The Pittsburgh Gazette

## REPUBLICAN RALLY.

**Meeting in the Diamond Square Alleghany—Speeches by Hon. Ed. McPherson, Hon. John M. Thompson and Hon. Frank Jordan—Resolutions.**

The second grand rally of the Republicans of Allegheny county took place last evening in the Diamond, Allegheny city. Notwithstanding the brief notice the meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, evincing clearly that the loyal people of this county at least are fully aroused, and awake to the importance of the coming contest. The meeting was organized by calling Hon. Thomas M. Marshall to the chair.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Vice Presidents and the Reporters of the press appointed secretaries:

Hon. John Morrison, C. C. Smith, John A. Myler, George Gerst, Stephen H. Lee, Capt. Samuel C. Scherer, Ed. Wilkins, Jr., Thomas G. Dixon, Jared M. Irish, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Jas. McAfeley, Max Moorhead, Charles H. Armstrong, Jos. Mawhinney, Dr. T. J. Gallagher, Capt. Tomlinson, Wm. Smith, W. M. Phillips, Thomas P. Rose, Isaac Jones, E. T. Cassidy, Wm. B. Negley, David M. Long, Jesse Kelley and Wm. Negley.

Mr. Marshall in a few appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting, and introduced

HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON,

Who said: He was pleased to see the citizens of Allegheny county were fully awake to the importance of the issue now pending, and which would be decided at the ballot box in October. While in the discharge of his duty as a member of the State Executive Committee he had heard of what happened at Pittsburgh on this occasion, not knowing ever ready to do all in his power to advance the cause of liberty. Hon. Henry W. Williams, who had been placed in nomination as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, was well known in the East; the people there respected and loved him, and he hoped that Old Allegheny county would turn out in her mighty and give such a majority as she had never given before. To elect him was to promote in the highest sense the welfare of this country. He took the position that it was the right of the people of the State of Pennsylvania to have a Supreme Court so organized as to harmonize with the interests of the people. For a number of years the Democratic party had its Presidents had endeavored to make slavery a national instead of a local institution. They refused to appoint any man to office who would not work at the southern shrine and pledge himself to advocate their cause. How far they were successful the past had told, and what they would have done, had the people submitted, the Dred Scott decision plainly indicate. The election of Judge Williams was a foregone conclusion. It is necessary to elect him to secure the judiciary from falling into the hands of men who cannot trust. The decisions of Judge Sharswood during the rebellion are his party record and indicate his policy. He did all in his power to cripple the Government when it most needed assistance. When the Government wanted men and money, he decided that it had not the authority under the Constitution to make greenbacks or make them a legal tender. This, too, when the Government most needed money—when its very existence depended upon it. Had it had been in his power, he would interfered the strong arm of the judiciary to defeat the ends of the Government.

He had a few words to say about Andy Johnson, who was at this time in an unsettled condition. He is daily engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. Congressmen had scarcely turned their backs on Washington before assembling the best in order to protect the Government against his treasonable machinations, that he was at work with our enemies. His first act was to remove Sheridan for no other cause than that he was endeavoring to execute the laws of congress. It had been said that Sheridan was a drunkard. The Democratic party could no more convince the people that Paul Sheridan was a drunkard than Andy Johnson could that he was a coward. Johnson had to himself to the Democratic party and would have to sink with it. It is not only dead, but it stinks, and never can gain another victory. It was a cowardly party, and its leaders were cowards. James Buchanan held that it was not within the power of the Government to save itself under the Constitution, because he was a coward and in cause he was a Democrat.

The Democratic party claimed that Sheridan and Sickles were Democrats before the war, and a few weeks since they claimed Grant as a Democrat but they did not prefer that claim to him now. He knew full well that the American people, having passed safely through the late rebellion, would not lean to Andy's treasonable schemes. They would be so rewarded that the power would be in the hands of those who saved it. It belonged to them and they would have it. The Democratic party in the Union was a work of patriotism, to be performed by patriots and sages, and the people would perform it. Johnson was not a fool, but he is discovered over with iniquity, and like the water below which the devil passed, was traveling down step by step, and if not checked in his mad career would run into the fearest depths of perdition.

One more fire and the energy would be perfectly overthrown, and that fire will be kindled on the second Tuesday of October. He would retire to his home with glowing accounts of the prospects of Judge Williams throughout the West.

HON. JOHN M. THOMPSON

Was next introduced by the Chairman, and spoke in substance as follows: The only trouble the Republican party had to fear in the coming contest was apathy. If the people were prompted by the spirit which prompted them to send forth their sons and brothers to fight the battles of our country in her hour of peril, there could be no doubt of success. The danger is as great now as then. This fall we have to fight more dangerous foes than were met on the field of battle. The question was not whether Judge Williams or Judge Sharswood should be elected to fill the Supreme Bench but it was a question of the principles which we fought for and so nobly won, should be recognized as those which shall govern the Judiciary, or whether those who interfered with, hindered and trammeled the Government in every respect during its rebellion, shall be allowed to rule! If the people should now prove recreant to the noble trust, the sacrifice of ten thousand soldiers' slain to maintain the Government rise up in rebuke against them. It was a question of loyalty or disloyalty, to be decided on the field of ballots, and this question to which was whether you are for the country or against it. If not for it, you are against it. We have passed through a scene of carnage such as was never before witnessed, during which Judge Sharswood never shed a tear of sympathy for his country. Every and difficulty the rebellion in which he showed his hand was against the interests of the Government in 1861, he was a Nullifier, and he remains so still, as his judicial decisions during the rebellion plainly indicate. It has been said by the Democrats that Judge Williams was not a native of Pennsylvania. He was one where he came from, nor did it make any difference to him what the place was. It was enough for him to know that his heart was right, and his judicial decisions unanimously proved it. He was a patriot. Judge Sharswood proved him to be wrong, and would be the death knell of the Democratic party throughout the country. The Democratic party would, in a short time, be victorious, repudiate every law passed by Congress since 18. If the people are resolved to do that, let them vote for Sharswood. There was not an honest Democrat within the sound of his voice, or in the State, who had gone through the late rebellion and come out of it with his principles unchanged. They might call themselves Democrats, or anything else, but if they were honest, they were Republicans at heart. Sherman, Sickles and Grant were Democrats before the war, and the people were willing to trust them, and they are still willing to trust the men who did the fighting. Anybody was the banner county in the State, he proved had been brilliant in the past, and should be made more brilliant still. We had everything we could ask: to make it far more brilliant than it has ever been before. The local candidates were all excellent men, and acceptable to the people, and we had a standard bearer whose reputation was not confined to Allegheny county, but was wide spread all over the State. Let a response from Allegheny county go down to Washington and rebuke the traitor Andy Johnson, by increasing the majority.

After thanking the audience for their attention, Mr. Thompson ceased, and the chairman introduced

HON. MARK JORDAN.

Mr. Jordan said that the Republican party of the State did him the honor to appoint him Chairman of the State Executive Committee, the duties of which had carried him to different parts of the State, and that the only fears we had entertained from the beginning of this contest were that the people cannot be awakened to the responsibility resting upon them. True, we had nothing but a judge of the Supreme Court to elect; but he was elected for fifteen years, and that court had the power to make or unmake the Government by its decisions. That there are two theories of judicial construction, one known as the States Rights, and the other as the liberal theory. The States rights constructionists held that the Government had no right to raise an army by drafting; that there was no power within the Government to prevent a state from seceding; and Judge Sharswood declared that Congress had no power to issue greenbacks and make them a legal tender. The people of Pennsylvania had once voted the States rights doctrine down by placing Judge Agnew on the Supreme bench in place of Judge Lowrie.

The doctrine of State rights led to disunion and secession. It had been defeated by the people on the field of battle, in Congress, and now alone remained to be driven out of the Courts. It declares that the Government has no power under the Constitution to prevent secession, and that the present Congress is unconstitutional. He hoped that the people would see the necessity of electing Judge Williams; that we had defeated the rebels once and would do so again. The question to be decided in October was the same that had been decided on the field of battle and in Congress, and we would now and forever decide it in the Courts. We had fought for the principles manfully in 1861, and were not going to turn back now; the principles are the same now as then; we had to defeat them but one time more and they would be forever and eternally beaten.

RESOLUTIONS.

Jacob H. Miller, John A. Myler, Hon. John Morrison, James A. Stephenson, and Robert W. Mackey, having been appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, reported the following:

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of, and will faithfully sustain the nomination of Hon. H. W. Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court.

*Resolved*, That the platform of the Republican State Convention, which nominated Judge Williams, and the platform of the Republican County Convention, which met on Tuesday last, express fully and clearly our convictions on the political issues of the day.

*Resolved*, That the ticket for Legislature and County offices presented by the Republican Nominating Convention lately held, is composed of good, true and tried Republicans, and we will support it cordially and elect it triumphantly.

*Resolved*, That Grant, Sherman, Sickles and their military associates, who have stood by the Reconstruction Law of Congress, have our yearly sympathy in their efforts to restrain the usurpations and law defying assumptions of the President.

*Resolved*, That as the best answers to the President's course have heretofore been found in Republican victories, we will rally as one man to the support of our State and county ticket, and so administer an effectual rebuke to the man who forgets that he is but an accidental President and fancies he is a king.

Hon. T. M. Marshall was loudly called for, but declined to address the people at that time on account of the lateness of the hour, and adjourned the meeting.

## RIVER NEWS.

We extract the following from the Louisville Courier of Tuesday: The Fire King, Captain Sample, is at the city wharf and attracted much attention yesterday. She raises steam with petroleum as fuel, in the afternoon to the wonder and delight of numerous spectators, but somewhat to the disgust of the firemen along the wharf. If petroleum comes into general use on the river instead of coal the occupation of firemen will be gone as a sweep. The petroleum is applied as follows:

"A large tank is erected immediately under the main flue and over the boilers, from which a large supply pipe runs underneath the boilers, to which a number of smaller pipes are fastened, extending all over the bottom of the boilers, and at the end of each one of these pipes a burner similar to a gas burner is attached, from which issues the petroleum, and when lighted up it produces an intense heat. The heat can be increased or diminished when ever necessary. When steam is raised but little smoke issues from the chimneys, but a constant volume of heat."

The Fire King is an old boat which is merely used as an experiment, and adapted to the invention of Mr. Narcot. The cooking is all by petroleum, and the light used is gas manufactured on the boat from petroleum.

MORE ABOUT PETROLEUM.—A Nashville paper says that Colonel Charles H. Irwin contemplates introducing a petroleum furnace on Colonel Hughes' new boat being built at Paducah.

We learn from the Memphis *Avalanche*, of Saturday, that White river is falling with four and a half feet to Augusta. The Arkansas is falling, with the channel cutting out very slow. The last reports from Little Rock represent the Arkansas in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—The Illinois continues at twenty-two inches stage, so that the Belle Rogers can not reach Napoleon in three fourths of a mile, and the Pilgrim goes up to Arkansas in the night. The Missouri is still declining. The W. J. Lewis came down drawing three feet seven inches. The Lady Grace and Henry Ashton left for New Orleans with as light freight as they wanted, and will fill out at Cairo. The Dove and Barcelona added with a big lot of freight. No change was made in the rates of freight to New Orleans or Vicksburg yesterday. The Adam Jacobs, Captain Hillman, left for Cairo today. John Greenough, attorney, has sold the Lady Grace to Captain Henry, for $12,000.

The Sailor has arrived at Cairo with the machinery of the boats sunk in the Tennessee river, before Florence, weighing 37,000, one brass cannon from the wreck of the Alabama, and 50 tons of iron. The latter wreck is that none remains less than seven feet below the surface. The river is eight feet above the low water of 1864, the wreck will be in the way of steamers at very low water.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: Mike Moode, Aaron Jones and Hamilton Trigg have contracted together on the steamer Pacific at one time.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says: The Richmond, after doing nearly two weeks duty on the little village of Louisville, is now ready for business, and will come down the Ohio as soon as business and dept of water will permit.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Wednesday, says: Business continues rather quiet along the levee, yet is as brisk as the season of the year. All the regular packets are still receiving under the new style bill of lading, which is also in force at Louisville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. Notwithstanding the opposition, manifested by the Chamber of Commerce, the new bill seems to give satisfaction or opposition from the majority of shippers by river. Some of the most intelligent shippers are aware there are less claims for damage under the new bill than in the majority of the bills of lading issued by the incorporated companies, while they now manfully lean way contains the entire establishment, and Sam. Sudgen, the shipping clerk, Hillman, Mr. G. A. Dillon, formerly of the Harry Brown, has charge of the office in the Bertha. The Alpha takes her departure for Louisville on Saturday, Captain Whittaker passed through the city yesterday on a note from Pittsburgh to Louisville. Mr. Gardner, an engineer, formerly of New Orleans, has been in the city for the last month, after a silver of one year. He has been in the employ of the New Orleans several years, and leaves a wife and four children.

The New Orleans *Times*, of Friday, says: A Mr. Kelly, formerly a captain on the Alabama river, who has been participating in the Cuban revolutionary, writes to a friend in this city that the largest crop of cotton ever grown in that State will be the product of this year, judging by the five counties through which he has traveled, and he is a cotton planter.

The fare from Keokuk to St. Louis, by the packets, has been reduced to $1.

Capt. D. Defrees, President of the Minnesota and Dakota Steam Navigation Company, has called a general meeting of the stockholders, to take place at Cairo on the 16th inst.

Capt. Jesse Grant, formerly of Louisville, Kentucky, a resident of New Orleans, is now seriously ill at the latter place, of yellow fever.

The Dubuque *Herald*, in speaking of the number of Pining Mother, first mate of the Minnesota, on Thursday last, near La Crosse, by some raftsmen, concludes its account as follows:

He was the best mate in the employ of the Northern Line, and having been in charge of the Minnesota from dock sweepers to the position he held. He was a good seaman, with a good record, and has a wife and child living on Ohio river, at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., a little below Pittsburgh.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Wednesday, says: "During the afternoon of yesterday, a storm created considerable confusion. Captain Dubie had no small amount of trouble in landing the Virginia, and the Kentucky was blown loose from her moorings, and had to be landed off the river. The Hope Samuel created considerable commotion among chambermaids, fenders and passengers, but managed to escape serious accident occurred, and the total damage to the different steamboats was inconsiderable."

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE CHICAGO R. R. September 5—1 car stone, Mackin & McGhee; 40 barley, J. Painewright; 1 car sheep, Shoenberger & Blum; 1 do do, Kaufman & Bro; 1 do sesame, Pocash & Co; 1 car sheep, Hamilton & Co; 200 bbls flour, Shoenberger & Blum; 1 car sheep, Shoenberger & Blum; 1 do do, Kaufman & Bro; 1 do sesame, Pocash & Co; 1 do sheep, Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do do