The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED.
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8 00	One year	$2 50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	70	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
Any time less than a week (from carrier.)		Three mos	75	10 " "	1.15
				1—and one to Agent.	

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL TICKET,
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.
G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.		District.	
1.	W. H. BARNES,	13.	SAMUEL SNOW,
2.	W. J. POLLOCK,	14.	B. F. WAGONSELLE.
3.	RICHARD WILDEY,	15.	CHAS. H. MILLER,
4.	G. W. HILL,	16.	GEORGE W. ELDER,
5.	WATSON P. McGILL,	17.	JOHN STEWART,
6.	J. H. BRINGHURST,	18.	A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7.	FRANK C. HEATON,	19.	JAMES SILL,
8.	ISAAC ECKERT,	20.	H. C. JOHNSON,
9.	MORRIS HOOPER,	21.	J. K. EWING,
10.	DAVID M. RAND,	22.	WM. FREW,
11.	WM. DAVIS,	23.	A. W. CRAWFORD,
12.	W. W. KETCHUM,	24.	J. S. RUTAN.

STATE TICKET.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.
CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
[Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the District.]
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
A. L. PEARSON.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK.
STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE WILSON,
GEO. F. MORGAN,
JAMES TAYLOR,
K. S. HUMPHREYS,
VINCENT MILLER,
SAMUEL KERR.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY LAMBERT.
COMMISSIONER.
JONATHAN NEELY.
SURVEYOR.
H. L. MCCULLY.
COUNTY HOME DIRECTOR.
J. G. MURRAY.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street. Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Poetry, Table Talk, Miscellaneous. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Imports, River News, Markets by Telegraph, Railway Time Tables. Sixth page: Home Markets, Finance and Trade, Petroleum Matters. Seventh page: A Spicy and Interesting Letter from our European Correspondent, Items of Interest.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 147⅛.

A COMPANY of "Grant Rangers," numbering some sixty members, was organized at Honesdale, Pa., last week. Their officers are all old soldiers, and the Rangers are to be equipped in a style similar to that of the famous Wide Awakes of '64. Pretty well for that spirited little community.

SECRETARY SEWARD returns to Washington without making the expected speech for GRANT and COLFAX, which was to mark his visit at Auburn. The venerable Secretary is understood to be decided in his preference, but has come, of late, to be indifferent to any active part in politics.

THE Republican Committee of Crawford county have condemned the nomination of Mr. JOHNSON for Congress, by the stout vote of 32 to 13, and authorized their Chairman to appoint new Conferees. This would seem to indicate that he must either withdraw or the Republicans will lose the district.

THE "CATTLE DISEASE," otherwise known as the "Spanish fever," is reported to be on the increase in New Jersey, exhibiting in that locality, as in Illinois, the peculiar liability of cows to receive the contagion. Upon this point, we may remark that the Western reports dwell with especial minuteness upon the prevalence of the disease as an epidemic among this description of stock. In some of the afflicted districts of Southern Illinois, it is stated that every cow has died. The outbreak of the disease near New York has been followed by the authorities in the adoption of the most stringent measures to prevent its spread.

ATTORNEY GENERAL EVARTS renders an official opinion that Commissioner ROLLINS had the clear legal right to attach conditions to his resignation, and that the act of resignation can be perfected only by the completion of those conditions. He holds, therefore, that the office is not yet vacated, and that the President is not entitled to nominate a successor. This opinion will no doubt be accepted as conclusive by Mr. JOHNSON, and the control of the Revenue Bureau will be retained for the present in competent and trustworthy hands.

The Attorney General also holds that the present Congressional vacation is a recess and not an adjournment, and that the Executive action in relation to pending and unconfirmed appointments must be regulated accordingly. These opinions are invested by present circumstances with a peculiar importance, and their tenor is such as not only to satisfy the supporters of the Republican policy, but to contribute in a marked degree to the preservation of "practical relations" between Congress and the Executive.

SHALL THE WORK BE UNDONE?

When the Democratic party inflicted the curse of a Rebellion upon the country, the people very naturally and properly entrusted to the Republican party the duty of repressing it, and of restoring the rebellious populations to their proper constitutional relations to the Republic. The business was properly placed in Republican hands because this party, originally organized on the basis of the Freedom and Equality of Man, received large accessions, simultaneously with the outbreak of the Democratic revolt, from the large numbers of patriotic citizens who then, and forever, abjured a party which, in its frantic ambition, had brought such a crisis upon the Union. The Republican party thus became the embodiment of the idea of Federal Supremacy, while the Democracy degenerated into a mere faction, supporting, by the votes of its remaining mass as well as by the influence more or less openly exerted, of its conspicuous leaders, the rightfulness of the action of the armed enemies of the Union. The Republican party were for a continued Union, while the Democracy were against it. The Republicans demanded the perpetuity of the nation as a nation, one and indivisible, and that, whatever obstacles should resist the complete and permanent re-establishment of the National authority, these should be relentlessly swept away. The Democracy, on the other hand, have consistently and steadily preferred that certain features of our pre-existing political status should be preserved, no matter to what extent the miseries, the perils or the crime of the rebellion itself might be justly chargeable upon them, or with what certainty the renewal of fresh revolts would follow their preservation.

To the Republican party, which subdued the Rebellion, the loyal American people committed the duty of re-organizing the local institutions which rebel hands had shattered in their respective States, the popular instruction comprehending but one single, leading idea,—that of so conducting this reconstruction as to preclude most effectually for the future the possibility of another revolt against the Union, in the interest of isolated classes, special institutions, or sectional ambition.

Who can doubt that this duty has been faithfully discharged? The work is not wholly completed, but it approaches its fulfillment, and its present success already attests its final perfection. The last trace of the dangerous element of Aristocracy has been obliterated from a now purely Democratic-Republican form of government. The last barriers, which hedged in a privileged class as the hereditary masters of an unpaid and hopeless servitude, have been levelled to the common earth. The last stronghold of philosophical treason, which fortified the right of secession, and therefore of rebellion, within the doctrine of State rights, has been blown into fragments by the logic of the war, and the last, as well as the most dangerous paradox which the old Constitution enshrined, that which denied the equality of citizenship among all the citizens of the model Republic, has been reconciled into consonance with the dictates of civilization and the true material interests of a Christian people.

More than this; the Republican party, accepting, as one result of the conflict, the conversion of eight millions of persons into citizens, have conferred upon the enfranchised and elevated race the right of an equal participation in the simply Republican privilege of protecting themselves in their new citizenship, by giving them a voice in their own public affairs. Made free, and given the right of American freemen, we may expect that they will hereafter maintain their own liberties and loyally uphold the authority of the Union, upon which their freedom, like our own, depends.

All this has been and still is most distasteful to the Democratic party. They would preserve the old Aristocracy; they would protect and perpetuate the old class-privilege; they would re-establish and defend Slavery itself; admitting the theory of secession to be dead, they proclaim a policy built upon that right of secession as its corner-stone; they appeal to the prejudices of race for the irrevocable degradation of eight millions of citizens, either to their old state of compulsory servitude, or to a condition in some respects still more hopelessly unfortunate,—that of outcasts, without the pale of civil rights and protected neither by the cupidity of masters nor by their own participation in political privileges: they propose, in brief, to disfranchise and disarm these new citizens, and to exclude them entirely from any part in public affairs in their own States. These States were all in rebellion; their white populations are rebel still, though once conquered and disarmed. Give to them their old control of affairs, unembarrassed by the loyal freedmen, and their power, as States, would be again wielded, as in 1861, for the destruction of the Union. The new element of loyalty overbears them now, and therefore it is hateful to the rebel-Democratic spirit.

The thoughtful patriot who can convince himself that the white populations of those States are loyal at heart, and that they will loyally uphold the Union which they so recently attempted to destroy; the citizen who can persuade himself that colored suffrage is not an absolute necessity, or who can, by reason or by the force of natural equity or political expediency, satisfy himself that this fragment of citizenship, over to be most slenderly influential in proportion to its numbers, ought not of right, and should not from policy, be admitted to equal civil privileges; the citizen who, holding these objections, regards them of more weight than the revolutionary programme which menaces the freedom of the white ballot by denying the rule of the majority; the American who is ready to receive a treasonable threat as an irresistible argument; the loyal Republican who can forget the immeasurable sacrifices which this land has already made to preserve the National existence from the same spirit of violence heretofore—let all such citizens accept the Democratic proposition, surrender the government to their disloyal hands, undo the great results which Loyalty and Liberty have recently consecrated, and abandon the only Republic which has ever ordained the perfect freedom of man to the propagandists of Aristocracy and Slavery. Thand God!—no such shameful recreants can be found among all those millions who have been and ever will be faithful to the principles of Republican Liberty! The new rebellion will be strangled in its birth, and the Republic will march on in its Heaven-appointed course toward the elevation and perfection of all the human race.

THE POST'S TAUNT.

Mr. CHARLES JEREMY is one of the contestants for the Republican nomination for Mayor of this city. The *Post* snarls at him as "the WELSH BUTCHER." These are all the objections it urges against his being made the candidate and elected: 1st, that he is a foreigner by birth; 2d, that he is a laboring man; and these pleas are made against him by the organ of the Democracy of this city and county!

Now, we are well aware that the so-called Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania, as in all the other States of the Union, are unadulterated aristocrats in social life. Take WOODWARD, CLYMER, BLACK and REED as specimens of a long list that might be drawn up! We knew that the *Post* fully sympathized with this aristocratic set; but we did not think it would be so indiscreet as to say so, even by implication.

Mr. JEREMY *is* a Welshman. He is not ashamed of his nationality, and has no need to be. Wales has given to the United States a large number of the best men in it. Of all the stocks of which this nation is composed, there is not one which possesses better qualities than the Welsh.

But, pray; where were the conductors of the *Post* born, and of what blood, that they make it a matter of disparagement to a man that he did not happen to be born in this country?

Mr. JEREMY *is* a butcher. He has pursued that useeful and respectable calling for many years, and with industry, tact and success. He is not ashamed of his business career.

A genius akin to the *Post* once sneered at Pittsburgh as "*a community made up mainly of* THRIFTY MECHANICS." He thought he was smart, and displayed his superior quality. He only exhibited his vulgarity and want of sense. Pittsburgh is made up largely, if not mainly, of "thrifty mechanics." It is pre-eminently a hive of industry. Therein is its true glory. No nobler population exists on the earth, than the men who are skilled in the leading industries of civilization. A score of them have more genuine knowledge, and are of greater account to the age in which they live, than all the fops and dandies on the continent.

We do not submit these remarks with a view to having it understood that we espouse Mr. JEREMY's side in his contest for the pending nomination. We have taken no part in that matter, and intend to take none. But we are filled with a larger measure of disgust than we can well express, when we find any body spitting upon men because their occupations, though honorable, are not reputed as genteel as some others, or because, irrespective of their characters and conduct, they chanced to be born outside of the boundaries of this country.

THE WORK GOES ON.

Allegheny county is preparing itself to make a good report in the autumn. Our Republicans are wide awake, and hurrying to the front. The organization has never been more compact, well-devised or efficient. We have reposed our Executive duties in the hands of competent men, who mean business all the time, and who attend to it with vigilant fidelity. The rank and file, of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX, intelligently comprehend all the duties of good citizens in this canvass, of unspeakable importance as it is, and in every district and precinct they spring with alacrity to second the efforts of the Committees. Not less than thirty-two GRANT and COLFAX Clubs are fully organized and meeting regularly, while a large additional number will soon take the field. Before another month expires, our banners will wave and the voices of our advocates will be heard throughout country and town, from one side of the county to the other. The young men are foremost in this campaign, and they mean to fight it out until November. When they take the affair in hand, as they are doing it this year, old Allegheny will give an account of herself better than ever before. So, steady, boys; stand by the old flag and forward to the music of the Union!

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The appearance of an advertisement "to contractors," in our columns affords a decisive proof that the public desire for the completion of the direct connection with Baltimore, is to be gratified without necessary loss of time. All the needful preparations have been made by the Engineers, and the work of construction is offered to bidders. This means that the very important project is "out of the woods," and that it is to be realized as soon as the natural impediments are overcome. We understand that the work now offered is in all respects deserving of the attention of contractors and presume that there will be a healthy competition in the bids.

THIS IS A YEAR OF WELCOME SURPRISES! The Democracy are rendering valuable aid to the friends of the Union, by disgusting their own friends, and impelling them to come out for GRANT and COLFAX. They laid us under especial obligations in this way at East Liberty, on Tuesday night, where a "Democratic meeting" of about a hundred people, half of whom were Republicans, managed to nauseate so many of that party, that one honest old German who never yet voted aught but the Democratic ticket, "spoke out in meeting," declaring that the Germans were not to be fooled in that way, and that he, for one, at least, was a Grant man hereafter. Won't the Democracy hold another meeting in the same place?

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

HORATIO SEYMOUR takes pains to declare that, during his term of office as Governor of New York, he commissioned 16,000 officers for the service of the Union. The puerility of this appeal for Union votes may be understood, when we remember that the issue of these commissions was purely a matter of course, in the line of Executive duty, as much so as that of signing appointments for notaries or justices of the peace. The Governor deserves no credit for it, one way or the other. Probably his own hand was not placed to ten per cent. of these commissions, the Executive signature being made in regular course by his Secretary. Had the signatures been refused, he would have been removed speedily from his office. So much for his empty profession of zeal for the Union.

Let us look at his practice! In April, 1863, the New York Legislature passed a "proxy-vote" bill, enabling the citizens of the State, absent in the Union armies, to participate in the elections by voting in the camp or in the field. This bill, obnoxious in its essential idea, as it was to Copperhead sympathies everywhere, Governor SEYMOUR found time, even in the pressure of his occupation in "commissioning 16,000 Union officers," to veto, and did veto it, on the 24th of April, '63, on the ground of its unconstitutionality! The State Senate, receiving the veto message, the same day adopted a resolution characterizing the document "as extra-official and unauthorized." It appears, therefore, that Governor SEYMOUR could cheerfully commission and send off 16,000 Union officers to distant service, provided that their votes should not count during their absence, against him and his Copperhead "friends," the New York rioters, draft-sneaks and asylum-burners.

All which affords a faithful illustration of Democratic professions and Copperhead practice. Let the Boys in Blue think about it!

THE DEBT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republican government of the Commonwealth have made a reduction of four and one-third millions of dollars in the public debt since the close of the year 1860. The annual taxation has been reduced during the same period to the amount of one and one-third millions of dollars. The Democracy made the debt and the Republicans are paying it. The Republican policy which accomplished this was inaugurated in the midst of the rebellion, and has been faithfully pursued. No Democratic State Government in the Union can furnish a parallel to this crowning proof of Republican ability and success in the financial administration of public affairs. Let every Republican voter of the State invite his Democratic neighbor's attention to these facts, as they are officially stated in the annexed correspondence:

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, August 4, 1868.

General John F. Hartranft, Auditor General:

DEAR SIR—Please furnish me at your earliest convenience with such official information as may be in your possession relative to the following questions:

First. How much was the total debt of the State January 1, 1860?

Second. How much was the total debt January 1, 1868?

Third. To what extent during this period has taxation been abated or repealed?

Fourth. What amount of extraordinary expenses have been paid by the State during the period?

Very respectfully, yours, GALUSHA A. GROW.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
HARRISBURG, August 6, 1868.

Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 4th instant, I annex statement of public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1860, and at this date.

Total State debt Nov. 30, 1860	$37,969,847.50
Total State debt August 5, 1868	33,651,637.47
Of this latter amount the interest is stopped on $851,641.13, and the amount redeemable on presentation, the funds being on hand for its payment.	
The tax on real and personal estate has been reduced as follows:	
The net amount charged to the counties annually from 1862 to 1865, was	$1,657,314.33
The net amount chargeable to the counties annually for 1866, 1867, and 1868	313,292.19
Annual reduction	$1,344,022.19

Extraordinary expenses to a large amount have been paid during these years for military services, &c., the items of which you will find in the annual reports from this office from July 1861 to 1867 inclusive. Respectfully yours, J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.

THE UNION REPUBLICANS of Kentucky are deserving of high honor. In the face of overwhelming majorities against them, in every political canvass since the breaking out of the rebellion, they have kept a steady front, maintained their ranks unbroken and, never losing, have slowly but constantly gained in numbers, so that their organization is larger and more powerful how than at any former period. They gave to LINCOLN 27,786 votes in '64, to BARNES 33,939 votes in '67, and to BAKER, at the election last week, a vote which will equal and probably exceed that of last year. The reported "Democratic gain" this year comes entirely from last year's "third party," made up of Democratic and Conservative malcontents, who gave then 13,168 votes. This number, added to the 90,225 votes for the regular Democratic ticket (HELM) in '67, will explain why their journals claim this year a total vote of 114,000. The result, therefore is more encouraging than otherwise to the Kentucky Republicans, since it shows their real strength to be unimpaired by all the adverse circumstances which, in that State, make it a work requiring nerve and high principle, to uphold the cause of the Union. And they should be honored accordingly.

"We understand the Republican County Committee have ordered ten thousand extra GAZETTES for consumption in this county, which accounts for a whole page devoted to extracts from supposed speeches of Southern men before or during the rebellion. These are held out in proof that the Southern people deserve the halter, and should be treated to a little more grape. Let us have peace."—*Post.*

Our contemporary does not tell the truth. We have said neither directly nor by inference that the "Southern people deserve the halter," or that they "should be treated to a little more grape." All we have done is to let Southern Democrats and Northern ones speak for themselves in our columns. What they threaten in way of "halters" and "a little more grape" for citizens who do not fall in with their ideas and purposes our readers are now able to judge for themselves. We are "for peace;" but finding a large class of influential Democrats resolved on renewing the war in case their party shall be beaten in the approaching Presidential election, we thought it well to spread the evidence before the people. "That's what's the matter."

THE men who marshaled rebeldom in the field are now marshaling the Democracy for the ballot-box.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"Abolition having become an accomplished fact, the Radical party proposes to make the negroes, both those who were slaves and those who were known as free negroes before the late war, equal with the whites all over the country, North as well as South and especially in the South. Then, it is a negro equality party. And if the negro is the equal of the white man, the two have a legal right to intermarry. Hence the Radical Grant party is a Miscegenation Party. Miscegenation will reduce the whites inevitably to the level of the negroes, whose native worship is the adoration of reptiles and the practice of obscene rites and cannibalism in all its horrible details. To this complexion must we come at last—we, the once proud Saxon race—if General Grant and his party are to prevail."

In 1860—the year before the rebellion broke out—according to official reports, the number of Democratic voters in the Southern States bore an almost exact proportion to the number of mulattoes. We neither affirm nor insinuate that these two facts bore to each other the relation of cause and effect. All we aver is that "miscegenation" existed on a broad scale in the Southern States before the blacks were made voters or even obtained their freedom. Still, we cannot refrain from suggesting that in the times when this half-breed population mainly grew up, Republicans did not live in the Southern States; the Democrats effectually persuading them to stay away, by means of tar and feathers, hempen cords and other cognate arguments.

Surely the *Examiner* has not already forgotten that within the last two months, in its own city, was buried a half-breed of such eminence that a concourse of most respectable white people attended the funeral; nor that this offspring of "miscegenation" was the bastard brother of General LEE, commander of the Confederate armies. When such families, with Slavery in full vigor, bear such fruit, it is folly for them or their apologists to prophecy what may happen in consequence of Universal Liberty.

But Slavery, even in its days of greatest strength, interposed no obstacles to marriages between blacks and whites, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON married a colored woman, and the Democratic party, with a full knowledge of the fact, elected him to the office of Vice-President. What Slavery did was to reverse the law of all civilized countries by providing that children should follow the condition of their mothers. Hence, if a white man married a colored woman, and had children by her, failing to execute a legal act of emancipation in her behalf, he could sell those children in open market, or they could be sold by his creditors and the proceeds applied in payment of his debts. These possible facts have not yet passed from the remembrance of the world.

THE LOGICAL frankness with which the rebel Democracy of the WADE HAMPTON school are proclaiming the revolutionary gravitation of the party toward the "lost cause," fills the Northern Copperheads with profound apprehension. The indiscreet exposure of their plans, by their elated Southern confederates, arouses the most intense indignation in the loyal States, and the Democratic leaders are limp with the cold sweat of despair. They implore the rebels to be silent, at least until after the election, or the party will entirely be ruined. Their Southern friends have "dried up" accordingly, but it is too late. Enough has already been revealed of the Democratic designs, and of the inevitable result of a Democratic victory at the elections, to ruin that party beyond the possibility of redemption. They have furnished shot enough for Union guns to blow their rebel Democracy hopelessly to pieces. So, boys, fire away!

THE JEWS AND GEN. GRANT.

DAVID ECKSTEIN, Esq., of Cincinnati, enclosing to a journal of that city the subjoined letter from S. WOLF, Esq., of Washington City, remarks that it is worthy of the careful perusal of every Israelite. Mr. E. also adds:

I am the more induced to ask you to publish this excellent communication, inasmuch as it coincides with a conversation it was my privilege to have with the General during his recent visit to this city. The latter was of a character so entirely satisfactory to me as an Israelite, that I am quite sure it would have been quite sufficient to relieve all reasonable members of our sect from embarrassment on this subject.

Mr. WOLF's card is as follows:

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript: In the Boston *Post* of Wednesday an article appeared headed "Grant and the Jewish Vote," signed by "MAX." I do not know who Max is; whether he is an Israelite or a Mohomedan, not being material; but to his conclusions I entirely object, as being illegal, erroneous and decidedly anti-Jewish.

No one, even the General, denies that the order was proscriptive, but in one sense not uncalled for. The General never meant then, since, or now to proscribe the Jews because they were such, but simply to banish from his camp the Lazzaroni who infested it. Unfortunately the order was ill-worded, but that is no reason why American citizens should be betrayed from their allegiance to principles, and turn to a party that advocates the reverse of what is right and true.

I protest in the name of enlightened Judaism against this dragooning system and continually harping on the 'old ancient grudge.'

We are not Jews in any political sense. We are what is of far more value, American citizens, and as such can and will vote for the candidate of our party, be that Grant or Seymour. We are not living in England, Poland or Holland. The ages of persecution have passed into oblivion, but the lessons taught have not been lost, for we know that here, free as the air we breathe, we can worship God according to the dictates of conscience, that we owe no allegiance to class, and that the fostering of prejudice and the accursed spirit of exclusiveness that have marked our race should cease and forever, being detrimental to the development of free thought and true progress.

Accursed will be the day when Jews as a class commit the unpardonable crime of becoming sectarian in their politics, Know-nothings among Americans. If such thing should come to pass, I wish to place my protest on record, for no matter how much of an error General Grant or any one else may have committed, I will not forget what I owe the country that has fostered and protected me in the exercise of free thought. I will not forget that if oppression and prejudice have overtaken us, they were mainly attributable to the very sectarian spirit that is here sought to be perpetuated.

You, Mr. Max, or any other Israelite, can, in your individual capacity as American citizens, vote and speak against Gen. Grant as much as you please,—that is one of your inalienable rights and privileges, but forbear to use it in a religious sense.

I know Gen. Grant and his motives, have corresponded with him on this very subject, and assert unhesitatingly that he never intended to insult any honorable Jew; that he never thought of their religion; that the order was simply directed "against certain evil-designing persons, who respected neither law nor order, and who were endangering the morals of the army." Gen. Grant is not the only man who, during the war, committed wrongs against the holiest rights. Fremont, Burnside, even the lamented Lincoln, were not free from them, and Congress had to legalize, subsequently, acts performed against the rules of law and justice; but the emergencies of the time made them necessary, and an Anglo-Saxon race, ever ready to defend their principles, suffered these wrongs because they were necessary to the preservation of the Republic.

Having lived in Washington for the last six years, I know how many of our people were indifferent to the cause, and how many only cared for the spoils. This they had, however, in common with other persons, and I took every occasion to defend my race against cruel aspersions and uncalled-for prejudice, but yet I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that hundreds infested the camps who were spies, blockade-runners, &c., who, owing no allegiance to the Government, having ever a passport near, endangered the army, laughed at army regulations and orders, and when caught attempted to bribe their way to freedom. This was a state of things highly demoralizing, and the General, in a moment of just indignation, in an hour of great peril, issued this order, never contemplating any wrong against honest, patriotic Jewish-American citizens.

The order never harmed me—never harmed any one, not even in thought, except those whom we as Jews despise, and hold in contempt.

It would be perfect folly to suppose, for a moment, that the Jews have found in Grant another Titus, for he is fully aware of the noble deeds performed by thousands of Jewish privates, and hundreds of Jewish officers, during the late war; and I know that some of his warmest friends, even in Washington, are Jews. The bugbear of what he may do, when he becomes President, is childish. He will do his duty as the law and the will of the people, through their chosen representatives, prescribe; no more—no less.

This great love, all at once exhibited by the Democratic party or any other party, this great tolerance prated about by Christians for Jews, is simply absurd. We are not Jews, except to God; we are to the country what Mr. Smith, Jones, or Brown are—citizens. We seek no tolerance from any one, in this age of progress and ennobling humanity. Tolerance is for slaves, not for Americans. S. WOLF.

BOSTON, August 6."

"A DAYTON JEW" writes to the *Journal* of that city: "I feel it. I have heard from my Jewish friends that no honorable Jew would vote for Grant. I have only to say that those who make use of such language are very ignorant, for as far as honor is concerned, more honorable Jews will vote for Grant than dishonorable ones. There are men of my faith who, I am sorry to say, deserve nothing better than order No. 11. I for one, as a true Israelite, can give my vote to the interest of my country, and therefore must put in my vote for the man who saved the country, and that man is Ulysses S. Grant. I have seen an article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from a Jew in this city, who signs his name in full. He is the only Jew in the State who opens such a wide mouth against Grant. But things are changing. Remember, we will show them in November who Ulysses S. Grant is!"

THE Worcester *Spy* has prepared the following epitaph to be used next November:

Here Lies,
Without hope of Resurrection,
All that remains of
AMERICAN DEMOCRACY,
(falsely so called.)
His appalling crime was to have sacrificed
A Million Lives,
And Many Thousand Millions of Treasure
In a fiendish struggle to perpetuate
The accursed system of
AFRICAN SLAVERY.
In the presence of this one enormity
It would be mockery to utter
The name of any
VIRTUE.

IT IT SAID that Seymour has caused a committee to follow up Blair, and stop him from making more speeches or writing more letters. Seymour is said to have given way to the suspicion that Blair means to kill him off with his letters and speeches.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM?

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Linaments, 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 its functions are indicated by pain in the back and loins, languor and weakness, difficulty in voiding and unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should t once be resorted to.

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills

Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assists nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and imparts them to a healthy and vigorous action

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken nor gripe—on the contrary they act as a gentle tonic and restores tone to the system. They are recommended by all who who have tried them.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist,
37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS.

Our constitutions are elastic. They are not easily shattered. In fact, strictly speaking, Death alone can shatter them, for they represent the reserve of vitality, which enables the enfeebled system to react, when the pressure of disease is removed from it. But it is the fashion, when the body is weak, the circulation languid, the nerves tremulous and the mind depressed, to say that the constitution is ruined, or broken down, or shattered. In cases of the kind described, administer HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS and it will soon be seen how little ground there is for this stereotyped note of alarm. The tonic and alterative properties of the specific, rapidly diffused through the whole organization by the stimulant which forms the basis, will immediately create a favorable reaction, and this reanimating process will go on as the medicine is continued, until strength, health and mental activity are completely restored. Every day cures of this kind are accomplished. Let the debilitated invalid, when told by his condoling friends that "his constitution is shattered," have recourse at once to this strength-recruiting preparation, in which the finest stomachics and alteratives of the vegetable kingdom are represented, and he will soon be able to meet their gloomy forebodings with a confident smile, and to announce that he has taken a new lease of life under its vitalizing operation.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, I—— C——.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

June 17th, 1868.