

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

- NATIONAL. President—ULYSSES S. GRANT. Vice President—SCHUYLER COLFAX. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

STATE.

- Auditor General—J. F. HARTMAN. Surveyor General—J. M. CAMPBELL. DISTRICT.

CITY.

- Mayer—JARED M. BRUSH. Controller—ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

WE PRINT ON THE INSIDE PAGES OF THIS MORNING'S GAZETTE—

Second page: Poetry, "The Dove," Ephemera. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial and River News.

THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, U. S. A.

left Washington for Tennessee Sunday last. The garrison at the Federal capitol is now less than at any time since the close of the war.

GEN. McCLELLAN is represented by telegraph

as being in New York, enjoying the freedom of the city, and being a perfect lion. In the battle-field there was nothing of the lion about him.

THE Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention,

which opens to-day in Philadelphia, will unquestionably be a grand success. Most of the men who were Governors of loyal States are already there.

SOME of the Democracy want SEYMOUR

to withdraw, while other prominent leaders of the party are discussing the best method of getting BLAIR off the track. We advise the Democracy to defer printing their tickets as long as possible, until these questions can be settled.

AS THE final catastrophe of the war

approached, GRANT told SHERIDAN to "Push things." That is what the Republicans are now engaged in doing all over Pennsylvania.

IT is announced that Mr. GEORGE D. PRENTISS

was discharged from employment in the Louisville Journal office, on the 28th inst. This once distinguished writer is now sixty-five years old, broken in constitution and penniless.

THE Indians of the plains are again upon

the war path, incited thereto by their general worthlessness as well as the injuries inflicted upon them by the agents of the government. There seems to be no delirance from this disturbance except in this extraction to which the red race is fast hastening.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES, office holders

understrappers generally, in all parts of Commonwealth, are busying themselves in personally distributing the Seymour counterfeited greenbacks, and a large variety of Copperhead pictures, usually rude cuts, printed on small cards, with a colored Democrat or a "hondholder" for the principal figure, and as many electioneering lies as will fill the remaining space.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Brown's resignation has been placed on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on account of his health. As his resignation comes too late to be filled at the approaching election, Governor GEARY will have to supply the vacancy.

The name of Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS will be presented by the Republicans at Allentown, to supply the vacancy. It would be eminently just that the appointment be awarded him, as the people of the Commonwealth at the ballot-box last fall, chose him to sit upon the Supreme Bench.

Their will, however, was set aside through fraud and Mr. SHAZWOOD took the place Judge WILLIAMS was called to fill. The opportunity of now carrying out the expressed will of the people in the elevation of Judge WILLIAMS to the Supreme Bench, is presented to Governor GEARY, and we hope he will not disregard the strong pressure made by the Republicans at this end of the state to that effect.

No legal gentleman in the State is better qualified for the high position. The possessor of rare natural talent and acquired ability, of a mind well-stored with legal lore, a generous disposition and large stock of moral courage to enable him to do right, and be just in all things, and on all occasions, Judge WILLIAMS, above all others, is worthy the appointment solicited for him by his friends.

Will the Governor appoint him? At a late hour last evening we were shown a dispatch from the Governor to Judge WILLIAMS, reading as follows:

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 30, 1868. Hon. Henry W. Williams: I hereby tender you the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. William Strong resigned.

Will you accept? JOHN W. GEARY. Judge WILLIAMS has notified the Governor of his acceptance.

LOOKING BACK.

Mr. WM. A. GRAHAM of North Carolina recently gave expression to some of his legal crochets in a letter to General ROSECRANS, which has been published. He is unable to comprehend why the people of his State, having surrendered in good faith to the national government, accepting the abrogation of slavery and repudiating the doctrine of secession, were not restored at once, and without further condition, to all the rights and immunities they enjoyed previously to the Rebellion, as constituting a sovereign and independent commonwealth.

The trouble with this gentleman is that he takes a strictly technical and narrow view of the case upon which he discourses. In this respect he falls into an error common to most lawyers. What he needs is to rise from the low ground of special pleading into the higher region of genuine statesmanship. Let him do this, if he has capacities equal to the task, then read the Constitution, and he will find what now appears to him strange and anomalous to be consistent and indispensable. Finding in the Constitution a President or Executive head, a Congress or law-making power, a Supreme Court or law-expounding body, he will also find therein an Army and Navy or a power to wage war, offensive and defensive, either to repel invasion from without or to suppress insurrection within. He will farther find that this war power is not regulated by the Civil Code, is not amenable to the Courts, but is, from the very nature of the case, a law unto itself. In other words, he will find that military law is recognized by the Constitution as absolutely as the common law or the body of statutes; may, that military law is part and parcel of the Constitution.

In the nature of things, the case cannot be otherwise. Government does not exist as an advisory corporation; that is, as a body seeking to control the conduct of the people by giving them good counsels. It exists as a mandatory establishment; that is, an organism having authority to prescribe the rule of conduct to all the inhabitants living under it, and having force at hand to compel obedience to its mandates.

How much force has the Government of the United States a right to use in a particular instance? Just as much as is needed to accomplish the end in view, if it has so much in its possession. The right of self-defence in a nation corresponds to the right of self-preservation in each individual composing it. If a man is assailed he has an undoubted right to use so much violence as is necessary to repel the aggression and make himself safe. Of course, he is afterwards answerable to the laws, and may be held to show that he exerted no more force than was requisite; but even then the presumption of justice and jurors will run in his favor. But a nation is responsible to nobody for the amount of force it wields, or the use it puts it to, in suppressing a revolt. Its own sense of honor and expediency is all that binds it; and this has led our National Government to make a more magnanimous use of military power than any other nation that exists, or that ever existed in the tide of time.

With what show of reason do men who set the Constitution at defiance, who made prodigious war upon it with intent to utterly overthrow and demolish it, appeal to it for protection? They only who have respected the Constitution themselves have a right to hold it up as a measure of adjudication either between individuals or communities. But it is simply preposterous for men who appealed to the right of revolution, which is anterior to all Constitutions and superior to all, to undertake to limit the action of those whose powers they defied. They who take the sword must and will be judged by the sword; for there is no other effectual instrumentality by which to judge them.

It does comparatively well for ignorant libertines, who have forfeited all their rights and the civil as well as the military code, to go about prating of the Constitution. Their plumes of conceit protect them from the point of our own. When men like Mr. GRAM, who understand what constitutions of government are, and what rebellions necessarily entail upon those who con-

THE OLD GAME OF FRAUD.

It is perfectly well understood by all parties that the opposition have no hope of carrying the October election in this State except through the systematic wholesale repetition of their habitual frauds in naturalization and colonization. As to the latter, our own local columns, and most of our exchanges from the border counties of the Commonwealth, have ample testimony to the progress of this rascally work. The naturalization swindle is also so vigorously and impudently pushed that a number of arrests have been already made in Philadelphia, of leading Democrats, whose frauds and perjuries were so manifest that they have been held to bail for indictment and trial. But even this has not arrested the course of rascality in that party. The Press of Tuesday says:

"Yesterday seven hundred and twenty naturalization papers were granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in three hours in the absence of the Judge charged with the duty of granting naturalizations. It is openly asserted, and we believe are proved, that naturalization papers, forged or otherwise, have been issued in great seal of the court, to be filled up with any name on occasion may require."

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The Young Douglas.

Robert M. Douglas, the eldest son of the late Senator Douglas, made a speech, a few days since, at Raleigh, N. C., and denouncing in bitter terms those who affected to be his father's friends, and were now using his name to aid the Copperheads. His words might be pondered with profit, if not with pleasure, by the friends of Stephen A. Douglas, wherever found. He said:

"Speaking of him, and feeling that whatever importance any words of mine may have derived from the name I bear and the affection many still feel toward one who through life proved himself my father's friend, a few words concerning my father may not be deemed inappropriate. It was with feelings of surprise—and I must add, of indignation—that I saw his name indelibly upon one of the transparencies borne through the late Conservative processions. I thought that common decency, at least, would have prevented them from dragging from the tomb the name of the man whom life and death betrayed and denounced through the years, and whose orphan children they had persecuted."

"When gazing upon that name, I remembered the time these same men declared him a degenerate; and for every quotation they give me from his speeches, I will give them a dozen. When the Sentinel parades a sentence concerning a white man's government, I would remind them of his dying words. When the wife bent over the scolding brazier, I would remind them of his manly and asked if he had no message to send to his children: 'Tell them,' said he, 'to be true to every principle of honor, but to be true to the Constitution of this country, and to the Constitution and laws of the land.'"

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