The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.

F. P. PENNIMAN, } Editors.
JOSIAH KING, }
NELSON P. REED } Business Managers.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

CONGRESS,
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.
CLERK OF COURT.
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.
CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.
RECORDER.
HENRY SNIVELY, City.
REGISTER.
JOSEPH R. GRAY, Plum Tp.
COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE HAMILTON, City
DIRECTOR OF POOR:
JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin Tp.
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City
GEORGE WILSON, Peb Tp.
GEORGE T. McKEE, North Fayette Tp.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM PETER, Ross Tp.
R. A. COLVILLE, City

HOME AGAIN.

President Johnson has evening and the circle of cheers, and the White House, at which both his partisans and opponents alike relieved and rejoiced.

There will be no more humiliation page in the history of this country which shall record the mission of President Johnson to the tomb of Douglas. With deliberate intent he set out the dignity which properly belongs to the high station he happens to occupy. He forgot the sacred object of his mission, and assumed and persistently maintained that of the partisan and demagogue. Seizing every available opportunity to harangue the people who gathered around him, his sole object seemed to be to arouse and insult millions of his countrymen, and praise and glorify himself.

ANDREW JOHNSON left Washington a dangerous man—for a bold bad man with great power and influence—but supported by able men, however disloyal or corrupt, is always dangerous. But he returned a disgraced man, incapable of much further mischief. By his own folly he has destroyed what little moral power he possessed, and without that, mere official power is of little consequence. Remember this. Remember JOHN TYLER.

All loyal thinking men now perceive that it will never do to entrust the destinies of the country to the hands of such a man as this, and institute a new Congress as their only confidence in the perilous crisis. The false images in which the President and his partisans labor by their bold and unscrupulous managers to propagate, that Congress had ceased to exist, that the Union is being rapidly removed, and the loyal people and nine-tenths of the people of the North are loyal at heart, are pondering carefully that can summately wise and can furnish a theme for the reconstruction of the Union which Congress has submitted in the shape of an amendment of the National Constitution. They see that it will be adopted, they feel that it ought to be adopted, because it is eminently just and generous, and they are beginning to realize the fact that it must be adopted before we can again be a united people. They are becoming more and more persuaded that the opposition to the Congressional scheme of the President and about which he and his disloyal colleagues have made such an uproar, will soon cease.

The proposition that under the Constitution as it is the States were entirely free to act—by force or fraud—on the amendment. In that scheme, therefore, the proper rights of the States are carefully conserved, while, at the same time, the safety of the nation against future treason is thoroughly provided for. They are not to be dragged in by force or by outrage invited to come in. It is not based upon the absurd assumption that, although they went out, they were never in, and consequently are now in just as strict a relation before they took the position of national enemies. It is, on the other hand, based upon the assumption—that is a reference to the Union were suspended, and that was the method by which these relations are to be revived and restored.

President Johnson, in his late tour, voluntarily associated himself with his policy, into the scale of public opinion, and has been found wanting. The people now know what he is and what it is, and in three weeks from to-morrow the old Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will proclaim to the world their verdict in the case.

If the country endorses ANDREW JOHNSON, after the unusual exhibition he has made of himself during his late trip, it dishonors itself, but does not other hand, it sternly rebukes and repudiates him, the dishonor will rest upon his head.

THE CRAWFORD DISTRICT.

Apprehensions have been expressed that Mr. DARWIN A. FINNEY the Republican candidate for Congress in this district was a more or less sympathy to the Copperhead the sharpest test that has been made in this nomination. Last week we had a visit to Crawford county, and found a number of Republican mass meetings, and we were brought into personal intercourse with many hundreds of Republican voters. From all we could gather, the dissatisfaction is not likely to amount to much. A good many Republicans are disposed to prefer to have Mr. FINNEY beaten, rather than Mr. FINNEY have been defeated, the supporters of Mr. FINNEY usually outnumbering those of Mr. PETTIS's friends are now earnestly enlisted in the support of Mr FINNEY. They had their preference, and expressed it, but had at no time any intention of factiously to follow it at the peril of its loss. A few individuals still hold out, and declare they will not vote for Mr. FINNEY. They are few in numbers, and mainly of the conservative persuasion, who want an excuse for following the President into the Democratic camp. Mr FINNEY will be elected. He is in no danger whatever. It is possible he may fall a hundred or two behind his ticket, but we should not be surprised if the returns showed he was fully up to the other candidates. Mr. FINNEY's abilities are unquestionable, and there is no doubt at any time as to where he stands politically. Besides, a strong feeling prevails in regard to the necessity of fortifying Congress to the utmost. Before this feeling, personal cannot stand. The imminence crisis is appreciated, and over- considerations. We re- go through, and

IGNORANCE, OR WORSE.

The President, in his speech at the banquet at the St. Charles Hotel, speaking of Congress, used the following language:

"How have they healed the breach? Have they admitted the representatives, loyal or disloyal—have they taken any steps? What assurance has been given that even after this tub has been thrown to the whale, merely to amuse the public mind, for the time being—the Amendment to the Constitution—suppose they were to ratify to-morrow, what assurance have you, then, that the representatives would be admitted and the Union restored? Nay, there been any assurance given? None! None! But, instead of taking steps to restore the Government of the United States, every impediment has been thrown in the way."

It is difficult to characterize such reckless assertions as these in terms fit to appear in the columns of a public journal. The positive portion of what he says is utterly devoid of truth—the conjectural portion is what no honorable man could or would utter. This is the first time, so far as we have observed, that he has referred to the Amendment of the Constitution at all, since he set out on his stump-speaking tour, and it had been better for his own reputation had he avoided the allusion he here makes to it.

With a flippancy that would disgrace a brawling township politician, he speaks of one of the most solemn and carefully considered acts that was ever done by the representatives of the American people, and which is sure to have a vast majority of their suffrages, as "a tub thrown to the whale," and then asks "Suppose they were to ratify to-morrow, what assurance have you that the representatives would be admitted, and the Union restored? Has there been any assurance given? None! None! Are we to submit to ignominious conditions, merely that the President may engage in such reckless conjectures as these, in the face of a law passed at the last session of Congress, and now existing in the form of a law passed at the last session of Congress, and now existing in the form of a law passed at the last session of Congress, and now existing in the form