

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

4.

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 Al-  
legheny County.

Terms—Daily, <sup>Twenty-five cents.</sup> Weekly,  
On a year, \$10. Single copy, 15c.  
On a month, \$1.50. Three mos. 1.50. Six mos. 1.50.  
By the week, \$1. Three mos. 1.50. Six mos. 1.50.  
By the month, \$1. Three mos. 1.50. Six mos. 1.50.  
Landone to Agent.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Ephemera, Picnics, Independence of Wives, Married People in Society, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Letter from New Brighton, Real Estate Transfers and Miscellaneous Clipings.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 874.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58@584.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 1303.

The death of Pope Pius IX was again rumored in the English and Continental journals of Saturday, but without any general credence.

On Saturday, at Washington, that Mr. WASHBURN's appointment to the State Department is but temporary, and that, after acquiring some experience in diplomatic details, he will accept a foreign mission.

The LATEST "SLATE" of that exceedingly well-informed journal, the New York Times, on Thursday last, included seven names, but one of which (Seward's) appeared among the next day's nominations.

As ANTICIPATED in our last, the Indiana Legislature has been broken up by a conspiracy of the opposition in each branch, who sent in their resignations from the 4th. The Governor has ordered special elections, to fill the vacancies, to be held on the 23d, and will subsequently re-convene the Legislature.

More than two thousand one hundred disabled soldiers are housed, fed, clothed and in all respects tenderly cared for in various National Asylums. The official announcement, that the Board of Management see their way now clear to meet all the demands of these meritorious dependents upon the public gratitude, is one which must be peculiarly gratifying to the country.

THE PRESIDENT sent his first two communications to the Senate almost at the same moment. In one, he submitted the names of his Cabinet and of the Commissioner of Revenue, and by the other he nominated SHERMAN for General, and SHERIDAN for Lieutenant General. The country, with scarcely an exception, approves of the honor thus conferred upon those distinguished officers with such executive promptitude.

GRANT, who was indicted at Richmond, for the murder of POLLARD, the editor of the Opinion, has been tried and acquitted. Chivalry does not justify the shooting of an enemy from a chamber window; but much less could family instincts excuse the shameless license of POLLARD in dealing in the private affairs of citizens. Such license is as essentially barbarous as the method by which it was punished in this instance.

THE ARREST OF ONE EARL, the "Grand Cyclops" of the K. K. K. in Arkansas, results in some important revelations. His papers were seized, and are found to cover the names of most of the leaders in the organization, and the original text of many "orders," one of which, no date given, disbands that gang of assassins throughout the State. The arrest is said, by the Memphis Post, to be the most important which has occurred in that city since the war.

Mr. WILLIAMS's proposition in the Senate to suspend the Office Tenure Act until the 4th of March, 1873, is unmixed dynamite. If that law is right, it should remain, and be enforced. If wrong, it should be repealed.

The Senate, by the Constitution, is made part of the apportioning power. A

tendency has almost uniformly been developed in the Executive, to ignore that conjoint authority, or regard it as obtrusive and impertinent. Great abuses have been practiced by different Presidents in exercising the power of appointing to and removing from office, insomuch that it is not marvellous that the Senate has at times been jealous at the invasion of its prerogatives.

The Office Tenure Act grew in part out of the natural indignation of the legislative bodies at the encroachments of the late President upon the rights of the Senate, and in part out of a shameful weakness, disclosed by endeavors to abridge the manifest duty of impeaching and removing the Presidential incumbent. Under this latter impulse the law was made unduly rigorous, if not offensive. Various suggestions have been made for its modification, some of which have been adopted and others are likely to be approved.

Congress clearly ought to do one of two things, either repeal the law or put it in such shape as to stand as the rule of action for all Presidents.

thence to the Butler coal-fields. Surveys are in progress for a road from New Castle to Sandy Lake, under the direction of the New Castle and Franklin Company.

The Friends' Review for February contains the rumor that the President has been consulting with Friends upon Indian affairs. It appears that he has asked for the names of persons suitable for appointment as Agents, and that he has engaged to promote any work by Friends to improve the condition of that people.

A remarkable movement was made in the Senate, on Saturday, and by a Senator, who, if rumor were worth anything, knows the Indian ring as well as any man living. He proposes now, to prohibit any new agreement with the Indians who are to be declared legally incapable of making any contracts whatever. This looks as if the rings were throwing up their hands in disgust.

DURING the debate, some weeks ago, in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver county, was reported as making a sharp criticism upon newspapers in general, and the GAZETTE in particular. This greatly surprised us, for we had always regarded that gentleman as possessing more than common breadth of view, solidity of understanding, and integrity of purpose. Presuming, however, that he had been correctly reported, we made a bitter retort, such as the provocation seemed to call for. He now denies that he made any unfriendly comment upon this journal; and, under the circumstances, we can only express regret for the tartness of our remarks in reference to him.

THE FIRST GENERAL ARMY ORDER of the new Administration recasts the command of the five Military Districts. TERRY takes that of the Carolinas, SICKLES being now out of the service; MEADE is brought back to Philadelphia from which JOHNSON removed him, and replaces HANCOCK, who takes SHERIDAN's post on the distant plains; SHERIDAN goes back to New Orleans, where he will replace the old cur in the rebel mouth; CANBY supplants BRONKEMAN in the Virginia district; GILLEM need embarrass himself no more with the politics of Mississippi, but gives way to REYNOLDS, who has been doing yeoman's service in restraining Texian treason and lawlessness, and EXMOR resumes his old command at Washington. This Order has great significance, and will profoundly impress the Johnsonian-conservative element in the South with a conviction that a new leaf was turned over at Washington last week. Their chagrin and the loyal satisfaction of the country at large will be about equal.

There is not to-day a man in the nation who can make a demand on Grant. The Republican party would not follow him for President, and the REPUBLICAN party would not follow GRANT IN HOPES OF GOVERNMENT, OR IT WILL GO TO PIECES!"—State Guard.

The Republican party nominated Gen-

eral GRANT because they believed in his honesty, capacity, and general concurrence with their avowed purposes.

In his inaugural address, he made the strong and sensible declaration, that while he should "always have a policy to recommend, he should have none to enforce against the will of the people." That he will abandon that wise and salutary position, we discover not the slightest reason for believing. No apprehension is felt on that score by Republicans any-

where.

But, we cannot refrain from remarking that the Republican party was tried four years by the apostacy of a chosen leader, filling the presidential office. It did not follow him, and did not go to pieces. Nor are Republicans any more likely, in the future than in the past, to abandon or suppress their convictions on cardinal questions. If the Republican party held its sentiments and resolutions subject to the will of any one man, no matter how eminent or deserving, it would deserve annihilation, and the sooner it encountered it the better would be for the Republic and for all nations upon the earth.

Mr. WILLIAMS's proposition in the Sen-

ate to suspend the Office Tenure Act until

the 4th of March, 1873, is unmixed dyna-

mite. If that law is right, it should re-

main, and be enforced. If wrong, it

should be repealed.

The Senate, by the Constitution, is

made part of the apportioning power. A

tendency has almost uniformly been de-

veloped in the Executive, to ignore that

conjunct authority, or regard it as ob-

trusive and impertinent. Great abuses

have been practiced by different Presi-

dents in exercising the power of appoint-

ing to and removing from office, insom-

uch that it is not marvellous that the

Senate has at times been jealous at the

invasion of its prerogatives.

The Office Tenure Act grew in part out

of the natural indignation of the legisla-

tive bodies at the encroachments of the

late President upon the rights of the Se-

nate, and in part out of a shameful weak-

ness, disclosed by endeavors to abridge

the manifest duty of impeaching and re-

moving the Presidential incumbent. Under

this latter impulse the law was made un-

unduly rigorous, if not offensive. Various

suggestions have been made for its modi-

fication, some of which have been adopt-

ed and others are likely to be approved.

Congress clearly ought to do one of

two things, either repeal the law or put it

in such shape as to stand as the rule of

action for all Presidents.

These people have missed their figure,

MR. A. T. STEWART'S CASE.

President GRANT nominated Mr. A. T. STEWART for Secretary of the Treasury, and the Senate confirmed the nomination in ignorance of the law of 1789, organizing the Treasury Department, which debars any man engaged in importing goods from place in the revenue service, and that the form of oath for all Treasury officials conforms to this law. Mr. STEWART imports more goods than any other citizen of the United States. Both the law and the reasons back of the law apply with greater force to him than to any other individual.

When the President discovered that his nominee was ineligible he sent a message to the Senate asking the passage of a joint resolution exempting him from the operation of the law. This suggestion does credit to the friendship of the President for Mr. STEWART, but we think fuller reflection will satisfy him that it ought not to be complied with.

This law has stood for eighty years, and has ruled out of the Treasury Department three generations of commercial men, some of them certainly Mr. STEWART's equals in all personal and business qualifications. The law is based upon salutary principles. Even honest men are unconsciously biased by their interests. No reason can be adduced for making an exception in this case, which will not apply with equal cogency to all cases. If the law shall stand hereafter, and be enforced against other persons, it should be made operative against this one.

The new President, in his inaugural address, uttered pregnant words about the enforcement of the laws. It is not well that he so soon asks to have a law with which no fault can be found, set aside for the promotion of any man, no matter how eminent or deserving.

Besides, there are considerations which touch the dignity of both the Senate and House of Representatives which should constrain them to hold to the law as it exists.

In these observations we do not recant or modify what we said on Saturday as to the competency of Mr. STEWART for the performance of the duties to which he has been assigned, or the gratification it would give us to have him actually fill the appointment. We spoke in the same ignorance of the law which misled the President and Senate. Mr. STEWART has in his power to make himself eligible by retiring from business. He has an overflowing fortune, and would fitly round out his career by ending as Secretary of the Treasury. We are always pleased when persons of conspicuous abilities are taken from business callings, and put into the public service. The more of such men who are thus promoted the better, except in those special lines in which a professional training is indispensable.

Nor yet have we any repugnance to Mr. STEWART because of his espousal of Free Trade. The Republican party, as a national organization, has sedulously abstained from taking any position whatever on that topic. It was organized originally to resist the encroachments of Slavery.

It then assumed the duty of carrying the Government safely through the supreme ordeal of the war. Now, the obligations devolve on it of reconstructing the Union, of fortifying the public credit, and of restoring peace and prosperity to all portions of the Republic. While a large majority of Republicans are Protectionists, their platform of doctrine binds no one to that policy. Consequently a Free Trader has the same standing in the party as a Protectionist. Mr. STEWART's grand letter of April 29th, 1861, in reply to a Memphis customer, who demanded to know if he was contributing to uphold the Government, has done much to discredit him among friends. Personally, he has been a favorite among them. It was natural, therefore, that his present retirement from all public life, returning to that elegant and hospitable home which he will leave again only for his final rest, should be made the occasion for an expression of kindly personal regard from neighbors who were always justly proud of the citizen. They have offered to him a public reception, which they intended to be of the most distinguished cordiality. But Mr. STEWART thus replies to the Committee:

"I gratefully appreciate their kindness, but I cannot decline any public meeting speech, dinner, procession, ceremony or demonstration, because all such things are unnecessary. The old adage has hitherto been made by me, I yet dedicate all that I have, and will, if needed, my life, to the service of the country to which I am bound by the strongest ties of affection and duty. I had hoped to be welcomed in Tennessee, but I will be loyal to the Constitution, but, however extensive may be my success or reputation as long as there are any to uphold the sovereignty of the United States. I shall be with them, supporting the flag."

MR. STEWART does not share in the motives which are most potent with these free-trade champions of foreign industry. He is not the agent of any European work-shop. He buys their goods, to sell them again. He buys upon no better terms than simple cash and an impecunious credit would confer upon any dealer. He has never asked odds of the foreign manufacturers, or special terms by reason of a privy of interest. We doubt if his immense business has ever yielded to him a dollar of revenue from mere commissions on sales. We doubt if either an increase or an entire remission of the duties upon such goods as he sells would have any direct effect on his trade. With still higher rates, his customers would buy near, and perhaps quite much, and he is shrewd enough to know that an absolute free-trade would speedily impoverish our people that his business would no longer yield any profit whatever. Free-trade might suit some hundreds of his petty competitors, but it would never sustain his vast business arrangements, which now enable him to lead the market. We would sooner believe that Mr. STEWART prefers, in his own interest, the highest duties not absolutely prohibitory, to that free-trade which would fill our seaports with foreign commission houses, and would eventually swamp every branch of American trade.

These considerations lead us to doubt the authority with which the free-trade school are claiming the new Secretary as one of themselves. Nor do we doubt it any the less when we see his selection by the President, for the Treasury, recommended by a journalist whom the free-traders have not yet claimed as one of themselves—Mr. HORACE GREELEY—in the significant language following:

"Mr. A. T. STEWART was selected as that man whom very few would give another, but I am sure that our debt would be paid to the utmost, and as fast as our creditors can desire. Mr. STEWART has only to apply to the collection and disbursement of the revenue, and the principal and incidental expenses which have secured him success as a merchant, and to restore the Government to solvency and financial prosperity. He is not a politician, and he will make no noise, but he will manage his business with a quiet, judicious, and upright spirit. He is a man of great energy, and will be a valuable addition to the Government. He cannot be expected to be a statesman, but he will be a good minister."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Republicanism is nowhere more deeply rooted in the popular heart than in the city of Auburn, and its county of Cayuga, in New York. But Auburn has always been partial to its townsmen. Ex-Secretary SEWARD, not for his political heresies, but for his personal worth as a citizen and neighbor. Even his politics, which they have steadily and vigorously repudiated at each recurring election, have never been bad enough to blind his neighbors at home to just appreciation of the splendid abilities, vast experience and, take it altogether, the well deserved fame of their distinguished townsman. Personally, he has been a favorite among them. It was natural, therefore, that his present retirement from all public life, returning to that elegant and hospitable home which he will leave again only for his final rest, should be made the occasion for an expression of kindly personal regard from neighbors who were always justly proud of the citizen. They have offered to him a public reception, which they intended to be of the most distinguished cordiality. But Mr. SEWARD thus replies to the Committee:

"I gratefully appreciate their kindness, but I cannot decline any public meeting speech, dinner, procession, ceremony or demonstration, because all such things are unnecessary. The old adage has hitherto been made by me, I yet dedicate all that I have, and will, if needed, my life, to the service of the country to which I am bound by the strongest ties of affection and duty. I had hoped to be welcomed in Tennessee, but I will be loyal to the Constitution, but, however extensive may be my success or reputation as long as there are any to uphold the sovereignty of the United States. I shall be with them, supporting the flag."

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM ON SUFFRAGE.

We trust that our candor will not be regarded as offensive when we remark that the effort of opposition journals to establish an inconsistency between the Chicago platform and the Republican advocacy of the XVth article, is to be ascribed rather to stupidity than to malevolence. For the most part, what these journals maintain as "Democracy" is a mild form of insanity. It was homicidal and dangerous from 1861 to 1865, but has since subsided into a harmless incoherence, which constantly appeals to our sympathies, but no longer justifies any reasonable apprehensions for our safety. It is said of individuals that when the brains are out the man will die—and it is usually true. The first gun-shot against Sumter blew out the last of the "Democratic" brains, and yet the party still lingers and lives upon the verge of dissolution. The latest proof of its mental incapacity is alluded to above. Should a lucid moment anticipate its final extinction, it may then have a dim glimpse of the distinction in the just powers of the States and after the adoption of the XVth Article, and that a platform which recognized the first situation does not preclude an honest effort for its change.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM ON SUFFRAGE.

We trust that our candor will not be regarded as offensive when we remark that the effort of opposition journals to establish an inconsistency between the Chicago platform and the Republican advocacy of the XVth article, is to be ascribed rather to stupidity than to malevolence.

The arrangement is to complete a general Masonic Festival, and the members are invited to meet at the Hall at half past one o'clock, and will from thence proceed to Trinity (Episcopal Church, Sixth avenue, where the funerals services will be conducted, and which will form the grand procession and march down Taylor street, Twelfth ward.

A Committee was