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OFFICIAL PAPER OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Alleghany Counties.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.: JOHN F. HARTMAN. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.: JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. AT LARGE: G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.

COUNTY TICKET. CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT: JAMES S. NEALEY.

CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT: THOMAS WILLIAMS.

CONGRESS, 24TH DISTRICT: A. E. FRANKSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY: J. B. FLACK.

STATE SENATE: JAMES L. ORLEMAN.

ASSEMBLY: GEORGE WILSON, GLOUCESTER WILLIAMS.

COMMISSIONERS: HENRY LAMBERT, JONATHAN NEELY.

COURT HOUSE DIRECTOR: J. G. MURRAY.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CONCESSION.

It is stated that the President is about to issue an order reorganizing the Southern military departments, and withdrawing the troops from the States which have been turned over to their civil authorities respectively.

There is no room for doubt that the President would gladly see the whole work of reconstruction overturned, but there are very good reasons, deduced from past experience, for believing that although this desire may and will drive him to the extreme verge of positive malfeasance in his execution, yet he will do as he has done before—

he will aim to forego complicity in such overt acts as will make a case clearly justifying his own removal from office. This opinion is confirmed by the other reports, of the new military order to be issued, and of the recognition of the new governments.

His withdrawal of the troops will in itself commit him to a positive recognition of the Reconstruction policy. It will be his acceptance of its completion in those States. It is the Executive acknowledgment that the military responsibility of the Federal power, as specially defined and directed by the reconstruction system, is added by the perfected operation of the system itself.

Continuing, in the line of Executive duty, the same line of protest against the validity of these laws which is flagrant in his political speeches and his messages to Congress, the only thing he could logically and consistently do would be to withhold any interference in the situation; the troops would be undisturbed and the authority of the military commanders would remain, as it has been, unrestricted.

Ignoring the new State Governments, he could have no shadow of a title to reorganize the Federal departments and to withdraw the Federal forces. This, then, is his dilemma. Holding still to his political denunciations against reconstruction, he must leave the troops and the military control undisturbed—which would be plainly fatal to any rebel scheme of violence against the new Governments—or withdrawing the Federal control, with its armed force, he commits himself clearly and absolutely to a recognition of the reconstruction laws, and for the first time in a most conclusive manner.

He is not surprised, therefore, by the statement that he accepts the logical consequences of his new military order, and agrees to extend some sort of official recognition to the new governments. He may, and no doubt will, where occasions offer, continue to fulminate, in his official and unofficial utterances, new denunciations against the policy of Congress; but he will find the difficulties increased in the way of his refusal to heed the demands of the new governments for Federal protection, or for its aid to suppress any insurrections that may occur.

However much and bitterly Mr. Johnson may hereafter talk against the reconstruction policy, he has committed himself to its execution. Looking one way, he is tolerably certain to row another, for the residue of his term. Are we mistaken in supposing that the policy, the official acts of the Executive are now and will continue to be largely influenced by the sounder advice of his new Attorney General? Or, shall we attribute this surprising access of practical wisdom in the Executive councils to the inherent force of that logic of events which, undisturbed, will work out every problem of State to its natural and consistent solution?

There is no danger that the Supreme Court will ever decide, with any formal and clear precision, that the Reconstruction acts are invalid. That tribunal dismissed the whole question last winter, as a political one and as not within their jurisdiction. Whence, the inference is still more obvious that Mr. Johnson's recognition of the new governments will be final, even with himself. His talk may be inflammatory and incendiary for a while, but his Executive acts will be carefully controlled within the law, and his administration may be concluded with the energetic repression of violence which his own language shall have done much to precipitate upon the Southern States. But should he fall in this line of his clear Executive duty, he will have made a very strong case against himself—and he knows it.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS HAVE MADE ADMISSIONS.

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MR. CHARLES GIBSON HAS BEEN MADE THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE IN PHILADELPHIA FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SINCE THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. MANN AND MR. HAZLEHURST.

Mr. Gibson is a native of Delaware, but has spent all his active life in Philadelphia. He is a lawyer of high reputation and a citizen without reproach. He served three years in the State Senate, and was afterwards Chairman of the State Committee. He did not seek the present nomination, but he was sought for the place.

A BILL passed the Legislature of West Virginia on Friday last week, consolidating the Panhandle Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, with the Holiday's Cove Railroad Company of West Virginia, and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of Ohio, the consolidated Company being known as the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company. This enactment enables the line to be operated under one charter instead of three, as heretofore.

TOOMBS failed to accomplish his old threat that he would call the muster-roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. But the Copperhead leaders, who bound the Northern Democracy at New York, and have laid them helpless at the feet of Southern rebels, are now doing the job for Toombs better than he could do himself. He will call the roll of his slaves at our October picnic. The shrinkage will astonish him and his Northern co-plotters alike.

It is said that when BLAIR stumped Indiana in 1860 against DOUGLASS, he branded the Democracy as a "vile, miserable party," and abused DOUGLASS and BREKIDGERS so severely that VOORHEES called him (BLAIR) the "prince of blackguards." VOORHEES having now been nominated for Congress, can ask BLAIR to come and harangue "the vile, miserable party" once more, from a Democratic stump.

THE farewells of Gen. BLAIR, the present Democratic candidate, to his army corps previous to its being mustered out, is dated Louisville, July 17th, '68, and recommends the confiscation of Southern lands, to provide homesteads for the Union soldiers. He now believes that Southern rebels should again butcher the boys in blue, if they attempt to maintain the Federal authority.

TERRIBLE vast undeveloped mineral wealth in West Virginia. Perhaps no other portion of the globe offers such facilities for the production of iron. Railway communications are now lacking, but in the course of events they will ultimately, and at no distant period, be supplied. Then this latent opulence will be brought out and utilized.

THE Libby prison has been suggested as a suitable place for a Democratic headquarters during the Presidential canvass.

IT IS TRUE that Democratic meetings, to rally SEYMOUR and BLAIR, are to be held at Andersonville and Salisbury.

CHARL SCHWAB will speak in Pennsylvania, on the political issues of the canvass, in the latter part of August.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

PENNSYLVANIA was invaded by the rebels July 1863, New York, July 8, 1868. SEYMOUR, it seems, is hunting up certificates of loyalty, during the war! Where's the razor-strop man?

AN artist advertises portraits of Mr. Blair "in fifteen different positions." "Taken in sufficient quantities, it will cause perfect insensibility to their stings."

DOUGLITTLE says that Seymour fought the battle of Gettysburg. The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial says that is a mistake—he only allied the rebels to fight it.

CONTRACT papers say that the Hon. H. G. Stebbins, formerly N. C. from New York, and Judge Pierrepont, one of the Sachems of Tammany, will soon declare for Grant.

WHY are we recommended by Frank Blair as a protection against muskets? "Taken internally in sufficient quantities, it will cause perfect insensibility to their stings."

IN 1862, when Seymour was elected Governor of New York, Stonewall Jackson, riding by rail from Fredericksburg to Richmond, called upon the people at every station for cheers for the triumph of their friends in New York.

IN Virginia the Democrats have one Lafayette Washington, a negro and Virginian, stumping the State against the new Constitution. He is regarded with great favor by the Democracy, and is fully recognized as a "man and brother."

THE Hartford Times, in answering an inquiry of the Tribune, says that the Democratic soldiers and sailors fought, during the war, on the platform of "the Constitution and Union." This will be news indeed to N. B. Forrest and Admiral Raphael Semmes.

"THE war is over," said a Seymourite the other day to a one-armed soldier who was turning a hand-organ in Union Park. "I may be over to you," said the brave Boy in Blue, lifting up his stump, "but I ain't over to a good deal to me." The Copperhead raved.

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 40 cents per copy for the WEEKLY, and \$2 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 all the better 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 accession is not dead, but is to be fully and finally triumphant in the success of the Democratic candidates.

It has also 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 incendiary and revolutionary threat.

Shall what the Confederacy fought for, and failed to attain, be now attained through Seymour's success? Shall success, overturned 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 behooves the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania to labor with an earnestness and zeal befitting the perils of the hour, and one of the surest ways of meeting the emergency successfully is to circulate Republican papers freely, and put them into the hands of all who are willing to read them.

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 more weekly papers cannot be distributed to advantage; and a few thousand weekly papers read care-fully from now to the election will do more good than tens of thousands of Congressional speeches.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM? Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied liniments, Plasters and other Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with their functions is indicated by pain in the back and loins, lameness and weakness, difficulty in voiding and unusual color of the urine. A Discrete should then be resorted to.

DR. BURGESS'S LIQUOR OR BACKACHE PILLS. Can be relied on for these purposes: they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assist nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and stimulate them to a healthy and vigorous action.