

Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 6

A Tangled Question. The London Times, speaking of Mr. Sewall's circular to the Consular agents of the United States on the subject of the Proclamation, remarks that "this circular will have the effect of depriving the Government of the right of appeal to its emancipation decree hereafter as a measure founded on a moral principle."

The Times comes nearer to the truth in the above remark than it usually does when speaking of American affairs. It must be admitted that the benefits that flow from the Proclamation to the negro are only incidental. Its primary object is to weaken the rebels and knock the corner stone from beneath their bogus government. "Ah!" protests the Times, "the poor slave who is freed by the Proclamation is not freed from a moral principle, but is thrown like a shell among the population of the South, and with the same amount of benevolent intention."

Verily, we must admit that there is some truth and logic in the remark of the Times; but how strangely at variance is the growl of the great sympathizer with treason, on that side of the water, with that of the smaller folk of the same ilk, on this side, who are all crying out that the very opposite of what the Times asserts is the fact. "Oh! well, we send down to the South our sons to be butchered merely for the nigger?" roars Fitzhugh Wood to the crowd of people who he calls Democrats, and to which they respond in excited yells of "No! no!" Now, here is a curious state of things. The Times says "no," Mr. Sewall says "yes," the President himself, if he would speak, would say "no," and his diplomatic chronicler, as said "no," and we add our humble "no" to all the rest. Now, when we are all agreed, what's the matter? Nothing whatever but an earnest lie, which the ablest journal in the interest of secession, and the most persistent and virulent enemy our Union has in the world, has mailed to the contrary.

In England our Government is blamed for not making the freedom of the slaves of the South the paramount object of our great national struggle; while in this country the Administration is charged with having made the emancipation of the slaves its paramount object. Of course, both cannot be true. The English view is the correct one; but it is not so clearly understood in England as it is amongst us, that, owing to the peculiar structure of the American Government, the abolition of slavery can only be effected by the national Government incidentally and by indirect means to the attainment of some other object, such as the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of the Union—that it can be used as a means, but not sought as an end; and that the tannet of the Times has set free, any one of those millions of freed men may turn to the President, and exclaim, in the spirit of the Times, "Ah! Messrs Lincoln, you made me free because you couldn't help it!" "True enough," says Mr. Lincoln's might answer; "and yet I very much regret that you are free. Give God the glory for he did it; not I!"

Now, here is the whole question in a nutshell. Mayor Wood, in the style of a full-blown demagogue, as he is, puts the interpretation of the pro-slavery and pro-secession demagogues on the question; and the masses, who are so easily misled, endeavor to give the plain and simple explanation of the whole matter.

When the rebels began this war they boasted largely of what they would do. They would subdue the North, seize the capital, be recognized by all nations, and then all would be over. How near the realization of the Richmond dreamer's late days:

"As time wears on we have reason to hope and believe that the arguments for secession will become more and more cogent and satisfactory with the North. We have reason to believe that Europe will be obliged, not merely by the dictates of equitable philanthropy, but by the more direct commands of interest and duty, to intervene for the suppression of the American war."

The rebels are pretty nearly done when they begin to talk in that way. They are looking anxiously to their sympathizers in the North, and to their friends among the aristocrats of Europe for help. But neither of these parties to whom they are looking for help and interference can relieve them. They will be obliged to yield.

Things seem to be working well on the other side of the Potomac. Of the position of the two main armies we are somewhat in the dark; but we know that Burnside and Sigel's forces, which comprise the heaviest part of our army, are within supporting distance of each other, and that these are both fighting generals. We can't see how the rebel army can escape, and if forced to a general engagement they certainly can, if our immense forces are handled with only a tolerable degree of skill and judgment. No other capture or dispersion. Past disappointments, to be sure, have greatly abated our expectations, but still we are hopeful that treason will receive its death blow this month.

The telegraph brings through rebel success, a confirmation of the capture of Mobile. This is only second in importance to the capture of New Orleans. All the important ports on the Gulf coast—Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston—are now in possession of the Union forces.

CANADA FOR THE UNION.—Toronto, Oct. 27. The following expression of sympathy for the cause of our country appears in the "Journal" of the Dominion, which has been restored to the United States of America, and that nations may act fully and intelligently on the same platform with him.

Particulars of the Galveston Capture.

The Galveston Union, of the 10th ult., has the following: Wednesday evening, October 8, a meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of affairs in the city, in consequence of the evacuation by the military, and the departure from the city of the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen. The meeting appointed Mr. James Moore the oldest citizen and county, Mayor pro tem for the city, and clothed him with full power over municipal and police regulations during the present emergency.

Part of the enemy's fleet, consisting of four steamers, raised anchor at nine o'clock A. M. Thursday, steamed slowly and cautiously up to the city and took position at the foot of the principal street, the Harriet Lane being in position to command the street leading to the customhouse. The fleet came to anchor about 10 A. M.

But very few people witnessed the proceedings of the fleet, and the few present looked on and gloomily. The fire brigade was stationed at the head of all the wharves with instructions to stand ready to fire at the first signal from the Mayor's office. No communication took place between the fleet and the city authorities up to 1 P. M. At about this hour, the commander's steamer fired three shots towards the West end of the island, whereupon the Mayor, accompanied by Messrs. T. M. League and Capt. Hayward, at his own request, went to the head of St. Cyr's wharf and made a signal to the fleet, which was answered, and shortly a boat was sent to the Mayor to take the party to the commander's ship. Our Mayor requested Commander Benbow to communicate to him his intentions in regard to the city, informing him at the same time of the abandonment of the city by the military, and the departure from the city of the Mayor and of his appointment as Mayor pro tem. by a meeting of the citizens.

Commander Benbow replied that, although in his previous communications with the military commander he had stated that the city should be protected by the city, still he thought it would be onerous upon the good citizens; and to avoid any difficulty like that which occurred in New Orleans, he would waive that point, and when he sent the flag ashore he would send a sufficient force to protect the city, but he would not keep the flag flying for more than a quarter of an hour—sufficient to show the absolute position.

Commander Benbow further said that he would insist upon the right for any of his men to charge an officer with a sword, and that he would not permit his men to come on shore indiscriminately; that he would permit the Mayor the right to arrest and report to the military commander any officer who was more rightly than we possibly could; but, on the other hand, should any of his men be injured or shot at in the streets of Galveston or on any of his ships or boats, he should at once be held responsible for the same, and he would not permit his men to be shot at from the land or wharves, he would hold the city responsible for any such shooting.

Commander Benbow stated, in conclusion, that he had already advised the military commander of his intention to send a cargo of flour, to which our party said nothing, and departed.

Shortly after the return of the Mayor and party a detachment of about one hundred and fifty marines and sailors, including about half a dozen negroes, were sent from the fleet, which were landed at Raha's wharf, and proceeded silently to the custom house, on which, within ten minutes, the military commander, who had been on the water, landed, and proceeded to the city.

After half an hour, at 8 P. M., the flag was quietly taken down, and the military commander marched back through the same streets to their boats, and returned to the fleet. The Mayor, pro tem, James Moore, Esq., subsequently, at 4 P. M., addressed the people at the market, stating the substance of his interview with the military commander.

A resolution of thanks was tendered Messrs. Moore, League and Hayward for their conduct in the satisfactory manner in which they conducted their difficult task.

The losses in the Kentucky Campaign. The Cincinnati Gazette says: No official report has yet been published of the aggregate losses in the battle of Campbell Hill, but there have been reports published the following loss in killed, wounded and prisoners:

Kentucky's Division..... 1,800
Jackson's..... 1,643
Total..... 3,443

Reports yet to come in will swell the number to 4,000. The Kentucky campaign has been an expensive one. The losses since the late rebel invasion foot up thus:

Richmond..... 7,000
Manassas..... 4,500
Chapin Hill..... 3,500
Losses in the small army..... 2,000
Total..... 17,000

The losses at Richmond and Manassas were chiefly in prisoners, but for the time being the number have been withdrawn from the service.

THE DISSENT OF THE BENCH IN THIS CITY is too frequently violated, but its decency is not so open as it ought to be as it was on Saturday by Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court. This man, having before him a writ of habeas corpus which was hardly answered, said that there was power enough in this city to carry out the requirements of the law, and it should be enforced if he had to call upon the whole Democratic party for assistance. In case of a further refusal he would open a way, provided by statute, which would bring soldiers here by force. A lawyer in the case stated that the military officers down there were under the impression that the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended by the President. Judge Barnard said he had restored it here, and it would be restored again in this State next Tuesday. Judge Barnard has probably, ere this, reported of this to the President.

An important discovery has just been made at Galveston, on property belonging to Benjamin, situated outside the Galveston Gate. It is an ancient Jewish cemetery, with buildings, inscription and grave.

DIVIDENDS

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, INCORPORATED IN PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1862. The directors of this bank have declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of this bank, payable on or after the 15th inst. at the office of the Treasurer, J. W. GORDON, Secretary, at the Bank of Pittsburgh, No. 100 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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