Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. P. WILLIAMS.....D. L. EATON.....S. RIDDLE.....RUSSELL ERRETT

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.
PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1859.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE opponents of the National Administration in Allegheny County are requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, March 26th, and elect two delegates from each to a County Convention, which will assemble at the COURT HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, March 30th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The object of this Convention is to elect delegates from this county to the State Convention, and act upon a set of rules for the government of future nominating Conventions in this county, which will at that time be submitted by the County Committee.

The Delegate Meetings will be held in the townships between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., and in the cities and boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M.

By order of the County Committee.

S. H. GEYER, Chairman pro tem.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Sec'y.

It is amusing to see the way in which the so-called "independent" press treats the recent developments concerning corruption in the high places of government. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, for instance, deplores while it freely admits the corruption, and blames it all on "politics," but fails to attach the blame where it properly belongs—to the democratic party. The New York *Herald*, with more frankness, admits that it is a damaging revelation to all the individuals involved, and must prove injurious to the party with which they are connected, but does not hold the party itself responsible; and other papers of the same class take a similar view, the main anxiety being to shield the party while condemning the criminals. Thus the Baltimore *Sun*, giving the letter of W. C. Patterson to the President, which "J. B." so readily endorsed, declares the letter to be "offensive," and the endorsement of it by "J. B." a crime, but includes:

"Now it is very possible, and the majority report of the committee of investigation sustains the fact, that the public interests suffered no detriment from the award of the contract in question to Merrick & Sons; but the award having been made after the reception of such a letter as that of Patterson, and the letter itself having been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for his attention, and its suggestions having been carried out to the result predicted, present altogether a transaction well calculated to foster public suspicion with regard to our whole political fabric, from the highest station to the lowest."

There it is. The suspicion falls upon our "whole political fabric, from the highest to the lowest," and not upon the guilty party in possession. Why should the "fabric" be condemned for the crimes of its inmates? It does not follow that because the President and his minions are corrupt that every one else in the country is; it only proves that the political party now administering the government is rotten and faithless. It is to be hoped that there are honest men enough left in the nation to save the political fabric from going down.

THE TARIFF.—When Mr. Simmon's amendment to the "Omnibus Appropriation Bill, restoring in a certain measure, the principle of the tariff act of 1842, was defeated by a majority of a single vote, Mr. CAMERON remarked with indignation, as follows:

He was now satisfied that it was not the intention of the majority to do anything to favor the great interests of the country, or to restore prosperity to those who have been prostrated by free trade and enormous expenditures. Every proposition having for its object the prosperity of the country has been steadily met and resisted. A long discussion had just ended upon such a proposition, and although Mr. Simmons' amendment was declared in order, yet it had been rejected upon a direct vote.

Mr. Cameron proceeded to discuss the present condition of the country and the tariff question at length.

The Senator from Pennsylvania labored earnestly, during the entire session, to secure a fair tariff law, and his want of success cannot, we are sure, be attributed to any remissness on his part. Pennsylvania had in him a faithful representative in the Senate, and the only regret is that his colleague was not imbued with his feelings. He then would have labored more to serve his constituents and less to serve the President. The Republican members of the House also did their whole duty during the session, and never faltered when any move was made in behalf of the interests of their State. The same untiring energy on the part of Senator CAMERON and the large Republican delegation in the next Congress, may secure to the country all the blessings that can be expected to flow from a protective tariff.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF POSTAGE.—The democratic, overbearing, tyrannical majority of the Senate was so intent on imposing the burden of dear postage upon the people, by increasing the rates of postage from *three* and *five* to *five* and *ten* cents for each single letter, that it suffered the Post-office Appropriation bill to fall rather than recede from this act of oppression. It came out in the discussion, that the conveyance of every letter from and to California, by the overland mail, costs from thirty-five to sixty dollars. To meet this and other equally wise and extravagant charges, the postage was raised. The House, however, stood firm. It contended that the proposed increase was a revenue measure, and could only originate in the House; it therefore refused even to consider it. The Senate, having taken the first revolutionary step and assumed the special constitutional privileges of the House, would not give up, but haughtily declared that the government should stop rather than submit to such a rebuke of its usurpation. The House, thank Heaven, was equally firm, and not only were the people saved from the imposition of a burdensome tax, but the constitutional rights of the people's representatives were maintained.

Let it be remembered that it was the democratic majority of the Senate which resorted to these revolutionary measures for the purpose of accomplishing a change in the postage rates, and that it was under the lead of a Republican, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, that the House stood so firm in the popular defence.

A MANDAMUS WANTED.—In the debate in the Senate on that terrible motion of Mr. Hale's, which set the Northern and Southern democratic Senators by the ears, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, after alluding to the taunt thrown out by Mr. Pugh, that the South had the Dred Scott decision and ought to be satisfied with it, said:

"Whatever you can get before the Supreme Court fairly and justly, I am willing to submit to them, and abide by their decision; but, of course, I am not willing to be ruled out upon points which you never can get before the court. Suppose the Territorial Legislature does not act at all, [in protecting slave property,] how am I to have my remedy before the Supreme Court? Can I get a *mandamus*? Everybody knows I can. That is a form by which I am excluded." Mr. Brown was hasty in giving up the *mandamus*. Let him try the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It has already granted a *mandamus* against a legislative act to give some assistance to Mr. Buchanan in his difficulty.

The members of the House held a caucus on the Tariff, and agreed upon a form of a bill for a new loan or for a revision of the tariff, unless a revision of the tariff remained firmly secured what the tariff men to the proposition to a trial game of the government. The tariff men to the proposition to a trial game of the government. The tariff men to the proposition to a trial game of the government. The