The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several wards, boroughs and townships, on

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1869,

And elect delegates from each election district to each of the three following Conventions, viz:

Two delegates from each to the COUNTY CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Sheriff, Recorder, Register, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Commissioner.

Two other delegates from each to the LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating one candidate for State Senator, for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Russell Errett, resigned, and six candidates for Assembly. And

Two other delegates from each to the JUDICIAL CONVENTION, to nominate one candidate for Judge of the District Court, and one candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and elect eight delegates to represent the county in the Republican State Convention.

These Conventions will severally meet, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the following places:

The COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the COURT HOUSE.

The LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION will meet at CITY HALL, on Market street. And

The JUDICIAL CONVENTION will meet in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

The election of delegates will be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and will be held, as far as practicable, by the Republican members of the election boards in the several districts; and in those districts where the Republican election officers are a minority of the regular election boards, the said officers are authorized to appoint enough additional officers to complete the board.

The voting in the cities and boroughs shall, in all cases, be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

The President of each Convention will appoint a Committee of three, the three Committees thus appointed to meet together, as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the Conventions, and appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the County Committee.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Miscellaneous Reading Matter, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Entertaining Light Reading Matter and Amusements.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 85¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 141⅜@141½.

NEARLY thirty-five thousand applications for office have been registered in six of the Executive departments since the present administration came in. About one half of thi number were to the Post Master General.

GOV. HOFFMAN, in refusing to sign the Registration act passed by the New York Legislature, has furnished fresh evidence of the fact that there, as well as everywhere, fraud at the ballot box is the best hope of the Democracy.

IT IS understood that the negotiations between the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne Companies are not yet fully concluded, as to details, but that the proposed lease is substantially agreed to, and will be announced in a day or two.

SATURDAY'S GAZETTE contained a communication asking whether Mr. JOSEPH DILWORTH would be a candidate for County Commissioner before the Republican Convention. Elsewhere to-day that gentleman publishes a card which fully explains itself.

THE Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania holds its one hundred and twenty second Annual Convention at Reading, commencing on Friday last. The regular business sessions begin to-day, with about two hundred clerical and lay delegates in attendance.

FOUR HUNDRED families, all silk-weavers by occupation, are about to emigrate from England to this country, their occupations being gone since the Cobden treaty has been in force between England and France. Thousands of others, too poor to emigrate, are left behind, in constant dread of the poor-house. This is a forcible chapter in favor of home protection.

THE French Legislative elections commenced yesterday and will close on Wednesday next. In Paris, and perhaps other large cities, the Liberals may succeed, but the departments will return a large majority over all, for the support of the government. The arrangements seem to be ample for the repression of any popular outbreaks while the elections are in progress.

JOHN A. MYLER, ESQ., assumed his position as Postmaster of Allegheny on Saturday. His large business knowledge and experience, correct habits, sterling integrity and universal courtesy, are sufficient guarantees that he will discharge the duties of his new position in such a manner as to make him a popular officer and ono who will reflect credit to the Department.

Capt. HUGH MCKELVY, the outgoing Postmaster, bears with him into retiracy, the best wishes of all citizens. He made an excellent and efficient public officer, discharging his duties with honesty, tact and ability.

BY PROCLAMATION of President GRANT the eight hour law passed by Congress, having reference to workmen in the employ of the Government, has been properly interpreted to mean that the allotted measure of time is a full day's work, and consequently no reduction in pay can follow. If the law contemplates a reduction in wages in ratio to the reduction in time, no good to workingmen could possibly result from its passage. A similar law is in force in this State, but employers have the right to hire as they choose, either by the hour or day. If by the latter, they must make their calculations on eight hours daily services obtained, no more.

THE arrangements for Decoration Day are favorably progressing, and we can predict that the old spirit of loyalty and patriotism, which made conspicuous our city and county in the dark hours of rebellion, will render the occasion one worthy the sacred memory of our countless fallen heroes. We cordially invite our country friends to visit the city and participate in the exercises, assuring them that either as individuals or as delegations they will meet with hearty welcome. A movement is on foot to have the day observed as a general noliday, and we trust our merchants and manufacturers will not hesitate to suspend worldly callings, and afford all an opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of the sleeping patriots.

WE have in our eye, at this writing, a trio of such newspapers. One of them, in the heart of the Commonwealth, is printed by a precious set of worthies, of whom one is said to have an unpleasantness about his accounts as a public officer, and the other has, within a year, been foiled in a deliberate attempt to swindle $4,000 from the State Treasury. —*Gazette.*

Adverting, on Thursday last, to the disreputable character of certain journals, which are just now attempting, by a cry of "stop thief," to divert public attention from private corruptions of their own, we found it necessary to use the language above reprinted. We perceive now that the garment was a neat fit, and that the proper owner, *whom we did not otherwise name*, has put it on. Claiming the coat, it should not find fault with the tailor. And we, having exposed the knavery, must really pity the amazing simplicity which thus confirms it. That partnership should have a guardian.

ELSEWHERE it is announced that the New York *Tribune* will commence, in weekly chapters, on the 1st proximo, the publication of a series of articles from the pen of Mr. GREELEY on Political Economy, eluicidating and defending the policy of Protection to Home Industry. In view of the vigorous efforts now being put forward by the Free Traders to poison and corrupt public opinion and lead it into their way of thinking, these essays, fresh from the pen of one eminently qualified to meet and refute their pernicious doctrines, should be carefully read and studied by every citizen in the country, and especially by those who make up the laboring classes, and whose interests are directly involved in the issue. While the promised articles are running through the columns of the *Tribune* its circulation should be increased ten fold in Western Pennsylvania, where the great majority of voters are arrayed against Free Trade, believing that their personal welfare is largely dependent on a proper protection of their labors.

IT IS A NOTEWORTHY fact that the plan adopted in Pennsylvania to hedge in, and prevent the designing managers of the Erie railway from obtaining control of one of our important roads, has been taken advantage of by the same corporation to advance their own interests as a monopoly in New York. Governor HOFFMAN has just signed the bill extending the terms of the present Directors of the Erie, Hudson, Harlem and Central Railroads so that one-fifth of them shall serve five, another fifth four, another three, and another two years, instead of electing them all each year as hitherto, thus securing power by tenure of office. Corrupt means were undoubtedly used to secure this legislation, but the precedent was honestly set by our own Legislature, in protecting the interests of the Fort Wayne road.

In this connection we might add that the combination of the Erie with the Democratic party for future control of New York politics, has been made. It is not improbable that the people of that Commonwealth will awake to their interests and administer rebuke with telling effect on the dishonest men who have wickedly entered into a compact to work ruin on all interests outside their own.

IT IS tacitly admitted by both journals, the *Commercial* and *Leader* of this city, that the political management of each is entrusted to one and the same writer, a Democrat holding to the most ultra opinions of the extreme Copperhead wing of that party. Very naturally, this gentleman uses the confidence reposed in him by the proprietors of the *Commercial*, to serve the interests of his own political friends, and in the most adroit way, by assailing the Republican organization in this county, through the columns of that professedly Republican journal. Undoubtedly, he meets, in this way, the real desires of those proprietors also, since it is well known that they have their secret revenges to gratify, against an organization which they can no longer use for their personal advantage.

It is not because the *Commercial* is now edited by a consistent and bitter enemy of the Republican party, who makes no private concealment of his political opinions, that its recent course is most objected to. In point of fact, its present editor is a vast improvement, in the way of intellectual capacity, upon any of his predecessors in the conduct of that journal. Its proprietors have a right to employ whomever they think proper; but they have no right to practice a political fraud, by imposing the opinions of a Democrat, *under an assumed Republican cover*, upon a Republican community.

It is only necessary that Republicans should know precisely who it is, that is just now assuming through the *Commercial's* columns to shape the sentiments and guide the policy of the party:—how hollow, insincere and at heart really hostile, the conduct of that journal in fact is toward the Republicans of the county and State—to deprive the *Commercial* at once of its last remaining claims upon the confidence of our political friends. We have faithfully done our duty in making this exposure, which stands, as it will stand, wholly uncontradicted. And so that journal can do no more mischief.

THE NEW TREASURY POLICY.

The gold-gamblers begin to feel, and with severity, that the Treasury is able and willing to defend the credit of the Government against the speculators who would destroy that credit, if left unchecked in the accomplishment of their designs. Already the gold quotation has gone down four per cent. from the highest point which, under an unnatural excitement, the market reached early last week. The decline is likely to continue, and the speculators are cracking, like bursting balloons, in all directions. Bonds are firm in price, with large purchases for foreign account. The Secretary will double his sales of gold, and unless precluded by the express terms of existing law, will also double his purchases of bonds. If so precluded, he may not sell the additional amounts of gold, being unwilling to withdraw so much currency from circulation unless he can return it to the market in corresponding purchases of bonds. His receipts from customs, in gold, are very large, having increased his balance four millions between the 10th and 20th of May. The internal revenue receipts are also very heavy, promising to be fully $17,000,000 for this month. The Treasury is stronger than it ever was, and quite able to inaugurate the financial policy to which the Secretary has now committed himself, and which will be fruitful of so much solid advantage to the true financial interests of both the Government and the people. It is gratifying to know that Mr. BOUTWELL will hold steadily to this policy, regardless of the interested protests of certain journals which are apparently manipulated by the gold-gamblers, and which, not without good cause, see the ruin of their pernicious traffic, in these wise steps for the maintenance of the public credit, and for the restoration of a healthier state of things in the finances and business of the country at large.

THE COMMUTATION PRISON SYSTEM.

One of the most striking changes introduced into the prison laws in various parts of this country, is that of rewarding convicts for good behavior by a systematic reduction of their sentences. The twenty-fourth annual report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York exhibits some highly interesting facts in regard to this comparatively new idea. Commutation-laws having been adopted in twenty-four of the United States are now being practically tried, and there is also a national law of similar significance, bearing upon persons convicted of offences against the United States. These various laws differ greatly, but their common purport is that a prisoner's good conduct shall result in the deduction of a certain portion of his term of sentence. It is in the amount of time that these laws chiefly differ. In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and one or two other States, a prisoner sentenced to one or two years' confinement thus works off one day per month, or twelve days per year. In New York one month for each of the first two years is the reduction. In California, Ohio, Connecticut, Michigan, Oregon and Wisconsin, a commutation of five days per month, or two months for each of the first two years is granted. Missouri, for the shorter terms of confinement, is the most liberal, giving three months for the first year and the same for each year following, for twenty years; for which long sentence five years reduction is thus the reward of good behavior. New York gives five and California six months more for the same term. The United States grants a reduction of one month a year for twenty years.

The superintendents of many of the prisons, in which this law is in operation, have reported concerning it, and all in its favor. In Ohio "it works admirably and has done much towards keeping up the the discipline of the institution." The warden of the Wisconsin penitentiary considers "the commutation law a more powerful agency to promote good conduct among convicts than any thing else that could have been devised for that end," and in Connecticut they say "the discipline of the prison was never better, and *it has been maintained with less punishment than formerly.*" All speak in the same terms of unconditional praise. In this Commonwealth, a prisoner, for good behavior, may be recommended to the Governor for pardon and the Governor may grant it. This is all that the prisoner has to hope for. Would it not be better to take advantage of the experience of other States, and adopt a regular system of commutation and reward?

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Tennessee holds a judicial election this week. The schism in the Republican ranks has resulted in two tickets being put in the field, one by each wing. The Conservatives, Democrats or ex-rebels—different names for the same common opposition—present no nominations of their own, but will support whichever of the Republican nominees whose success would be least beneficial to the Republican cause. The same State will elect a Governor and other State officers in August, the canvass for which offers precisely the same features. The Republican State Convention, held last week at Nashville, to nominate a ticket, split into two factions and adjourned without agreeing upon their candidates. Col. STOKES and Acting Governor SENTOR, representing the discordant elements, will run against each other, with the chances in favor of SENTOR, both from his present official position and from the general inclination of the Conservative element in his favor. An ex-rebel, in Tennessee, hates STOKES as a matter of course. The election is likely to result in a considerable modification of the proscriptive policy, toward that class, which at present controls the State affairs.

The elections in Mississippi and Texas, inaugurating their reconstruction under new Constitutions, are each to be held in September. The President has not yet issued his proclamation therefor, but it is understood that such is the decision which has been come to. It is even possible that the elections may be fixed for August, if the registrations now in progress shall be seasonably completed. It is conceded, in all quarters, that these elections will result in the adoption of the Constitutions, with or without certain clauses which may be submitted to separate votes.

Virginia elects on the 6th of July, with the prospect at present favoring the success of the WELLS, or Radical ticket, and of the Constitution without its test-oath and disfranchisement clauses. The effort to secure a separate submission of its provisions relative to county organizations was engineered in the rebel interest, for the purpose of excluding the black population from the benefits of the school-laws. This effort failed to secure the approval of the President—and so much to the rebel disgust, that it promises to repel a large number of their vote from the support of the WALKER, or Conservative, ticket.

The country is to be congratulated upon the prospect, at present so flattering, that the reconstruction of these three States will be completed before the close of the summer, and that Congress will, in December, be prepared to approve the claims of their respective delegations to seats in that body. Only Georgia will then be left, remaining by her own choice, stubbornly and most unwisely, outside the pale of the National clemency. The social and political condition of that State is really to be deplored. Hers are the only people of the late rebel Confederacy, of whom it may be said that they remain, under the pretense of principle, perversely and malignantly hostile to the Union of loyal States. Texas is disorderly, but that was ever her normal condition, anterior to the rebellion, and as it must continue until her population shall come to feel the salutary influences of a more general popular education, and of a more contented submission to any laws, whether human or divine. The spirit of violence which continues to reign in Texas, is, in a great degree, irrespective of the existing political complications with the Federal authority. But it is otherwise in Georgia. This was once among the most orderly of the Southern peoples, and would be so still, except for the unfortunate short-comings of the Federal policy, as intentionally betrayed by a late President, and the correction of which has been unwisely omitted by the Congressional authority. The present disturbances in Georgia are, therefore, wholly due to political causes, and can be remedied only in the methods which we have recently alluded to. We learn, however, with much gratification that the President will exert his official prerogatives to their utmost lawful limit, to repress the outrages so frequent of late among the hostile population of that State.

The municipal registration at Washington shows a total vote of 15,535—a large decrease since last year, owing to diminished appropriations and the exodus of many citizens to seek employment elsewhere. The "white man's" or Democratic party have struck that flag, and are supporting disaffected Republicans and colored men for their candidates. For example, at one of their ward meetings, a Dr. MILLER, who has cohabitated Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS in his house since the war, was beaten some thirty votes by his own colored barber. Should the party succeed with this kind of a ticket at the next municipal election, the Pittsburgh *Post* will chronicle it to the "white man's party" of this region as a Democratic victory.

RE-NOMINATION OF GOV. GEARY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I thank the Second Ward Republican Club for its endorsement of Governor Geary and its influence in behalf of his re-nomination. I have several reasons therefor, not so generally known as they should be.

Of course all loyal men are grateful for his efficient services during the late war, but a greater meed of gratitude will be awarded him for his noble deeds as Governor of Kansas, by all lovers of Liberty, Justice and Law, than for all the heroism and executive ability which have so signally illustrated his course since that critical period in our national history. The writer of this was intimately associated with the pioneers of Freedom in Kansas, and had a large share in the fight through which Liberty gained her first substantial victory over the slave oligarchs. A large share of the glory of that victory was due to Governor Geary, for his faithfulness to Liberty and Law while Governor of Kansas, and I trust all who remember those perilous days will not fail also to remember John W. Geary in the selection of delegates to the coming State Convention.

KANSAS.

PITTSBURGH, May 22, 1869.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A correspondent in your paper of the 21st very kindly refers to a street rumor "that Joseph Dilworth would, if nominated by the Republican Convention, accept the candidacy for County Commissioner and devote the salary of the office, if elected, to the poor fund of the county. You remark thereon that you know nothing of the truth of the rumor, but know that it is in circulation, and that Mr. Dilworth can set the matter at rest by stating what he proposes to do."

I have only to say I do not ask for or seek the office, but believing as I do that there should be reform, I am willing to serve, should the Convention see proper to nominate me, and I will *donate the salary of the office, if elected, to the poor fund of the county.*

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Universal Amnesty—its Political Expediency.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Shortly before the last session of the Fortieth Congress, it will be remembered, the New York *Tribune* came out in advocacy of an amendment proposing Mr. Greeley's plan of "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty." Being sincerely desirous of seeing Congress propose an amendment enfranchising the blacks, and believing if the measure also included the rebels it would not pass Congress, or if it did would fail of ratification, we wrote a private note to Mr. Greeley simply for information, stating that an amendment enfranchising the negroes only would doubtless be ratified by our Legislature, while if it also enfranchised the rebels it would be sure of rejection. We offered no argument either for or against rebel enfranchisement, merely stating the grounds on which we were sure the Republicans in the Legislature would vote against such a measure. Mr. G. however, seems to have understood us to state these positions as our own. He replied as follows:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1368.

My Dear Sir: I have yours of the 16th. Its leading positions have long been understood and appreciated in this quarter. Now hear *me.*

Every year one thousand of your rebels die, and one thousand (or more) of their sons become of age. You can't disfranchise THEM. You have now five thousand majority. Six years at the farthest will convert this into a rebel majority of one thousand, then the rebels will be enfranchised in spite of you, and the Blacks will be left under foot—and you under-estimate these at two thousand.

Go your own way, see if the rebels don't have you under foot in *less* than six years.

I speak from a wide experience when I tell you that your house is built on the sand. It cannot stand. Every year will see the passions of the war cool, and the demand for amnesty strengthened. *Now* you can amnesty the rebels. Soon the question will be. Shall they amnesty *you?* Look at Kentucky and Maryland and read your certain fate in theirs.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Washington Items.

The municipal registration for the June election is about completed in this city. About seven thousand whites refused to register, and the white majority is but five hundred.

The prevailing rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet are entirely without foundation. It is probable, however, that General Rawlins will shortly resign the War Department portfolio on account of failing health, and rumor says that in the event of his retirement Judge Advocate General Holt will be appointed in his stead.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church, in session here for some days past, adjourned finally this afternoon. The next session, in 1871, will be held in Dayton, Ohio. Among other business transacted to-day was the appointment of a Committee of Five to attend a Convention to be held in New York to take into consideration the question of the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church upon the membership of the Lutheran Church.

The Cuban question has almost ceased to be a topic of conversation here, and in diplomatic circles there is absolutely nothing new in reference to it. The Secretary of State has received no fresh intelligence on the subject, and the information in the possession of the Department, so far as recent events are concerned, is meagre and indefinite. Our relations with Spain continue to be of a friendly character, and none of the high officials here anticipate the slightest disturbance, so far as that country is concerned.

—It is stated that the Secretary of War is determined to secure protection to the lives of Union men in the South. He will probably declare martial law in Georgia in the neighborhoods where the murders have been committed, and where the murderers are not given up he will arrest a number of sympathising citizens and hold them in hostage until the criminals are given up.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, May 22.—The jury in the case of W. T. Spear, assignee of Alexander McConnell vs. A. T. Black, previously reported; found for the plaintiff in the sum of $4,263.90.

Court adjourned until Monday, May 31st, when District Court business will be resumed.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, May 22.—In the cases of Sullivan vs. Reese, Graff & Dull, and Cusick vs. same defendants, in which plaintiffs were non-suited, a motion was made to take off the non-suit, and the matter will come up on the argument list.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Walton and Peter Haberman, for a lateral railroad and a landing at terminus, Monday, May 24th, at 9 A. M., was fixed for a hearing.

A considerable amount of business of no public importance was transacted.

On motion of E. A. Montooth, Esq., the Court ordered that the session of this Court on Saturday, May 29th, commence at nine o'clock A. M., and continue one hour, in order that all parties may participate in the decoration exercises of that day.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

88. Faas vs. Cochran.
89. Balder vs. Morrison, Coegler & Co.
92. Hastings vs. McGee.
97. Kissling vs. Gillespie.
98. Leahy vs. Nobbs.
99. Klehl vs. Karnes.
102 Haller vs. Matthew.
82. Metz vs. Dunning.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, May 22.—Elizabeth Cemetery, Association. Application for a charter. Petition presented and preliminary order made.

Margaret Jamin vs. Conrad Jamin. Application for divorce. Petition presented and subpoena awarded.

In the matter of the division of Elizabeth township a final decree, fixing boundaries, &c., was made.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

No. 14. Harper, Gutman & Co. vs. Williams.
No. 15. Frazier Bros. vs. Coulter.
No. 16. Kuldan vs. McKnight.
No. 20. Stewart vs. Powell & Co.
No. 21. Holt vs. Starr & Emery.
No. 22. Thomas vs. Lindenfelser.
No. 25. Waring, King & Co., vs. Buffum & Kehew.
No. 27. Sloan et. ux. vs Dietrich.
No. 28. Dalzell vs. Gamble.
No. 29. Peebles vs. Peebles.
No. 30. McFarland vs. Hagan.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, May 22.—In the matter of the location of a public road through Chartiers, Moon and Robinson townships, the time for making the report was extended until the first Monday in September.

A rule was granted on the Burgess and Council of the borough of Sewickley, to show cause why they should not proceed to open Lincoln avenue according to the report of the viewers, returnable Saturday next.

The election place in Reserve township was changed to the house of Michael Wagenhouser.

Morris Tropp, a prisoner in jail on a charge of assault and battery, was discharged by reason of defective commitment.

Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, and Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, were appointed committing magistrates for the South Side boroughs, under an act of Assembly authorizing the Courts to appoint two magistrates in the South Side boroughs, who shall have power to commit or fine for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, &c.