall find but two—silent contempt and the toe of your boot.

GEN. BUTLER is said to have remarked, *apropos* of Gen. GRANT'S remark that Beauregard had cooped up BUTLER in Bermuda Hundreds as safely as if he had been corked up in a bottle, that it would have been better for the Army of the Potomac if there had been more corked bottles in it!

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Strenuous efforts are being made in high official quarters to create a belief that the leading men of the South have so far reconciled their political heresies as to co-operate in good faith in the great work accomplished by the progress of the war. These rose-colored representations, however they may meet the wishes of the timid or satisfy the venal brood of compromisers and time-servers, accord neither with our deductions from facts of the most public notoriety nor private assurances which have reached us from gentlemen of large intelligence, born and bred in the South, widely acquainted with the people there, and who have been true to the Old Flag although the terrible ordeal from which the republic has just emerged.

Commercial gentlemen, who have goods to sell, biased by their interests, may think as they will; mercenary politicians, bathed in the intrigues of faction, callous to the demands of truth and justice, and seeking only to put themselves on the market at a price, may say whatever suits their convenience; but we cannot suppress our conviction that a deep plot is forming by means of a reconstruction to give the rebels most of the advantages for which they took up arms against the government.

Every sagacious man foresaw that whatever perils might be incident or accident to the war, the perils of concluding peace and re-establishing the Union on its normal foundation, would involve dangers yet more momentous. The dangers of the war are over. An invincible courage has triumphed over all the impediments of battle fields. The nation now stands in the midst of dangers quite as fearful, though not as palpable to the eye and touch. It depends upon the wisdom and patriotism of the men charged, in the three coördinate departments, with the powers of the government whether the country shall go safely through, or make a fatal mistake, and perish miserably.

A few days ago we took occasion to express our dissent from the conclusions of General GRANT, in his report to the President, transmitted by special message to Congress, of the actual condition of public sentiment at the South. While concurring to that effect in the highest commendation of the fidelity and patriotism of the military governors, and in the unstinted praise for the vast service he has rendered to the Union, we were constrained to say we had not confidence in his conclusions, with evidence established to our minds to the contrary, of the most unquestionable character. He is a high rank as a soldier. A statesman and campaigner we should place trusting to the guidance rather than to be consulted by any other man in the Union. As to political problems we know many men on whom experience and knowledge we should choose to rely rather than on him.

Before us is a letter from a gentleman of New Orleans, one of our most eminent Louisiana, intimately acquainted with his people, and particularly his leading men, who has been honored with high official trusts, and has been unshaken in his fidelity. He knows much more of the men of the South, now they feel and what they intend to do, than General GRANT. We ask our readers to peruse his letter, not hastily, or with carelessness. He says:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1865.

DEAR SIR—Pressing business engagements have prevented me from writing you as favorable an opinion as to the future of this country, as a matter of duty, as a citizen, I feel it incumbent upon me to do, in relation to the condition of affairs in this State and country.

The state of public sentiment, and the views of the leading men, are more decidedly adverse to any other than a complete restoration of the State and National relations, than I could have believed possible. The Governor, Legislature, and Convention, are more than willing to do anything and everything that is required of them, but they are powerless to do more than they have done, without the support of the people, and that support they will not receive. Even the Union element in the State, with few exceptions, is not in favor of any action that will place the control of the State in the hands of the negroes. The Governor, Legislature, and Convention, are fully aware that the Union element in the State, with few exceptions, is not in favor of any action that will place the control of the State in the hands of the negroes. The Governor, Legislature, and Convention, are fully aware that the Union element in the State, with few exceptions, is not in favor of any action that will place the control of the State in the hands of the negroes.

Hence, that Congress had no right to dissent.

That such views are the prevailing ones of the present sages of the times. The English Lord or Prime Minister, for the last hundred years has dared to encroach the power to the English Parliament per se. Such language comports only with an absolute monarchy. If the members of Congress are fit for any higher part than to wear the collars of a master, they will not invoke these assumptions that the clerks of the President will not repeat them.

CARL SCHURZ may not be a great General, but he is a great Man. If he has intellectually a superior among the public men of the United States, we do not know who the favored individual is. SCHURZ was sent through the Southern States by the President on a tour of observation. He went; kept his eyes and ears open; talked with hundreds, and heard hundreds talk; came back, made up his Report, stating facts and giving us her lies. He says the prevailing disloyalty "*horrifies*" him. That is a strong word, but it is; precisely the word he selected to express the idea.

The length of his report, which prevented its being read in the Senate, also precludes its publication in our columns. The telegraphic abstract which we give in this issue, will afford an idea of his views upon the condition of the South. The document is an incontrovertible argument, based upon facts, against the immediate admission of the Southern States.

THE Richmond *Whig* takes ground against negro suffrage, because the negro will follow the democratic practice of voting early and often. It throws its views into doggerel thus:

> Where do rebels vote? Polls from steeples?
> Under earth—In coal holes?
> Under cliffs—In dog-holes?
> Information wanted.

The *Whig* must be careful and not press this idea too strongly, or the northern officials will become eager to put the suffrage into the hands of such useful allies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE ASSOCIATION.—The QUARTERLY MEETING of the ... will be held at the ... THURSDAY ... (TO-MORROW) ... o'clock, P. M. ... H. ROSS, SECRETARY.

STATE OF ALLEGHENY CONVENTION.—The Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny, are requested to meet at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the Union Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, and Surveyor General, to be voted for at the general election to be held in October, 1866. The Union Republican Committee of the several counties in this State are requested to meet at the same time and place,