

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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

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

TERMS: Daily, 10 Cts. Weekly, 60 Cts. Monthly, \$1.50. Yearly, \$15.00.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

WE PRINT ON THE inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Pennsylvania and Ohio News—The Spring Fashions—A Plethora of Boys—Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: An Interesting Story by Leon Lewis, entitled "Red Knife, or Kit Carson's Last Trail."

PRELIMINARY at Antwerp, 54@54 1/2. U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 87 1/2@87 3/4. Gold closed in New York on yesterday at 151 1/2.

A NEW YORK paper has the news that Uncle Sam is about to clap his cocked hat on one side of his head, and seek England to settle that little bill for the depositions of rebel cruisers. Amount of bill not stated.

THE decay of American commerce is about to receive some attention from Congress. A resolution was passed yesterday in the House creating a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the great reduction of American tonnage and general depression in navigation, and to report what measures are necessary to regain our maritime power and position.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS there was reported into the House yesterday a very wise and sensible bill providing that the votes for any candidate for Congress made ineligible to office by the XIVth Constitutional Amendment, shall be null and void, and the person receiving the next highest number of votes, if eligible, shall be entitled to the election.

THE LITTLE MISTAKE in enrolling the Appropriation bill, by which the Government would have lost one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and the whisky distillers of the country have saved that much, is to be remedied, Mr. FESSENDEN introducing into the Senate yesterday a bill authorizing the insertion of the omitted part. It seems pretty rough that the distillers should have to pay wages to the officers sent to keep them from swindling, but they are abundantly able to stand the pressure.

OUR NATIONAL CREDIT ABROAD is held as high as that of most of the civilized countries, but the barbarian nations appear to have the better reputation for honesty. On the London Stock Exchange Austrian five per cents are selling at 64, Spanish three at 57, Turkish three at 49, Italian three at 87, Portuguese three at 36, and United States five-twelves at 83. But when we compare our credit with that of the barbarians, we fall sadly into the shade. New Zealand six are 107, Australian six 106, Natal six 108, and Australian six and Mauritius six decidedly above par. An exchange thinks that the absence of Fendletonians in the barbarian countries accounts for their good credit.

THE HOUSE has refused to rescind its previous action providing for adjournment next Friday. Mr. BUTLER truly remarked that the members were paid by the year and should be in no haste for adjournment. There is much which might have been done by Congress remaining unfinished, and with poor grace an adjournment will come with urgent business clamoring for attention. The people want a longer session, and as inconvenient as it may be for the members to put in a few additional days or weeks in Washington, it is but right that they stay at their posts until such time as it may be prudent for them to adjourn. Under present circumstances no good can result from an early adjournment, and it is to be hoped that the House will reconsider its action in that direction.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS of this country experience much difficulty in selling by sample, having to pay license fees in nearly every State, city, town and village into which they push their way. A strong effort is now being made to establish "free trade" throughout the land, and to accomplish that end the commercial travelers have formed themselves into associations for the advancement of their interests and the securing of the right of free trade in all the States and cities. At Chicago the organization is potent, and by strong pressure has triumphed in the repeal of the ordinance compelling foreign salesmen to take out license to sell goods by sample. Pittsburghers can now sell goods free of tax in that city, but unfortunately we cannot return the compliment by offering Chicago and the rest of mankind an open market for their merchandise, still requiring the payment of the license fee.

STOPPING MILITARY LEAKS.

The traditional profanity of the English army in Flanders is reported to have its modern parallel, in the vigorous expletives with which the superstitious veterans of our own army, who have campaigned for a quarter of a century at Presidential levees and fashionable receptions in Washington, acknowledge the efforts of General SHERMAN for an economical reform. He is understood to have shelled all the old rats out of their bomb-proofs, abolishing unnecessary officers, overhauling overgrown bureaus, blocking useless expenditure and inaugurating a system of responsibility and efficiency which the War office has never before known. SHERMAN has had better opportunity than any mere civilian to know the weak points of head-quarters service, and has not hesitated to strike at them boldly. He has awakened an outrageous clamor among the venerable men who have grown gray in saving at the spyglasses, while they calmly and contentedly contemplated the gush of public funds, wasted at the bung-hole; but he exhibits GRANT'S favorite tactics, and will fight it out on the line of retrenchment until the work is done, and done well.

In the meanwhile, he is effectively seconded in this excellent undertaking by the House Military Committee, which agreed yesterday, unanimously, to favor retrenchment in every branch of the service. To this end, the Committee is now digesting a plan which will materially diminish the avoidable expenses, without impairing in any way the efficiency of that arm. As this Committee is now constituted, it becomes one of the most respectable in the House, nor does it surprise us to hear that our own Representative, General NEGLEY, is regarded as one of its most influential members.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE.

At this writing it seems clear that the Senate, refusing to repeal the tenure-of-office law, will support a proposition for its suspension, either for the entire term of the present Executive, or for one year. This is likely to be acceded to, at last, by the House.

As the law stands, its terms apply only to Executive action during recess of the Senate. While that body is in session, the law presents no restrictions whatever upon the President's functions, except to require the "advice and consent" of the Senate to appointments and removals. Beyond enlarging the Senatorial privileges, by giving them a participation in the prerogative of removal, no change is made in the pre-existing law, during an actual session. Should the law remain unchanged, removals and appointments may be made, the Senate advising and consenting, precisely as before it was enacted. No reasons need be assigned, nor are political reasons excluded; it is simply enough that the President removes, and that the Senate assents. Only in the Senatorial vacation does the law operate to impair the Executive prerogative. That distinction in the two situations is clear in the law's text and spirit.

With the law unchanged, the Senatorial participation in the Executive prerogative will imply a corresponding share in the Executive duty; the Senate must sit *en permanence*, or at least until the Executive finds no further need for its co-operation. Senators take their enlarged powers with the obligations resulting therefrom. The part they claim, they must ever stand ready to make good. Paid to do the useful public duty, they can no longer indulge themselves in long adjournments. They cannot get away from the Capitol, without neglecting an important function. The confinement may be unpleasant, but they must take the bitter with the sweet. Either this, or a Republican Senate must practically surrender the doctrine that removals and appointments may be governed by mere political opinion.

POLITICAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

In point of numbers, that infinitesimal fraction of the American people, which sincerely believes that political opinions should not be made an indispensable test among the necessary qualifications for office, is simply contemptible. We doubt if one hundredth part of one percent of the intelligent citizens of this country, State or Nation, of either party, can conscientiously declare that they do not regard the element of politics as an essential one in determining, each for himself, the personal fitness of any candidate for such trust. Here, as elsewhere, the community may afford, perhaps, just about an omnibus-load of gentlemen who interest themselves so little, or so illogically, in public affairs that, when they do succeed in overcoming their chronic indifference to any exercise whatever of their suffrage-rights, their votes are controlled merely by personal regard, rather than by political considerations. This class are usually reticent of any confession that personal considerations move them; it is rather their custom to keep these out of view, and to parade, instead, this old thread-bare flummery about independence of any mere partisan feeling. We should be thankful that this class of citizens is not more numerous, for an observing experience proves that the personal friendship or private interests, which thus aim to break down political barriers under a false pretense, have either some selfish end to promote, or are but the cover for other motives which will not bear the light of public examination, and, in

either case, when successful in securing the election of a no-party candidate, the result in the long run upon the solid interests of the public is not such as to encourage a repetition of the experiment. In fact, all this sort of no-party talk has come to be recognized, by intelligent people, as the most unsafe and suspicious political ruse of the day. We see that it is confined altogether to that class of politicians who have played themselves out of the confidence of their former associates, and to journalists who either continue to hold on by their eyellids to the verge of a powerful party, ready for plunder within or without its lines, or who cover up their narrow-minded incapacity or perhaps their secretly venomous malignity under the cowardly sham of neutrality. These are a type of the few people who ever affect to believe that political opinions should not be counted among the proper qualifications for office, and whom an intelligent community never care to be identified with.

It is expressly upon the broadest demarcations of political sentiment that parties array themselves. Upon these sharply drawn lines, the contest goes year after year to the ballot-box. Within these lines, each of the two great parties now, as in the past, and shall in the future, divides our people, nominating and striving to elect their candidates for office, from President down through the whole range of official employment, to the petty positions of the township or ward. We choose Presidents, Senators, Congressmen, Governors and Legislators, in short every elective State or Federal officer, because they possess the same qualifications, among which is always reckoned a sound political faith; more than that, the Judiciary of the Union or of the States, filled not by election, but by Executive appointments, is invariably supplied with reference to the same political faith among the qualifications. This has been the practice of each party throughout this generation; each party recognizes it, and neither need hesitate to avow it. Never yet lived the Democratic politician who felt any scruples on that score; our opponents have the manhood to preach as they practice, and the nerve to practice what they believe to be right. But, here and there, we find in the Republican organization a few self-deluded souls, who succeed in mistaking a mawkish sentiment, compounded of timidity and ignorance, for a high-toned, magnanimous liberality of patriotism, and are therefore correspondingly tender upon this question, as they term it, of "proscription for opinion's sake."

For our own part, and we believe we might speak for the great mass of organized political sentiment who to-day control the destinies of the Union and of three-fourths of its individual States—we hold to Republicanism on principle. We sincerely desire to see and to uphold the supremacy of those political opinions, which the cultivated intelligence evolves, and which every right-feeling approves. In common with a majority of nearly half a million of our countrymen, we have taken order that these opinions shall control the affairs of the Republic. We have chosen a Republican President, a Republican Congress, and a Republican government for our own Commonwealth, because we prefer the Republican policy. As to each and all of these official trusts, we may say that we have chosen the present incumbents, not because they were better citizens, worthier men personally, or even more capable for public employment than their respective competitors on the opposition ticket, but because, other things being equal, the political question alone was decisive of our choice.

Such was the majority of the people which, at the latest elections, declared the National preference for a Republican control in the making and in the execution of the laws, and in the administration of all departments of the government. By this popular decision, it was ordered that the entire fabric of State, from top to bottom, should be Republican. It was neither expected in last year's canvass, nor would even the suggestion have been countenanced, that any half-way measures should be a half-way defeat of the popular will as uttered at the polls. The people heard nothing of compromise then. The question before them was one of a radical, searching and exhaustive cleansing and reform of every branch of the public service, in all its ramifications. And that was what the 3d of November decreed. We all know this; we know that we then intended it, that we concealed nothing of our purpose, and that the frankness of our declarations and pledges to this end contributed in no small degree to the completeness of our triumph.

The sun went down, that November day, on an array of more than fifty thousand Federal office-holders, seventy-five per cent. of whom had openly or secretly fought against the winning cause, or the ardor of whose hostility had been abated only by their recognition of the coming Republican victory. Of the small fraction remaining, four-fifths had given to us a sympathy which dated only back to certain legislation securing them against removal by Mr. JOHNSON, and the rest, barely one-twentieth part of that President's official subordinates, were with us, then, as they had ever been, cordially and with an always out-spoken manliness. And there stands the same array now. A small part of them have stamped to the victorious side, and are clamorous for a place among the party which they had

done all they dared do to defeat. The rest either sullenly submit to the situation, and await the removal which they know they deserve, or are howling through a venal press against "proscription for opinion's sake."

Now, these gentlemen will show more sense by understanding precisely what conclusions the people came to last autumn. For example: it was settled that the proper conduct of public affairs is dependent upon the political opinions of the official himself; that for this reason expressly, we did proscribe ANDREW JOHNSON and HORATIO SEYMOUR; we proscribed all candidates for Federal or State offices who held with those gentlemen the same tenets; we did proscribe then existing Administration from the highest down to the least official; and did expressly vote for the purgation of the public service, the customs, the revenue, the post-office, and all other departments, of every incumbent who was not a sound adherent of our faith, proving that faith by his works; we voted for a new broom, and that the new broom should make a clean sweep throughout a service notorious for its general incapacity and corruption, and where it would baffle the highest human intelligence to weed out the few honest men from the multitude of thieves. Such were the popular conclusions—and they are likely to be illustrated in practice, in one way or in another.

Is it proscription for opinion's sake to admit the Republican party, representing a large popular majority, to a corresponding share of official employments? They have but little or no representation in the sixty-five out of each hundred.

If political opinions be not a qualification for office, are they to disqualify the Republican masses who are already shut out from the public service? If sound political opinions are essentially a qualification for the higher office-holders, why not for their subordinates? Can the public service be faithfully discharged, except by officials all of whom are cordially in sympathy with those principles which the popular majority approves? Which is to be preferred, as most in accordance with Republican ideas and with a sound public policy—an army of inimical officials, always endeavoring to defeat the popular choice at the polls, or an Administration thoroughly in accord, in all its departments, with the popular sentiment?

If "proscription for opinion's sake" be objectionable, why is that objection never urged except after a Republican victory? Is present the best time of all others for inaugurating the non-proscriptive doctrine? Is it not altogether at the Republican expense? If it is adopted now, how soon may the people be congratulated upon the reforms to be accomplished in their service?

In fine,—we put the plain question to intelligent, honest and candid men,—is not this very doctrine of proscription for political opinions' sake the radical, fundamental, vital element of every sound and effective political organization among a republican people?

REMARKS OF THE HON. GEORGE WILSON, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON THE AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION, DELIVERED WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1869.

The speech made by our zealous representative, Hon. George Wilson, on the House debate at Harrisburg, on the XVth Constitutional Amendment, was one of the very best that gentleman has ever made. After administering a wholesome rebuke to the gentlemen from York and Cumberland, who had asserted that the Democratic party had built up and sustained this Government, Mr. Wilson proceeded to say:

Sir, I presume it will not be disputed that the hope and desire of every man in this Republic is to have in his own political enfranchisement. Of course I speak of those who are not in the enjoyment of the blessing. Everything that retards, impedes or opposes the most prompt and complete attainment of this purpose, in my judgment, detrimental to the best interests of all citizens, justly attracts the indignation of every honest man.

To deny that there exists a strong prejudice in the community against the colored race, would be to falsify history; to assert that that prejudice was founded in justice, is equally to falsify truth; prejudice is sometimes stronger than law. We have frequent instances where it has overridden all laws. It degrades justice and tramples under foot all principles of right.

The present effort to deprive one class of citizens from the right of franchise, I hold to be a case precisely in point. The early introduction of slavery into this country created a prejudice in the minds of the people, the baneful effects of which have been a stigma upon our Government.

The framers of the Constitution were practical men; they dealt with things as they found them; and although slavery was permitted, and this prejudice for the time being assented to, yet their hostility to both was not unknown.

acknowledged. According to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, ninth article, all men are born equally free, and have certain inherent rights, among which is that of protecting property, reputation and pursuing their own happiness.

Now then, if this be so, these men are not only born free, but they have the inherent right of all the privileges belonging to that state of freedom, and the right to pursue that line of duty which secures their happiness.

But, Mr. Speaker, it has been said that this is an unconstitutional method of doing business. Well, it would be strange indeed if something of that kind were not said. It was unconstitutional to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and stop the mouths of dissenting rebels—it was unconstitutional to prevent the States from seceding—it was unconstitutional to call out the colored troops, and of course it is unconstitutional to permit them to vote.

Mr. Speaker, if I were to ask gentlemen on the other side from whence they derive their power to vote, as the exclusion of others, they would doubtless tell me from the Constitution. Grant it. In that proposition, if the amendment to do anything more? Do we not propose amending the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land? confer similar privileges on all citizens? The same power, I take it, Mr. Speaker, that confers this privilege on one class of citizens is competent to confer it on another.

But, Mr. Speaker, we are told that the people will not pass upon this measure. A sufficient answer to this is, that we propose no arbitrary or unconstitutional law—but, on the contrary, one of delegation of such inferior officers, as they themselves. This is no new question. The people have understood it for years. They have been educated up to this point, and I apprehend no danger to that party who boldly stand for the passage of this amendment.

But gentlemen on the other side seem to exult in the prospective defeat of the party who sustain this amendment. If they really mean what they say, they are not to believe, why hinder its passage? What are we to understand, if knowing that they will not let it pass, they obstruct its passage? I do not say that they have a bad measure, but I do say that they are knowing the responsibility to rest with us, their persistent efforts to defeat it do not look as though they were sincere.

I am not afraid to go before the people, Mr. Speaker, on this issue. The prejudices existing from the evil against the negro is fast losing its hold on the mind of the people. The people are not ungrateful for the services rendered by this unfortunate race of men in the nation's struggle. The people apprehend no danger from men who, unmindful of danger to themselves, did not hesitate when their country called on them.

In the discussion of this subject the old arguments of superiority of race is still introduced, and history is produced and comparison drawn, to show the difference between the races. It would be strange indeed if Mr. Speaker, if after a serfdom of centuries, this benighted and down-trodden people would stand any comparison to the white race. The only wonder is that there should still be found bright and intellectual minds in that unfortunate race of men.

Our Democratic friends, Mr. Speaker, are very apprehensive about the elevation of the black race, and they tell us that most social evils will result from it. You know they used to say that if we abolished slavery, the negroes would all come North, and as white men could not live him, now you know, Mr. Speaker, how wrong it is. Still, if I confess, they made considerable capital out of it, and it was a good Democratic cry long as it lasted.

ment to amend the Constitution cannot be disputed. To contend for the contra would be to deny the plain reading of that instrument and to deprive the people of their rights through their Representatives in Congress.

To assume that the legislative power of the government were not sufficient to change the Constitution, would be to carry us back to the darkest period of history.

What, I ask, would be the condition of our country now had his doctrine prevailed? The dark stain of slavery would still rest upon our land. The great emancipation proclamation that struck the shackles off three million of men, would have been a nullity.

Progress and justice in legislation as well as all other matters require the speedy passage of this amendment. "Onward! right onward!" is the order, and not until every man living in this broad land shall have attained his rights, will the destiny of this nation be complete.

APPROPOS TO debate on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, and to throw some light on the constitutional method of making governmental appointments, we print the closing paragraphs of Article II, Section II of the Constitution of the United States:

"The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or Heads of Departments."

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

The New Senatorial Indian Committee There must be great wrong in a measure when a member of the House, occupying a high position as Glenn W. Scofield, rises in his place and denounces a Senate Committee as having sent a bill to the House involving "the deepest vilification of anything which has been before the House for many years."

The Paris, of Paris, says that President Grant's message and the composition of the Cabinet accord perfectly. Since 1861 the ideas of government contained therein have been predominant. Now they seem to be accepted as the political doctrines of the Great Republic. The message of the President announces the end of the political era of the Cabinet. Grant remains the sole and veritable director of the American Government.

EXAMINE BEFORE CONDEMNING. One of the most important considerations to those who wish to live happily, is that of human health; a fact well known and deeply deplored by all who have lost or had it impaired. We know well enough that the thousands of who perish from the restoration are in many instances merely the victims of those who desire to beguile the public and enrich themselves. It therefore becomes those who do not wish to be imposed upon, to examine the proof of the efficacy of a medicine, before trusting to its merits, or tampering with their health. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, in the class of diseases for which he recommends it, is without a peer as a rival. It stands among blood purifying and active medicines, as the Alps among mountains, overlooking them. The rich vegetable juices which it is composed are sure to remove the chronic diseases—and those which have their origin in a depraved and cachectic state of system. We would caution rather than not one bottle of this Great Blood Searcher should be sold, than that it should not do good; and in every case to which it is suited, it will do good. There are thousands of readers of the Gazette who have some slight indisposition or ailment incipient, or interfering with the enjoyment of life, who could be cured by the use of less than a bottle of Dr. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. Especially is this true at this season of the year, when the powers of nature are changing, and the seasons, emerging from the state of winter to spring, and spring to summer. The dollar that you expend to buy it will be repaid as of little consequence when placed in the scale with that renewed energy and elasticity of health which it will give to you. And besides, the time which it saves to you is lasting and real, wholly unlike the spasmodic glow imparted by most alcoholic stimulants for which these corrode and depress the system when their stimulating effects have passed off, that invigorates the stomach, renews the vital powers, heats the irritated coats, and enables to convert into nourishment the food which is received into it for that end. No one can over-estimate the value to health of a single bottle of Dr. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER at this season of the year. It will make life and health to bloom under its influence like the germs of the seed of Nature, and starts into life the whole field of Nature. SOLD BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE BOTTLE, AT THE DRUGGISTS OF THE CITY. DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTING OFFICE FOR ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 20 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.