Pittsburgh Gazette.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG 18, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

Electors at Large,

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,
2 Elliott F. Shoe,
3 Henry Eckert,
4 Robert M. Fox,
5 Nathan Hole,
6 John M. Broomall,
7 James W. Fuller,
8 Levi S. Smith,
9 Francis W. Christ,
10 David Mumma, jr.,
11 David Taggart,
12 Thomas B. Bull,
13 John Grow,
14 Francis B Penniman,
15 Ulysses Mercur,
15 George Briner,
16 A. B. Sharp,
17 Daniel O. Derr,
18 Samuel Calvin,
19 Edgar Cowan,
20 William McKennan,
21 John M. Kirkpatrick,
22 James Kerr,
23 Richard P. Roberts,
24 Henry Souther,
25 John Grow,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIst DISTRICT,

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.

ROBERT McKNIGHT.

Assembly.

KENNEDY MARSHALL, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
CHARLES L. GOEHRING, Reserve.
WILLIAM D. DUNLAP, Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER H. BURNS, Findley.

Sheriff of the County.

WILLIAM A. HERRON, Pitt.

Register.

WILLIAM J. RIDDLE, Moreland, Temperanceville.

Recorder.

JONATHAN P. ROSS, Allegheny.

Commissioner.

GEORGE HAMILTON, Pittsburgh.

Auditor.

BENNETT LAKE, Elizabeth.

Surveyor.

G. McGOWIN, Pittsburgh.

Directors of the Poor.

HENRY CHALFANT, Wilkins.

On our fourth page will be found interesting "Religious Intelligence," &c.

"Ion"—the oracular Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*—has at length opened his eyes to the fact that Lincoln will be elected to the Presidency, notwithstanding the efforts which may be made by the several pro-slavery factions to effect his defeat. He does not, it is true, make this acknowledgment freely and frankly; on the contrary, he utters it in a spirit of angry complaint. The main result he deplores because when successful, he says, "all the energies of the Republican party will be directed to its ulterior objects, not only during Lincoln's first term, but the second or the term of his successor." To avert this threatened calamity, "Ion" had indulged in the fond hope that "the conservative men of the North would rally on a common electoral ticket," but now, alas! he finds to his sorrow, that "the reverse is the case." No persuasion of friends—no considerations of danger to the party's hold on the public offices—no kind of arguments whatever are potent enough to induce the discordant elements to unite in one solid body in opposition to the Republicans. The obstinate fellows will "fight each other and neutralize each other's power in order to insure the triumph of Lincoln, and render certain an attempt, on the part of a portion of the South, to secede. Another result will be obtained by this policy: The war between the Douglasites and Breckinridgers will be sectional after Lincoln's election; and while the former party will join the Republicans, the latter will sympathize with, and probably to some extent take part in, the secession movement. There will be but two parties after Lincoln's election—the northern sectional and the southern sectional."

"Ion" consoles himself with the forlorn and rather desperate prospect of a "general and spontaneous movement"—which he imagines has already commenced throughout the country—favorable to the election of one of the candidates of the Constitutional Union party, Bell or Everett, by means of a co-operation between some portion of the Democrats with the Whigs and Americans. He says:—

"This movement can have success in no other way than by withholding the electoral vote of Pennsylvania or of New York from Lincoln, and by obtaining for Bell and Everett such an electoral vote as will send the former before the House and the latter before the Senate. The N. Y. State Convention which was held to-day has been called upon to put this ball in motion by presenting an electoral ticket which the Constitutional Union party can support. They will, if they go into this fusion scheme, give a third of their electoral ticket to the Bell and Everett men. Fusion between the Breckinridge and Douglas men is out of the question. There are many who believe that the Douglas-Bell electoral ticket will triumph in New York. But that is more to be desired than expected. The questionable between the success of that ticket in New York and the election of Lincoln."

Poor fellow he thus prates for the purpose of driving away his own fears, for in the next sentence he concedes that Lincoln will sweep the North.

THE PARAGUAY CLAIMS.—The Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims against the government of Paraguay, have finally reported against them, much to the disappointment of President Buchanan, who had set his heart on enforcing their liquidation, right or wrong. The amount demanded from Lopez, the President of Paraguay, as indemnification for alleged losses, was very heavy, and in a special message to Congress the President made one of the claims, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, the pretext under which he urged a warlike demonstration against that insignificant and far distant country. A large naval expedition, the raising of which cost the government millions of dollars, was finally sent out, but only to return in a short time from a bootless errand. Judge Bowlin, the commissioner who accompanied the expedition, could find no cause for belligerent action on his arrival in Paraguay, and on his return home recommended the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the whole affair. This commission has now decided that there are no just claims existing against the little Southern Republic. The Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press*, in noticing this decision, says:

"It has been discovered that the claims of our swindling companies are fraudulent; without the smallest shadow of justice, and that this great, powerful republic has made war upon a small state republic without the least cause, merely upon the representations of swindlers and humbuggers. Our State Department, which ought to have examined these claims, in order to find out whether they are just or based upon fraud, has proved anew its incapacity as an old-fogy institution.

"Mr. Buchanan, instead of inquiring into the matter, has caused the country a loss of nine five millions of dollars—the cost of the expedition—and has weakened our influence abroad. For what must other countries think of us, if we make war upon a small country on the most unjustified principles of corruption and fraud? But the best of it is, that 'the old public functionary' is down on the commissioner for not having sanctioned wrong, and compelled Paraguay to pay those fraudulent claims—because he has declared in his message that the money ought to be paid.

"Democrats usually have praised the foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan. I wonder whether they will do so now, after this beautiful piece of statesmanship has come to light. Alas! the old man is to be pitied!"

THE FUSION SCHEME.—The Philadelphia *Press*, of Thursday last thus announces the action of the Douglas Central Committee, at their meeting recently held at Harrisburg:

Twelve of thousands of Democrats in Pennsylvania, and in many other quarters of the Union, will rejoice to learn that the action of the Democratic Executive Committee, which represents the genuine sentiment of the State, at Harrisburg on Saturday, effectually and completely kills the infamous fusion plot which was hatched at the Disunionists, and sustained by the traitors in Philadelphia on the 22d ult. Recently at Oxmont, the Democracy of Allegheny county resolved to select a pure ticket, to oppose all schemes of deserting citizens of the Democratic party, and to defeat the policy of the Disunionists, by a fusion with the Republicans. This policy was strongly urged by the Douglas men, but was rejected by a large majority. The Democracy of Allegheny county, in a word, refused to be betrayed into the hands of the Republicans, but the Douglas men might be allured by—*Ohio State Journal*.

GARIBALDI'S ARMISTICE WITH THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.—The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* alluding to Garibaldi's late armistice with the Neapolitan General, says:

"The singular armistice concluded by Garibaldi, with the Neapolitan General at Messina, at first was a subject of mystery to every one; but to-day, it is better understood. Garibaldi lost a good many of his best men at the battle of Melazzo, and did not desire a further loss, if his object could be attained without it. He could have attacked the citadel of Messina at once, with some hope of success; but it would have been the occasion of terrible slaughter, and a great damage to the town.

In lieu of this, his General Medici made a treaty by which the two armies can be brought in contact, on neutral ground, by which both flags are equally free on land and sea, and by which the island of Sicily becomes practically independent of Naples. The two armies, under this treaty, may and will fraternize, and as Garibaldi has the *morale* and the enthusiasm on his side, he hopes to gain over the Neapolitan army, or a large portion of it. In the next place, there is a great probability that the order of evacuation, once issued and then recalled, will be renewed again, and that the three points remaining in the hands of the royalists, to wit, the citadel of Messina, Syracuse and Aposes, will soon be evacuated without further hostilities on either side.

In regard to Garibaldi's next step, there are two opinions, both agreeing, however, that he is going soon to Naples. The telegraph tells us, that he is preparing at Messina 300 boats for a descent on the main land, which is here in sight from the Sicilian shore, and many persons believe that this is really his intention. But there is another opinion, based on the remark so often made by Garibaldi himself, that he would not go to the main land till the revolution had broken out, and called to him for help, in other words, that he would not attack a power at peace with his own people; and, according to this opinion, Garibaldi will wait till the election of the Neapolitan Parliament, and until this Parliament has voted the fall of the Bourbon, and invited him to pass the channel."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The London *Times*, which made some hasty and unfavorable remarks upon the letter of the Emperor of France, returns to the subject in its issue of August 2, in a long, temperate and evidently carefully written editorial, which commences thus:

The Emperor of the French appeared before us yesterday in a new and by no means ungraceful character. We know him well as an accomplished orator, as the writer of soul stirring proclamations, and as the inspirer of pamphlets announcing changes at which monarchs tremble on their thrones. But he comes before us this time in another character,—as a frank and familiar correspondent. The Emperor has written a letter to the British nation, through the transparent medium of his Ambassador, very much as one private gentleman might confide his sentiments and opinions to another. If this be diplomacy, it is diplomacy stripped of all its pomps and trappings, without its cane and its snuff-box, its star, its diamond-hilted sword, and its cocked hat,—diplomacy in its plainest garb, and in its least reserved humor. Mankind have hitherto been disposed to consider that great affairs must have a language of their own. In our old plays the Kings and nobles talk blank verse, while the servants, soldiers, pages, and executioners are content with home-spun prose. The Emperor of the French has shown us that he can give an account of the resources of a great nation and unfold the springs of a deep and hidden policy in precisely the same terms, and with as much ease and simplicity, as if he were writing of the management of a private estate, or giving an account of his intentions with regard to the abandonment of a troublesome lawsuit.

It may be taken therefore as conceded by the bitterest enemies of Napoleon III. that his letter to his Minister is at once manly and able. Then it is further admitted, in the article from which we have quoted, that the policy so frankly declared by the Emperor is sound and liberal, and his views with respect to Syria are "reasonable and moderate," and with respect to Naples "fair and liberal," and the earnest hope is expressed that the "foreign policy of England will be conducted so as to fill up the outline which this masterly hand has traced." It is also affirmed by the London *Times* that the letter was written in a spirit of fair and honorable consideration, and the belief is expressed that it will be received by the people of England in the same spirit.

The reader will not be surprised to learn, however that all-this is but preparatory to a repetition of those suspicions in which the *Times* habitually indulges against Napoleon III., and that his reluctance manifest almost immediately afterwards finds the following language:

But it is quite right that we should meet the frankness of the Emperor of the French with corresponding frankness. Without in the least calling in question the sincerity of the Emperor of the French, and while admitting in the fullest manner that the latter forms a valuable programme, the outlines of which it should be the object of our foreign policy to fill up, we cannot see any reason for abating one jot of our vigilance, or discontinuing any of the purely defensive preparations we have set on foot. Nay, we will go further, and admit broadly that the cause and object of those preparations is the Emperor of the French himself.

It may well be that the necessities of the position which the Emperor of the French occupies—a position of which he is assuredly the first Judge—may render it necessary for him to maintain an army apparently disproportioned either to the foreign or domestic wants of his empire, and a navy on the protection of which the transoceanic dominions of France have little claim. We do not dispute the policy or necessity of their existence, but we assert that their existence imposes on us duties which we must not fail to perform.

Much of this would have been more to the point had the Emperor of France in any way objected to England increasing her navy, her army, or her fortifications, or her creation of volunteer rifle corps. But we are not aware that this he has ever done. Being the best judge of his own necessities, he has perfected his army and navy, and has left England, on the same principle of the right to judge of her own necessities, to bring up her army and navy to any standard she may deem expedient. What he complains of is not that she is about to fortify her coasts, &c., but that the heads of the government there, in the face of a positive alliance and the repeated assurances that he has only friendly feelings toward England, publicly insinuate, if they do not directly affirm, that they doubt his sincerity, and believe that he meditates an invasion of Great Britain. Of this tenor undeniably was Lord Palmerston's speech in Parliament, which called forth the recent letter.—*N. Y. Com Advertiser.*

THE GREAT REVIVAL IN SWEDEN.—A late number of the London Quarterly Review contains an historical sketch of the remarkable revival in Sweden, brief notices of which have been given from time to time, and from which we compile the following:

Scarce any means have been employed besides the circulation of tracts and the reading of the Scriptures. Owing to the peculiar regulation of the Lutheran Church, the Swedish people were only acquainted with a small portion of the Bible, and thus it had the freshness of a new book. Small meetings for prayer and reading, almost entirely by laymen, were everywhere largely attended. The lowest estimate places the number of converts, or as they are termed in Sweden "readers," at 250,000 out of a population of 3,500,000. The morality of these people is remarkable. Drinking has so decreased, that two thirds of the distilleries have been closed since 1836.

In the parishes bordering on Russia, where nearly every man was guilty of smuggling, hundreds of persons refunded the duties of which they had defrauded the government. Many sold their property to obtain the money, and others who could not raise the sum at once discharged the debt by instalments. The perplexed officers of customs laid the matter before the king, who decided that the proceeds should be distributed among the poor. The average number of lawsuits has decreased from 5,800 to three, four and six. In villages once remarkable for their profanity, not an oath is heard, and the Bible and sermons have replaced low literature to such an extent that the booksellers only keep religious works. The awakening has pervaded all classes, and is extending among the nobility and the wealthy.

Instances of "sudden conversions" are not unfrequent, and the "divine impulse" had been so irresistibly felt in the midst of secular arrangements or in the streets, as to lead the people to fall on their knees and cry for mercy. In other instances, persons have been compelled to retire from parties, overcome with emotion and penitential tears, which contrasted strangely with their splendid dresses and jewels. No such revival has ever before been known in Sweden. It may be said that there is scarcely a church or congregation there which has not felt its power—scarcely a community to be found which has not contributed to swell the number of those who are hoping in Christ. An awakening so wonderful as this may well cause Christians there to rejoice and take courage, and to continue with increased faith in their labors for the perishing.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, a very nice old man in most respects, but rather weak-nerved for these stirring times, is opposed to Hon. Linkhorn's election because there is danger of creating opposition and opposition to his administration! Why bless his dear old soul, would he expect an administration to run a four years' without being opposed in the manner it originated? If there is any body who knows Crittenden's position, why don't he tell us? Is he for Bell, or Douglas, or Breckinridge, or Lincoln, or Hamlin, or Johnson, or Joe Lane, or Joe Holt, or Joe Anybody else? Is he for the Union, or the Constitution, or the Enforcement of the Laws, or the Dissolution of the Union, or the Preservation of the Union, or what? Is he for anything, or against anything? Is he for anybody, or against anybody? Is he for anything, or against anything? Is he for anybody, or against anybody? Is he for anything, or against anything? Is he for anybody, or against anybody