PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1854.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen almost desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 6 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

The Voice of the Southern Press on the Nebraska Bill.

Our readers will naturally be anxious to know how the proposal to repeal the Missouri Compromise is received at the South. We have been at the pains to glean some of the comments of the press on the subject, which will be found in the extracts below. The whole press of the South, as far as we have discovered, is in favor of the measure, with the exception of two papers in Louisville, and two in St. Louis.

The *Louisville Journal* admits that it should like to see the bill pass, provided the North would consent peaceably, but it deprecates the renewal of the Anti-Slavery agitation. It is very severe on Douglas, and treats with contempt the argument that the Compromise of 1850 revoked the Compromise of 1820. It says, that if there was a prominent individual in the Union during the pendency of the compromise of 1850, who understood it as an abrogation of the compromise of 1820, it never heard of him.

The Missouri Compromise, it says: Has endured for more than thirty years, during which the South has from time to time enjoyed the benefits of its operation undisturbed, and the people of the North regard the faith and honor of their Southern brethren as pledged for its fulfilment in their behalf. To violate this plighted faith, and especially to violate it under false and frivolous pretences, would be not unjust, incense and disgust those sober and conservative people of the North upon whom the South has never hitherto relied in vain and who have, in past times brooked obloquy and scorn in support of her rights and interests. Is it a fit return for this disinterested devotion—is it just or politic—for the South to follow up the compromise of 1850 with demands for the abrogation of the Missouri compromise, and to compel finally an appropriate the whole question settled by that measure—nay to exact this result as the complement of the late adjustment, which the North so hardly received upon its own merits! Already the South has sorely abused the fidelity of her Northern friends, by basely consorting with the common enemy, and forgetting every obligation of gratitude and honor in a sordid pursuit of the spoils. With what grace can she demand a new sacrifice, while the last one is still smoking upon the altar, unsacrificed by a grateful thought!

The Louisville Courier is still more emphatic. It speaks out with a manly directness which ought to put the blush of shame upon the Northern Dough Faces who are in favor of the outrage; as the following extracts will show:

The elements of opposition to the outrageous scheme of Senator Douglas to abrogate or repeal the Missouri Compromise—a scheme that threatens to bring upon the country again all the worst features of slavery and anti-slavery agitation are fast combining and taking form. In New York, in New England, in Ohio, public sentiment is arousing, and may soon be heard in tones of thunder expressing its deep and just indignation. Should the scheme be pressed to a vote in Congress, Congress will again be converted into a pandemonium, and the Union be once more shaken to its centre. And let it be remembered, that there is no one now to stand upon the constitution and its compromises with the weight of Daniel Webster—that there is no one with the power and popularity of Henry Clay to pour oil on the troubled waters. Without such an expounder and the great pacificator are both gone, we have no betides us if we suffer such storms to be raised now as those that they on more than one or two occasions allayed.

How blind, or how mad, the men are who seek to bring this impending storm upon our heads, a very few weeks will show.

As for Stephen A. Douglas, he must be President of the United States, or the Union must be rent asunder. In this matter, however, he will find that he has taken an animal by the horns which will gore him to death.

The South has not asked for this thing: the South will show no sympathy with it. Missouri will reprobate it. Kentucky and Tennessee will be found giving it no countenance.

Let the Missouri Compromise alone—let the Compromise of 1850 alone. They were both, as good men and true patriots believed, *political necessities* when made. They are not less political necessities now. Let them alone!

The above is cheering. We now turn to those on the other side. The above are on the borders, and partake more or less of the spirit of the free States. The *Richmond Enquirer*, in a very irritating article, admits that it is evident a storm is brewing, "which, for a time, will shake the peace and harmony of the Union," but it insists that the South shall go on and conquer. It takes the ground that the Compromise of 1850 repealed the Compromise of 1820! An argument more dishonest and infamous never was used. It says:

This is an issue that will once more test the tone and temper of our people. The path is easy and plain before us. Demagogues and traitors will beset it with their vile machinations. The baffled malcontents of 1850, hurled then into a most miserable and merited minority, are already and again at work. Happily in this emergency we have in Franklin Pierce a safe, cautious and fearless leader. On this grave issue he will be found among the foremost in defending and supporting the principles of the bill reported by Senator Douglass. To all the clamor of those who have doubted his fealty to the great principles of the Compromise of 1850, he will now reply by his actions in behalf of these same principles asserted for a purpose no less wise and beneficial than that which aroused the public heart less than four years ago.

The *Winchester Virginian* is in extacies. It is astonished, as well as overjoyed at the prospect of so great and unexpected a victory for the South. It glories in the fact that a distinguished Northern Presidential candidate has risen in his place, and proposed to remove the Anti-Slavery restriction from the Northern portion of the Louisiana territory, and that Northern men and Northern presses are now *leading* the South in boarding the Freesoil spirit in one of her least distrusted strongholds. It then adds:

The Missouri Compromise has been by usage allowed equal force with the Constitution; and can the South believe itself able so quietly to effect a virtual amendment of the Constitution? These questions the South has answered with acts already. She is in motion at the first tap of the drum, and, as far as it is possible to be learned in so short a time, has already made the Nebraska bill her own by adoption. Whether it, or the bill nor either of the amendments comes from a Southern Democrat. That political wing is thus unpledged to anything but the principle which, unclogged by anything extraneous, the bill distinctly asserts. We trust they will continue unanimously to adhere to that principle so embodied, and keep clear of all attempts to smother or to crush it.

We might add greatly to these extracts.—Enough, however, has been given to show the spirit of the South, and the dangers which will arise from the collision of opinion between the two sections. This danger is reverted to by a Richmond, Virginia, paper, as follows:

The determination exhibited in various portions of the non-slaveholding States to open afresh the slavery agitation, in contempt of the solemn covenant of 1850, is well calculated to arouse serious apprehensions in the minds of conservative and patriotic men of every section. * * * Indeed, if the Nebraska question shall rekindle again in full fury the smouldering fires which were allayed by the compromise of 1850, there will be reason to doubt whether any intellect, however powerful, combined with patriotism the most pure and self-sacrificing, will hereafter be able to patch up anything more than a temporary truce between the slave-holding and non slave-holding States. * * * * * *

As the South will never submit to what she considers degradation and injustice, a collision, full of peril to the peace and union of the country, seems inevitable. The crisis may as well be faced at once, and the question be decided whether the subject of Slavery is to be made the means of perpetual irritation and vassalage to the Southern States, or whether their equality and independence shall be preserved in the Union.

There can be no doubt that the present administration has determined to carry this measure, and that the whole South will go with it with a few exceptions, and that the only way in which the North can prevent so unlooked for a calamity, is to speak out in tones of such determination on the Slavery question as will cause the South to pause and reflect upon the danger she is risking by supporting this nefarious measure of a corrupt and deceitful administration. It is greatly to be lamented, that the North presents a divided front. Here in Pennsylvania we find the Democracy either dumb, or siding with the traitors. Poor, miserable, pettifogging Pennsylvania Democracy! Every honest Democrat ought to eschew such affiliations as utterly disgraceful to his manhood and his patriotism.

A CORRECTION.—In noticing the new school bill, reported by Dr. M'Clintock, on Saturday, we commented pretty severely on two sections of the bill, supposing them to be original. We have since learned, on examining the old school law, that similar provisions exist in the law now in force, and that indeed the two bills are nearly alike except in the administrative department. This being the case, we beg to withdraw all we said in regard to Dr. M'Clintock's agency in the matter, and we are compelled to acknowledge our ignorance of any such provisions in the present law. Having made this proper correction, which we do with great cheerfulness, we now beg leave to urge upon the Legislature, in modifying the school law to expunge the objectionable features; for however inoperative they may have been, from the force of public opinion, or from a general ignorance of their existence, which we find on inquiry to be the case, yet they may be the entering wedge to future encroachments.—If the provisions are ever used they will work evil. If public opinion renders them inoperative they are of no utility. Let them, then, be abolished. Let our school fund be sacredly devoted to the education of the children of the State, in the public common school, where all meet on an equality, and no where else.

There is another objectionable feature in this new law—that allowing the Controllers to take real estate for school houses by appraisement. This is a dangerous power, and inflicts unnecessary hardships. We hope it will not pass.

The *Pittsburgh Daily Union* borrows the sophistical arguments of Senator Douglas, to sustain its ground in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—which is, that the new territories should be left free to the people of all the States, and the institutions of the embryo State be left to the decision of the people who go there. Their sophistry is so well answered by the *New York Tribune*, in the following article, that we adopt it in lieu of our own comments:

Douglas on Nebraska.

With no inclination to anticipate or volunteer aid to those who are dealing in Congress with Senator Douglas' impudent perversions and sophistries, we propose to say one word on his initial point, (borrowed from General Cass,) of "the right of self government, leaving to the people of the territories the privilege of governing themselves, Congressional non-intervention, &c., &c. *Who are* "the people" of the territories on whom is thus devolved the decision for their future millions of inhabitants of the tremendous issue of Slavery or Freedom? Are they the first ten squatters within their boundaries respectively? or the first twenty, fifty, one hundred, or how many? Colonel Hayne or Hon. Joyce Pilliteton, who emigrates thither from Missouri, or Arkansas, is of course one of the people,' but how is it with Pomp, Quashee, and Cæsar, whom those patriotic 'immigrants see fit to take along with them? Are *they* "the people?" If not are their free black namesakes or neighbors who choose to go along? In short, *who decides* who are 'people' and who are not? The whole matter turns on this, and all Douglas' loud talk throws no ray of light on the matter, but leaves it in dense and meditated obscurity.

Then what shall be the legal position of Nebraska as respects Human rights *until* a Territorial Legislature shall be assembled and Territorial laws enacted? Notoriously, "it is the first step that costs," and that decides also.—Given "a place whereon to stand," and Slavery will have little difficulty in erecting its black Juggernaut and starting its wheels. Douglas and Mr. Douglass no where affirms nor intimates that Freedom is to be the law until Slavery shall be expressly recognized and established; he keeps dark on this vital point; but we know that Slavery has *already*, in defiance of the express inhibition of the Missouri Compromise, planted its institutions in Nebraska; and we hear that it has chosen one of its servitors a Delegate to Congress. If such things are done in ostentatious defiance of law, what may not be expected when that law shall be repealed and the inhibition withdrawn? Missouri, Arkansas, and even Texas, adjoin or approach Nebraska, while no Free State touches that Territory but Iowa, and that but thinly peopled at its south-west corner, comes nearer. No man can rationally doubt that the passage of Douglas's bill will prompt an immediate and extensive migration of slaveholders to the new territory, for the express purpose of fastening it forever to the car of Bondage. They may take their chattels along at once, or leave them behind for a season, as they may deem expedient or safe; but they will go as slaveholders, to subserve the interests of Slavery, and devote to politics and electioneering the time which other settlers must give to their clearings and their crops, so that one slaveholder will have more influence in organizing the Territory than half a dozen settlers who go by their own labor. But in truth no one doubts that Nebraska will be a Slave State. Douglas's bill passes, unless defeated by a popular arousing-which shall compel a virtual or actual repeal of the repudiating clause. Every thing turns on the lays which shall prevail in the Territory *prior* to any legal action of the settlers therein; and he who talks of those settlers making their own laws and framing their own institutions, yet keeps dark with regard to the laws which shall prevail prior to any legislation by the settlers, is a dissembler who walks in craftiness and lies in wait to deceive. He does not *mean* to be honest and straight forward; he is using words to conceal his purpose, and darkening counsel by juggelery and fraud.

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BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, LEATHER,
No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, and LEATHER, from New England manufacturers, adapted expressly for FALL and WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—comparing favorably with those of New York and Philadelphia jobbers. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount of its greater value than has ever before been supposed to exist in a hundred different articles of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have built our concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured, the nerves of the nervous are restored to their natural healthy, the sufferers from headache are tormented no more, the weak become vigorous, the tint of jaundice leaves the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become happy and the sick in health. Every condition of disease carries immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefragable proof, are presented to the attention of invalids, with the assurance that a single bottle of the medicine, faithfully tried, will be found worth more than a thousand times its cost. The Cordial is put up in tightly cemented glass bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. R. RING, Proprietor,
122 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley; and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets. my4-d&w

Valuable Invention.—The public, when informed, seldom fail to do justice to the inventor, therefore what I desire to set forth is this, that certain persons have been *infringing* by making ZINC WASHBOARDS the property of which belongs to parties in Cincinnati, as set forth in LETTERS PATENT. Therefore, any one reading this article similar to the Cincinnati brand, will find their interest best served, by turning their attention to other matters, thus saving themselves trouble and cost.

ISAAC P. HARRIS, No. 78, 4th st.,
Between Smithfield and Grant sts., Pittsburgh.
fe1-1w2 bet. Sycamore & Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

Medicines which never fail to give satisfaction, *and are used by many Physicians in their Practice.*—DR. J. S. ROSE is an Honorary Member of the Medical Faculty, and a graduated, in 1830, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physick, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James and Harris,—names celebrated for medical science,—and has since been long and daily in receipt and consultation with those distinguished Physicians, respecting diseases of all kinds, and the proper remedies therefor; and being satisfied by thousands of his patients to put up his Preparations, he now offers them to the public, as the results of his experience for the past 20 years, the following valuable Family Medicine, each one to a specific disease:

DR. J. S. ROSE'S Nervous and Invigorating Cordial.—The Greatest Discovery in Medical Science!—For all Nervous Complaints, Depression of Spirits, and all Nervous Complaints. The astounding and happy effect of Dr. Rose's Nervous Cordial, for Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Nervous Tremor of the Muscles, Heartburn, Dizziness, Weakness of the Eyes, Wakefulness, Restlessness, or for the Mind or Body, worn down by care, labor, or study, has induced many physicians to use it in their practice. For a weak constitution, it is a grand restorer; it completely clears on the system all nervous irritations, and is almost miraculous in its invigorating effect. The weak and the nervous are frequently recored to perfect health before using one bottle. Price 50 cents. Wholesale and Retail, at DR. KEYSER'S Drugstore, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

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PEARL STEAM MILL,
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or our Store at Logan, Wilson & Co.'s, Wood street, or Braun & Reiser's, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Also, Shipstuff, H. F. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample. Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous head-ache, and curing corpulive diseases of the skin and scalp. Persons using this valuable article with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible, and silence its discovery has found no substitute to compete its inconstested, its incontestable superiority. Physicians and Chemists—honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the leading Journals of Europe and America, Ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries,—in fact its million patrons bestow on it their plaudits to kings, pronounce it the most pleasing and effective article either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation, ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial Price but 25 cents.

Sold by R. BARNES, Proprietor, 121 Broadway, N. Y.; Sold in Pittsburgh by R. A. Fahnestock, C. Yeager, Benj. Page jr., Fleming Bros., and Braun & Reiser. de21-1m

Death from Rupture.—There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture or the Bowels, who pay little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all probability it may be too late. How important it is, then, for all those suffering from any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once upon Dr. KEYSER, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and procure a TRUSS, to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. Dr. KEYSER has an office back of the Drug Store where Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses that you can name, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of *Supporters Body Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings,* for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an excellent *TRUSS FOR CHILDREN*, which invariably effects cures in a very short time.

DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, No. 140, sign of the Golden Mortar. a17

Medicine Chests.—Dr. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, No. 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS for families and steamboats, at various prices. Those in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. ja16-d&w

[From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15th, 1852.—*Dr. J. S. ROSE'S Medical Advertiser to Persons in Science and in Health*, out in an almanac for 1852.—This publication is from the pen of an eminent physician of Philadelphia, a regular graduate from the Medical College, and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. It contains much good advice to invalids, as well as persons in health. It also describes, in a comprehensive manner, the diseases of our variable climate, and the mode of treatment. No family should be without a copy of this book. It can be had, without any charge, at the various drug stores in the city, where Dr. Rose's valuable Family Medicines are for sale.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Nervous and Invigorating Cordial, the greatest discovery in medical science. This astonishing preparation for relaxing on weak constitution, debilitated by care, labor, study or disease, acts like a charm. It gives strength and vigor, and possesses great invigorating properties. For heart disease, all nervous affections, hysterics, headache, restlessness, numbness, neuralgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effects. Fifty cents a bottle.

Dr. Rose's Celebrated Family Medicines, and his Medical Advertiser to Persons in Science and in Health,—I am just in receipt of a fresh assortment of the above Medicines, and a few of this valuable books for distribution, at which the public are invited to call and accept a copy.

D. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

First Premium for best Silk Hat.—WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91 Wood st., are now prepared to furnish their customers and the Public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and price, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $3.00 $3.50 and $4.00.

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JOHN T. LOGAN, ROBT. T. KENN