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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868.

WE PRINT ON THE STANDS OF THE MORNING GAZETTE, Second page, *Advertiser and Clippings*; Third page, *Telegraph Markets and River News*; Sixth page, *Pittsburgh Finance and Trade, Products, Petroleum and Wool Markets*; Seventh page, *The Slave-Trade, History of our Slave-breeders*.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at \$143@143.

The strike of the operatives in the Anthracite region of Pennsylvania is likely to terminate in an adjustment satisfactory to all parties; the operatives generally resuming work in the mines and mills, at prices substantially the same as before.

There is a very general desire that Congress shall not adjourn to December, but take a recess to an intermediate day. And this is very strongly urged by the new members from the Southern States, who are peculiarly fitted to judge correctly of the possible future exigencies.

PENNSYLVANIA politicians seem to have been in favor with the President on the 20th. He nominated JOHN L. DAWSON to be Minister to Russia, and HENRY W. COLBY to the Austrian mission. The first is not likely to be confirmed; the second, who is said to be a good Republican lawyer, of Philadelphia, may be approved by the Senate.

MCCLELLAN, of Illinois, a bitter enemy of Gen. Grant, nominated for the Mexican Mission, and Gen. ROBERTSON, whose name has been in a Major to Madrid, are neither of them likely to pass the Senate. The only objection to the latter is that he would supplant Hon. JOHN R. HALE, the present unobjectionable representative at Madrid.

We regard it as fortunate that Congress hesitates to proceed with the scheme for the reduction of the military establishment. It was clearly the intention of the House to accomplish this reduction, and, upon a decided scale, at the present session, but the recent developments of revived and rampant rebellion, not only throughout the South, but in Copperhead councils, political and official, in the "loyal States," renders it manifestly inexpedient to disarm the Federal authority of its effective power at this time. As to the large expenditure which would have been saved by the reduction, the people will agree that its continuance is properly chargeable to the Democratic endorsement of Blair and Revolution.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential fight having now fairly begun, and the newspaper press being one of the best weapons for effectual warfare, we propose to furnish the GAZETTE for the Campaign at the very low rate of 10 cents per copy for the Weekly and \$1 for the Daily, from now to the close of the Presidential election.

The GAZETTE has been an earnest, consistent and efficient advocate of Republican principles, from the start, and it is therefore qualified to present Republican arguments now, in this decisive contest, which must settle conclusively whether the nation shall go back to the old domination of slavery and the slave power, or go forward to the full fruition of the results accomplished by the war.

The old southern politicians, galvanized into new life by the Democratic nominations at New York, unhesitatingly avow that all the Confederacy fought for is to be gained in the election of Seymour and Blair, and that Secession is not dead, but is to be fully and finally triumphant in the success of the Democratic candidate.

It has been plainly given out, by the Democratic candidate for Vice President, that the Democracy, if successful this fall, intend to overturn by force the State governments established by the people of the South, thus giving notice in advance of another war, and the Democratic Convention, in nominating him for the Vice Presidency, gave the emphatic endorsement of the party to the insidious and revolutionary threat.

Shall what the Confederacy fought for, and failed to attain, be now attained through Seymour's success? Shall Secession, overthrown and defeated in the field, be allowed to triumph at the polls? Shall the Democracy, under the lead of Seymour and Blair, be permitted to inaugurate a new rebellion?

If not, it behoves the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania to labor with an earnestness and zeal befitting the perils of the hour, and out of the surest ways of meeting the enemy successfully to circulate Republican papers freely, and put them into the hands of all who are willing to read a good Republican paper.

To this end we offer the GAZETTE at a very low rate for the campaign. There are very few men who cannot afford to give forty cents to aid the good cause by circulating a good Republican paper.

Try it, friends, try it for your neighbors. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the country in which from ten to twenty thousand weekly papers cannot be distributed to advantage; and a few thousand weekly papers read carefully from now to the election will do more good than tens of thousands of Congressional speeches.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

Two proclamations by the President appeared in our columns a day or two ago, announcing the ratification of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment by the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. The term in which it pleased the President to convey his official notification, made obligatory him by the laws, shows that the ratification, both in manner and substance, is contrary to his wishes and alien to the design of the Democratic party, with which he has been acting for the last four years.

For does this fact stand alone? Is it not evident that the Democratic party is not so much concerned to have the Southern States restored to the Union, as to make sure, if restored, that the restoration shall be a double, that the restoration shall be established on such a basis as to give that party the political control of those States as is natural to their normal relations to the government? Congress has already voted to restore a number of those States, and on every division from Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives has recorded his vote against restoration. If these Democratic voices could have availed, the restored States would still be under Provisional governments and subject to military supervision. The Democrats prefer it should be, thus rather than incur the chance of having the Electoral College of one or more of those States cast their suffrages for Grant and Conaway.

There are certainly two views of the question of Reconstruction: one, that of absolute right; the other, that of practical utility. The Democrats stand now where they stood all through the rebellion and long anterior thereto, upon the ground of inherent and inalienable State Rights; maintaining that the Southern Commonwealths did not exceed their reserved powers or constitutional prerogatives in anything they did or attempted to do, and hence, when forced back into the Union by a will they could not further resist, were at full liberty to demand exemption from all penalties and precarious conditions. The Republicans, on the other hand, in approaching the work of reconstruction, retained the whole body of precedents established during the war, that the Confederate States, by the magnitude and vigor of their revolt, acquired belligerent rights, were to be treated in many prime particulars as an independent power with which the government of the United States was at war, and being conquered was subject to the will of the conqueror in all matters relating to the tranquillity of the country, the permanence of peace between the different sections, and the recognition of the just rights of all classes of citizens. It was to be expected that each of the political parties would hold, abstractly, to the interpretation of governmental authority which had guided its action during the war.

But it is not feasible to determine this question wholly in view of abstract principles. As soon as the war approached and, President Lincoln ignored the governments of the revolted Commonwealths, appointed Provisional Governors therein, ordered Constitutional Conventions, thus adding to the confusion of political relations which the rebellion and the setting up of the Confederate government had inaugurated. President Johnson followed up this policy vigorously, till Congress at length interposed by positive legislation and undertook to bring order out of the existing chaos.

In dealing practically with the restoration of the Southern States, the Democrats have constantly overlooked a fundamental difficulty, lying at the application of their theories. This difficulty is brought up at once by inquiring whether South Carolina, for instance, shall be restored with the Constitution she had when she went out of the Union, or the Co-stitution she had when the war closed. The Constitution she had when Lee surrendered bound her to the fortunes of the Confederacy. No loyal citizen could entertain for one moment the proposition to bring her back with that instrument in force. The Constitution under which she went out of the Union, recognizing slavery, had ceased to be in harmony with the Federal Constitution. The idea of restoring it was impossible.

Besides, all the officers of the State had been changed by elections held during the war, and President Johnson's Provisional Government still further perplexed the case. Which set of officers should be recognized and restored? The Democrats did not pretend to solve this practical problem, but kept on clamoring that the status should be restored as it was before the outbreak.

The Republicans proposed to make short work, by remitting the task of reconstruction to the loyal citizens of the respective States, making it incumbent on them to form their new constitutions to the National Constitution as it now is. This was a quick and effectual cut out of all embarrassments. Is one way or another this requirement had to be met?

The Republican plan has taken effect, and failed to attain, as now attained through Seymour's success! Shall Secession, overthrown and defeated in the field, be allowed to triumph at the polls? Shall the Democracy, under the lead of Seymour and Blair, be permitted to inaugurate a new rebellion?

If not, it behoves the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania to labor with an earnestness and zeal befitting the perils of the hour, and out of the surest ways of meeting the enemy successfully to circulate Republican papers freely, and put them into the hands of all who are willing to read a good Republican paper.

The Constitutional Amendment known as Article XIV having been ratified by the requisite number (two-thirds) of the States, Congress yesterday passed a Joint Resolution declaratory to that effect, and making it the duty of the proper Executive department to announce officially the incorporation of the new provisions into the Constitution of the Republic.

The text of the XIVth article was printed in the Gazette a few days since. It will be remembered that its first section proclaims the citizenship, throughout the Republic, of all persons born or naturalized within its limits, which citizenship, with its equal privileges, immunities and protection, shall not be impaired or infringed without due process of law. The second section affords representation in Congress according to numbers, but provides that any exclusion from the suffrage under state laws, shall to the same extent diminish the basis of representation. The effect of this will be, should the rebel Southern whites accomplish their threat to strip the right of suffrage, from the colored race, to reduce their representation in Congress in the same ratio. The third section excludes from the Federal service, civil or military, all rebels who shall have violated their oath of allegiance to support the Constitution, and the fourth, may be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress. The fourth section declares the inviolability of the Federal debt, and that the rebel debt shall be forever held illegal and void.

This Constitutional Amendment stands mainly in the way of the new Democratic-Republican programme of revolution, violence, but, Blair, Foote and Blair, member of the Senate and House of Representatives has recorded his vote against restoration. If these Democratic voices could have availed, the restored States would still be under Provisional governments and subject to military supervision. The Democrats prefer it should be, thus rather than incur the chance of having the Electoral College of one or more of those States cast their suffrages for Grant and Conaway.

As the Constitution now stands, the great Republican doctrine of the equality of men appears in no part of it more conspicuous than in this last addition to its text. The equality of citizenship, and the equal right of representation, throughout the Republic, are herein for the first time proclaimed and made unalterable.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFESSION.

In his message to the Senate, detailing his objections to the Electoral College resolution, President Johnson maintains that the revolted States have at all times been in the Union in such sense as to entitle them to participate in elections for President and Vice-President. What if the rebel States had insisted upon enjoying this right in 1864, in aid of their sympathizers throughout the land? Overthrowing the "Reconstruction measures," it avails Blairs, oblique his letter, "because he occupied a position to which the South can have no possible objection, making it difficult the overthrow of Reconstruction." The Mobile Register says for State rights."

But the President contradicts himself and overthrows his own doctrine. He contends that the rebellion terminated the several states that had seceded, and that it was required "in their re-union, that they should renounce all their relations to the Union, and that they should renounce all their previous acts."

So there are measures necessary to be taken to accomplish practical restoration?

That admission covers the whole ground. Conceding so much, the question necessarily comes up, What power shall decide up on the nature and extent of these essential measures?

The Presidents says, the determined States, that is, the offenders shall decide what compensation they will make to the laws, and when and how they will render it. That confounds all the elementary ideas of public justice.

The President was once of a different opinion, and he absolutely crushed the governments of all the revolted States under the heel of military despotism. According to his present showing, he was a monstrous usurper, who ought to have been thrust headlong from the seat of power he disgraced.

Again: the present position of the President the Republicans affirm that the national government, assisted by the rebels, and having conquered them, necessarily has the right of deciding what measures are necessary to practical restoration?

While we regard the President's

message as "bristling with revolutionary tendencies, and in complete accord with the inclemencies of a fresh outburst proceeding from Blair and Ewing, and most, if not all, of the Southern Democratic journals, we welcome his confession that it devolves upon the Government, to "adopt the measures necessary to practical restoration."

He himself again charges the New York Democratic Convention with "overturning the Jewish people. Other

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THE SECOND DEMOCRATIC REBELLION.

The new, or rather old Democratic plot-form of violence and civil war appears more clearly prominent the farther South you go. At Baltimore, HAMPTON appealed to the rebel soldiers to renew once more their devotion to the "lost cause" by supporting Seymour and Blair. At Richmond, Gov. VANCE, with the leaders of the North Carolina delegation, declared during the war that Southern defeat gave them no joy, and Northern disasters, no sorrow; these nominees will give to the Confederacy,

the "fighting boys in blue," the party that organized the "rebels," the "Lincoln dogs," the party that attempted to disengage us with the opprobrious names of "hiredlings," "scoundrels," and "Lincoln dogs"; the party that disengaged enlisted, encouraged, and trained the "darkies" in the South to follow the "lost cause." The leader of the party that organized the "rebels" in the South, and the "darkies" in the South, is the "darkie" in the South.

This Constitutional Amendment stands mainly in the way of the new Democratic-Republican programme of revolution, violence, but, Blairs, Foote and Blair, member of the Senate and House of Representatives has recorded his vote against restoration