

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT: JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSISTANT JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS: FRED R. COLLIER.

CLERK OF COURTS: THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSISTANT CLERK OF COURTS: MILLS B. HILTON, JOSEPH W. HILLMAN, JAMES T. HAYES, JOHN W. HAYES.

SHERIFF: HUGH H. FLEMING.

CLERK OF COURTS: JOS. P. DENNISTON.

RECORDS: THOMAS H. HUNTER.

COMMISSIONER: CHAS. W. B. BOSTWICK.

REGISTER: JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF COURTS: ALEXANDER HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR: ABDEL McCLURE.

WE print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Epitaphs, European Correspondence, Miscellaneous, News and Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News, Seventh page: Stewart's Home for Working People, a Very Interesting Article, All Harmonious Democracy, Chicago.

PETROLEUM at ANTIWERP, 51 1/2.

U. S. BONDS at FRANKFORT, 88 1/2.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135 1/2 @ 136.

TEMPERANCE WITHOUT JUDGMENT.

Mr. ISAIAH DICKEY was placed in nomination yesterday, for County Commissioner, by a Convention of citizens who declare themselves friends of temperance.

The nominee is a gentleman of the highest repute, whose character and personal qualifications are always certain to command, upon proper occasion, the unhesitating confidence of a community in which he has been long known.

His friends, therefore, have to regret only the more that his name should be thus made use of, for the nomination of a man to a movement which is not only not a real good, and which will be engaged, not for the promotion of temperance, but for the injury of the Republic and of his country. No intelligent friend of his candidate has the slightest hope of his election.

Quite as good temperance men as either he or any of his ostensible supporters will adhere to the regularly nominated Republican ticket, because they see in its success the only hope for the defeat of a party which they yet gave, either directly or indirectly, any shadow of countenance to temperance opinions, or enacted when in power, the first syllable of effective temperance legislation.

No Democrat will vote for him, except to be for the avowed purpose, not of aiding the temperance cause, but of breaking down in some manner our Republican ascendancy. Every vote that he gets will be drawn from the Republican ranks, and the real Democratic hope is in the prospect of such a schism in our ranks, as may enable them to slip in a third candidate who, once in office, would do his Democratic level best to inaugurate a jubilee of whisky. That is the kind of entertainment to which our temperance friends now invite us. Do they expect the Democracy to vote for Mr. Dickey? Are the opposition pledged not to start a third candidate of their own, at the election of Allegheny? Do they expect the Republicans of Allegheny to bolt the regular nomination? Will Mr. Dickey, if elected, be able to amend a law which they denounce as either "inefficient" or "productive of incalculable harm"? If elected, must he not administer the law as he finds it? Would not the Republican candidate be under the same necessity? And would not either of them, in office, be amenable to the Commonwealth and to the people for any misconduct or abuse?

Our temperance friends have simply mistaken their remedy. It is, according to their own showing, temperance legislation, not a temperance Commissioner, that they want. Why don't they address themselves to the fountain-head? If the Commissioners have a latitude of discretion which is improperly exercised, Mr. Dickey, if elected, would be the

minority of the board and could accomplish none of the aims of its friends. If the Board illegally assumes a latitude which does not belong to them, there is another remedy for that; public opinion can reach them and the law will punish them. But it is simply absurd to suppose that Mr. Dickey or Mr. Bostwick, or any other Commissioner, can do any more than to administer faithfully the law as he finds it. And when it comes to that, we prefer to support the regular nominee of our Republican friends.

If yesterday's Convention had taken the wiser course, and inaugurated a judicious agitation for the amendment of an "inefficient" or harmful law, it would have been a pleasure to us to pledge to them our hearty co-operation in their work. Since they have taken hold of this business by the wrong end, proposing either to amend or nullify existing laws in the Commissioners' room, we must decline any part with them. Let us wait and see what the Democracy will do for them!

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

We alluded yesterday to the remarkable declarations of the New York Democracy, in which our claims upon England, growing out of the depredations of Anglo-rebel privateers, like the Alabama and her consorts, upon American commerce, were held to be of less national importance than the protection of our Irish-American Fenians from such penalties as they incur in the violation of English laws. We now have the text of the resolution, which was adopted at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Tammany Democracy, on Monday night, as follows:

Resolved, That this question of British rejection of the claims of Irish-American citizens presents an international question between this country and Britain superior to those arising out of the conflict between the two countries on the belligerent rights of the North and South, commonly called the Alabama claims.

There is no mistake as to the purport of this resolution. Its animus abundantly sustains the criticisms which we based upon the telegraphic report. Let us be thankful for the frankness which thus readily avows the sincere Democratic judgment upon the policy of England toward this Union during its four critical years of domestic war.

It is not in the Democratic breast to quarrel with an Anglo-rebel alliance which was aimed at a purely Republican object—the destruction of a Republican Union. It was in effect a triple alliance for that end, comprehending our northern Democracy, the English aristocracy and the southern rebels. Each party to the league accomplished as much as lay in its way, and according to its proper ability and audacity. Our northern Copperheadism, which adopted Vallandigham as its representative type, which welcomed him with profuse hospitalities at Manch Chunk, and which endorsed his treason with the approval of its Convention at Harrisburg, did all its leaders dared to do within our own loyal lines, to paralyze the efforts of a free people fighting to the death for the absolute freedom of the Republic. England and France manifested an equal hate for that Republic by the effective exhibition of their rebel sympathies in every conceivable mode short of an open participation in the hostilities. Of course, the rebels, as the third party to this league, were able to offer to us an armed opposition, which could not have survived a single twelve-month except with the moral and substantial support of the two other parties.

The war is ended, but our Democracy are not going back on their friends. Their cordial understanding remains unimpaired, with all that is left of the Southern rebellion. And their only complaint against England is because the latter has seen fit to imprison or hang a handful of American Democrats whose incautious sympathies for an Irish rebel have drawn them within the reach of her power. Our Democracy feel no concern, whatever, for the hundreds of millions of dollars of American commerce either destroyed or banished from the seas by English connivance with rebel piracy. They sneer at the suggestion of any national reclamations for the many thousands of patriot lives which were sacrificed to counteract English sympathies for our traitors. One Fenian imprisoned or hung for his guilt, as a pirate against English law, is worth more to the Democratic valuation than all the American blood that was poured out on the decks of the Kearsarge, or on a hundred Southern battle fields. That is the Democratic doctrine for to-day, and it is entirely consistent with all the Democracy of the past nine years.

Of course, Mr. ASA PACKER and his friends in Pennsylvania adhere to this reading of the Democratic tests. When he hob-nobbed with Vallandigham in 1862, at his elegant residence in Manch Chunk, there can be no doubt that this excellent pair of Democrats flattered each other upon the flattering prospect of a rebellion successful by the aid of British sympathies. It is not to be expected that either of them could now support, with any cordiality, the reclamations of the Republic for the damages in which those sympathies culminated. Mr. Packer is too good a Democrat not to endorse the doctrine of the Tammany resolution. He stands therefore, before the people of Pennsylvania, pledged against the enforcement of the Alabama claims—at least until all these Fenian

matters are disposed of. And that is very nice ground for the Democratic candidate to stand upon; especially when we consider that the Fenian matter is only a Democratic dodge for the purpose of giving an easy go-by to the Alabama claims altogether!

MR. PACKER AND THE NEW YORK COMPANIES.

The individuals and corporations engaged in mining and transporting coal in the anthracite counties of this Commonwealth, are divisible into two classes—those belonging to New York, and those belonging to Pennsylvania. It may further be said that in fields occupied mainly by New York operators the way and canal companies carry only their own coal, mined on their own lands or obtained by purchase, while in the fields held mostly by Pennsylvania operators the transportation companies are sold exclusively, leaving the mining of coal and trafficking therein to private individuals and firms. There are exceptions to this statement, but on the whole it embodies a substantially accurate description of the case. Of course, the New York companies are in this State under the operation of our own laws; for they could be here in no other way. Sanction was obtained by buying up old charters, which were lying dormant; to which legal objections cannot be raised, though the charters thus obtained, contain provisions which ought never to have been granted, and would now be deemed altogether inadmissible, as will be made to appear below. These provisions operate injuriously to the great body of our own citizens who are embarked in anthracite coal operations and to the Commonwealth itself, as a government.

In the first place, consider the evils inflicted upon our own citizens, letting Luzerne county furnish the facts upon which judgment may be based. Here are several powerful New York corporations, owning canals and railroads, with the rights to own coal lands, and to mine and traffic in coal. Organized under charters granted many years ago, before it was understood that how low charges freight could actually be moved by the means proposed, they are authorized to exact such rates per ton as serve to exclude all business but their own from their respective lines, and this they do, with inflexibility and certainty.

What follows? Why, that these foreign corporations are practically enabled to fix the price of coal in that county to suit themselves. As they will not carry it to market for individual operators except at ruinous charges, those operators must sell the product of their mines to the companies at such rates as they are pleased to pay, or quit the business. Fixing the rates at barely sufficient to discharge the cost of mining and to yield a small margin of profit to the individual owners, the companies take the coal and realize large gains beyond fair charges as common carriers. The result is inevitable; the companies abound in wealth, but the individual operators are kept comparatively poor. Many of them have been hopelessly bankrupted.

But this is not all. The power of these companies to carry no coal to market but their own, involves the power, perhaps not exclusively, but in a large degree, to fix the price of coal lands. Places there are, and must be, at which these corporations come into competition with each other as buyers of coal tracts, and this competition necessarily tends to price, not simply at those points but generally throughout the country; so that the enhancement, taking a period of twenty years, has been very considerable; nevertheless, these lands are still held greatly below their intrinsic value, and must ever be, until either the existing companies shall be reduced, as was the original design, to the position of common carriers, or new companies shall be created which shall be such and nothing more.

The evils resulting to the Commonwealth are naturally suggested by what has already been said. These foreign corporations having in their own hands the merchandising of the coal they handle, make the lion's share of the profits. These profits accrue out of the State, and remain there. They do not come back into the pockets of our own people, but are divided among the stockholders of these corporations resident in other States. Whoever will compare the income returns made to federal assessors every three years in the internal revenue system extended to Luzerne and Schuylkill respectively, cannot fail of being deeply impressed with the scope and importance of what we are here urging. The only large incomes returned in Luzerne were in those parts of Luzerne where the New York companies are not, while in Schuylkill the large incomes have been altogether beyond precedent elsewhere in numbers and amount. It makes differences to the State whether the wealth realized from the coal dug out of its bowels is returned to it or distributed to people living outside its borders. Wealth thus derived, and brought back into the State, is liable to taxation here and so helps to defray the common burden. It is used in various ways to develop and beautify town and country. It is given to promote religious, moral and educational ends, which are of the highest value to the grandeur and dignity of the State; and of genuine utility to our people. We could point to significant instances, not a few, illustrating this statement. Nay, Mr. ASA PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by reason

of his Pennsylvania citizenship, has done more single-handed for these interests among us, with profits drawn from coal business, than all the New York companies put together; and he is by no means the most conspicuous example of his class.

Moreover, the New York companies have steadily avoided their fair proportion of the burdens of taxation. Even the laws, passed during the last few years to rectify this mischief, which these companies have strenuously resisted, and which the Supreme Court has sustained, quite recently, to sustain, they are contributing much less than they ought to the replenishment of the State Treasury.

In order to a full comprehension of the case, another view must be elucidated. These New York companies have shorter lines between their mines and the city of New York than those held by the companies belonging strictly to Pennsylvania. Coal sent over the latter lines has to make a wide detour, and hence can be laid down on the river or on ship-board at the North River only at a materially larger outlay than coal sent over the former lines. It would be absurd to attribute this geographical advantage as a fault to the New York companies; but the manner in which they have uniformly held this advantage is another matter, and must be taken into the account. Their policy for three years past has been to depress the price of coal so greatly as to break up the Pennsylvania operators; rates which would afford them some profit entailing a ruinous loss upon their competitors. If the upshot of this policy was to furnish coal at uniformly low rates, consumers abroad might well be satisfied, but whatever professions in that regard may be put forward, the fact is not so, but far otherwise. A breaking up of the Pennsylvania operators for a single year would necessarily send coal up to high figures; and these excessive rates would indemnify the companies abundantly for three or four years of low prices. Whoever has had occasion to watch the coal trade closely through a series of years comprehends the accuracy and force of this delineation.

The anthracite coal interest of Pennsylvania is a very large one, and the general welfare of our people is closely identified with it; much more closely than will appear to superficial observation. This interest is brought prominently under consideration this year, not only by events which are transpiring in the counties which it occupies, but likewise by the nomination of Mr. ASA PACKER as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He has been long a resident of the anthracite region; has made an immense fortune in the appreciation connected therewith, and is still deeply concerned in the coal trade. He is identified, not in all respects, though in many ways, with the New York companies, operating chiefly in Luzerne county. He is the principal stockholder in one railway line, running out of Luzerne, to the Carbon and Northampton counties, in New York. We shall not attempt to conceal that this enterprise is a valuable one, and that it affords facilities to his own county as well as Luzerne. The point raised is apart from this. In the struggle going on in the anthracite region his interests are identified with the New York companies; and where a man's interests are there he will be found, in whatever position of public influence he may be placed.

If this struggle did not exist, or if it was to be brought to a close during the current season, there would be no sense in starting this objection to the election of Mr. PACKER as Governor. But this struggle is destined to last for some years at least. It will find its way into the Legislature, in divers forms, and into the Executive Chamber. It is, consequently, in the special interests of a large proportion of the population of the State, and in the general interests of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, that Mr. PACKER be not elected to the Governorship.

Whatever may be said of his honesty—and we are ready to admit all that may be urged in his behalf—he is liable, the same as other people, to be swayed unconsciously by his own private concerns and by his identification with certain prominent enterprises. These considerations furnish abundant reasons why he should not be nominated, and why, being nominated, he should not be chosen. Doubtless, the companies whose interests are analogous to his own, will render him an active support, but it is just as clear that all the corporations whose interests run the other way, will be against him. This is a form of conflict which is not wholesome, but unavoidable under such circumstances as those that now exist. Mr. PACKER and his supporters are answerable for it, and they alone. We entertain not the slightest doubt but that the people of Pennsylvania will settle it, not to please New York or its citizens, but to suit themselves and promote their own welfare.

The Cleveland Herald says: Parties under the direction of the Erie road, are now engaged in surveying a line from Sayville, in Medina county, on the Atlantic and Great Western Road to Toledo, thus making a complete broad-gauge road to New York.

Washington Items.

The Cuban revolutionary emissaries to this country are according to their own statements, in hope that the United States will some time, and at no very distant day, give them substantial assistance. Mr. Adams, a few days ago expressed the opinion that he expected to have some important information after the presentation of Minister Sikes to the authorities at Madrid. The supposition that belligerent rights will be conceded them is not generally credited, and the purchase proposition of the island appears to rest on no better foundation than rumor. The statement telegraphed from here that several prominent Congressmen intended to bring forward bills at the next session of Congress to deduct the income tax from foreign holders of our bonds when coupons are presented for payment at the Treasury, is regarded as a stock jobbing canard, designed to "bear" the market for Government securities, by causing distrust in Europe among bondholders, who are expected to send them back in large quantities for sale here. Neither bonds nor coupons can be taxed in this way, and the statement is as foolish as it is unjust.

The excitement which has existed here on the Dent Mississippi question for some days has entirely subsided, and all parties have settled down with the conviction that while the President will not take sides in the contest his sympathies are with his brother-in-law, and that Judge Dent will be elected Governor of Mississippi by a large majority. A private letter written by General Sherman discloses the fact that the General sympathizes with the Conservative Republicans of Mississippi, which at the same time declares that the only effort of himself and his officers will be to preserve the peace and insure a fair election without taking sides with either party.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The Country—The Crops—College Commencement—The Senatorial Question.

Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869.

In order to have a breath of "fresh country air," so highly recommended as beneficial to the health of mankind in general, and citizens of Pittsburgh in particular, your correspondent left the city at two o'clock P. M. on Saturday of last week, and arrived in this quiet pleasant town about half-past eight o'clock the same evening. We found the country between this point and the city delightful, of course, as it is in all sections at this season of the year, and our trip here, notwithstanding we were under the necessity of traveling some three miles by "walker's line," a mode of conveyance to which we have "constitutional objections," was quite a pleasant one. On arriving at McDonald Station, at which point the Washington stage connects with the Shenandoah accommodation train, on the Fanhandle Railroad, we found a party of thirty persons ticketed for Canonsburg and Washington, and transportation for about half that number. We secured a seat on a Satorius trunk, on the top of a Concord stage, originally constructed for the accommodation of nine passengers, but in and upon which were twenty-four New York companies, and where a man's interests are there he will be found, in whatever position of public influence he may be placed.

THE CROPS. Crops of every description are said to be excellent. The wheat, of which there is an unusually heavy crop, has been all harvested and housed without receiving any injury, and the oats crop, which is an exceedingly heavy one, is now being harvested. The corn generally looks well and promises a heavy crop. The potato crop is unusually heavy, and is already having its effect upon the market, as we see fine new potatoes selling here at 50 cents per bushel. There is an abundance of apples and other fruits throughout the country.

THE COMMENCEMENT. The Commencement exercises of Washington and Jefferson College, which is now located at this place, are now in progress here. The exercises commenced last evening with an address by Samuel Nicolson, D. D., of St. Louis. The address was delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Brown, pastor), which, although a very capacious building, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The address was an able and highly interesting one.

The Commencement proper takes place on Thursday and will doubtless be largely attended. There are already a great many of the alumni of the two colleges in the town and many more are expected to arrive.

The citizens are taking a great interest in the affairs of the College, and are laboring for its advancement. At 2 P. M. to-day, the reunion of the class of 1846 takes place, and at 7 P. M. the Anniversary Address will be delivered before the Washington and Union Literary Societies, by Rev. James McCosh, D. D. of Princeton, New Jersey, after which the Alumni re-union and supper will take place.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION. The Senatorial question is still the subject of much agitation, the public mind in this locality. The adjustment of the matter, to which you referred editorially a few days since, does not appear in a few days. It is expected that the principal railroads of the State from the Pacific coast to Nova Scotia will be represented.

pointed to investigate the matter, whose report was published in the GAZETTE, have largely exceeded the duties of their appointment in one respect, and failed in others. The committee, according to the statement of the disaffected portion of the community, were appointed to investigate the charges of fraud made against Mr. Rutas and report the result of that investigation to their respective County Committees. A meeting of the County Executive Committee of this county was held Saturday, at which the action of the Special Committee was endorsed and the testimony taken before them ordered to be published. For some reason the testimony has not yet been furnished for publication, and it is this fact alone that is complained of. The people, it is contended, should see the testimony and judge for themselves as to the correctness of the charges. The Reporter, in accordance with its promise at the commencement of the imbrigo, has notified Mr. Rutas' name and will support him. The affair is a most unfortunate one for this county, as the vote is so close that it requires but a slight defection in the Republican party to enable the Democracy to carry it.

Dusky Gathering.

Mayor Drumm's office was crowded with a dusky gathering last evening. The cause of the unusual rallying of the colored folk, originated at the select picnic held the day previous in Pleasant Valley Grove, at which Mary Ann Price and Elizabeth Anderson had a pugilistic discussion, in reference to the delinquencies of Mr. Anderson. It is said to be a fondness for female society, particularly that of Mary Ann, John Yaw, another male admirer of the fascinating Mary, also became involved in the affair, and figured in an assault and battery and a surety of the peace case, which occasioned the presence of the colored visitors at the office of law. After something less than twenty-five friends of the various parties had been examined the cases were compromised, and the said attendants departed.

Iron Masters' Convention.

The Iron Manufacturers of the west and northwest yesterday held a convention in this city. Delegates were present from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, and other cities. The object of the Convention was to consider the expediency and expediency of advancing prices, inasmuch as it is claimed that the mills are now operated at a positive loss. The Convention after a full and free interchange of opinion, the convention resolved to make no advance, but to continue, at least for the present, to supply their customers at the prevailing prices. Various causes now combine to make the business unremunerative, but how to set their scales is a difficult problem to determine. The convention adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

Fatal Accident.

The Clearfield Journal says: We learn that, on Friday last, a man named Martin Gilligan met with a fatal accident on Williams Run, about four miles above Ansonville, whilst engaged in felling timber. He cut a tree, which lodged heavily against another and bent it very much. As the lodged tree slid off, the other spring back with such force as to cause the top to break off and fall upon the unfortunate man; breaking his neck and causing instant death. The deceased was an industrious and highly respected young man, whose sudden death will be deeply lamented by his many friends.

ONE OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES EVER PUBLISHED—ATTESTED BY OVER FIFTY WITNESSES.

The remarkable cure of Miss Fisher, of Zeaster county, is one worthy of more than a passing notice, especially when so many persons are suffering not only with diseases of the eye, and partial or total blindness, but likewise with other chronic ailments which Dr. Kreyer has treated with such astounding success.

The lady concerned was afflicted with perpetual blindness, which through Dr. Kreyer's skill was completely removed, the truth of which has been vouched for by a sundry number of witnesses to establish the fact beyond all cavil. The subjoined letter from the young lady's brother speaks for itself:

Dr. KREYER—This is the first of names that I have ever seen of a man that has cured a man who has been blind for many years. I have seen him and he is now as good as new. I have seen him and he is now as good as new. I have seen him and he is now as good as new.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

WILLIAM FISHER, (brother.)

Wm. Fisher, (brother.)

Wm. Fisher, (brother.)

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