PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1854.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen a most 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 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

Signs of the Times.—Our exchanges come to us burdened with intelligence of demonstrations and manifestations against the Nebraska bill.—Some of these are of the most unusual character, and, as foremost among these, we give the following from the New Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 21st inst.:

Nebraska Bill in Alabama.—The Mobile *Tribune*, of Wednesday, contains a paragraph announcing that the Alabama Legislature has passed a resolution opposing the Nebraska bill of Senator Douglass. In the House of Representatives the vote was 80 to 27.

Such a significant demonstration will not be without effect upon the Alabama Senators. It is very possible it will cause both of them to oppose the bill; and, if so, may jeopard the prospects of the "Little Giant," of Illinois, for the next Presidency, by jeoparding the passage of the bill. We shall not care a whit.

We may properly characterize this as the most important indication of the times. When the *South* thus begins to spurn the fraud of Douglass and his coadjutors, what must those northern editors and politicians, who have made haste to defend it, think of themselves?

As another indication in the same direction, we give the following from the *N. Y. Tribune:*

We rejoice to hear that John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is about to take the field against the egregious violation of public faith contemplated and urged on by the authors and abettors of the proposed Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.—It is no more than was to be expected from that gallant and high-souled statesman. Such a denunciation from him will be warmly welcomed and widely influential, though it must by contrast only render more poignant and lamentable the silence and connivance with the conspirators of his former colleagues John Bell and John M. Clayton. But it is something to believe that the North will not have to mourn the fall of all those Southern leaders in whose fidelity to principle it has hitherto placed its confidence. We shall await Mr. Crittenden's promised manifestation with great hope and interest.

In former contests with the spirit of slavery propagandism, the Whig party of the North has not, unfortunately, been a unit. A portion of the party has heretofore deemed it the best policy to go with their Southern brethren. In the present contest, however, this is not the case. The "Silver Greys," as they have been called, the ultra conservative Whigs of the North, are committed to a man against the Nebraska bill. The Whig party of the North never before presented so unbroken a front as it does on this question. The Albany *Register*, edited by a warm personal friend of Ex-President Fillmore, and supposed to speak his views, has a very able article addressed to the Whigs of the South, warning them of the dangerous position in which they are placing themselves. We may be excused for occupying considerable space with an extract from it; the more so as its words of counsel are opportune, and, if not heeded by Southern Whigs, must then, at least, be taken by them as an indication that all party affiliation with them is henceforth at an end. Hear the *Register*:

When the Democracy struck at the Compromises of 1820 and 1850, they threw away all, and more than all that it had been gaining for years, and broke itself into fragments that can never be united. It did more than this. It stilled the elements of discord in the Whig party, united it into a compact body, and paved the way to a vast acquisition of strength from its old opponents. The National Whigs of the North, who stood by their brethren of the South, united with them through a warfare which brought no profit or popularity to themselves, stood there upon principle, unmoved by the clamor of a legion of their old political associates and friends. They said, in regard to Slavery, that the Compromises of 1820 should be held inviolate. They said the Fugitive Slave law was due under the Constitution, by all fair interpretation to the South. They conceded, for the sake of peace, and to quiet agitation, that the territories acquired of Mexico, though free from Slavery, might come into the Union, with or without Slavery as the people of those territories might determine. All this the National Whigs of the North conceded to their brethern of the South, as due out of comity at least, and for this, they to some extent incurred the censure of their ancient friends and political associates. They are true to their brethren of the South still. They stand by the Compromises of 1850, are willing to stand by them always, provided the South is true to itself, its own honor, and its faith. But if the "Whigs in the southern States" insist upon more than this, if they insist upon removing the ancient landmarks—upon abrogating the law of 1820, and pushing the institution of Slavery beyond the line of 36 30, then the Whigs of the North and the Whigs of the South will have to part company. The Whigs of the South, in that case will, *per force* have to rely upon what the *Union* is pleased to call "the great and growing party of the Democracy." But the "Whigs of the Southern States" should calculate the results that are sure to follow such an act of folly. They should remember that opposition to the extension of Slavery beyond the North is a principle common to all parties at the North. That it pervades the Democratic as well as the Whig party. That it is just as deep seated, firm, perseverin and determined among the people of the North, the masses that make and unmake Presidents and Members of Congress, as the converse is at the South. If the South of all parties unite, in favor of the Nebraska project of Senator Douglass, sending Slavery into territory consecrated to freedom by ancient laws, and solemn compacts, they will drive all parties at the North to unite in opposition to the extension of Slavery. They deceive themselves if they suppose the people of the North are divided on this subject. Presidential aspirants, aspiring statesmen, cannot gather around existing Administrations, may seek to curry favor by the abandonment of their principles, and the betrayal of their constituency; but the great body of the people, of the men that vote, are united in this matter, and they will crush every man who votes for or advocates the abrogation of the Compromise of 1820. If "the Whigs of the Southern States" choose to rely upon the "growing party of the Democracy," they will have to ally themselves with the "party of the Democracy" of the Southern States alone; they will find neither aid nor comfort from any party of the North. Let this Nebraska measure be pressed to a consummation and there will be no such force as Democracy in the North. There may not be a Whig party. The cohesiveness of party affinities may be destroyed, but there will be a great, united, resistless Northern party by whatever name it may be called, based upon the principle of opposition to the extension of Slavery. A party whose watchword will be repeal, not of the Nebraska enactment alone, but of all the other measures that have been accorded for the protection of Southern institutions; we desire to see no such state of things—we deprecate this array of one section of the Union against another—we have struggled against it for years; those with whom we have acted have suffered somewhat in endeavoring to prevent it. But if "Whigs of the Southern States," uniting with "the growing party of the Democracy" of the Southern States, *will have it so*, then so be it. If the great conservative principles to which the great body of the Northern Whigs have so steadily adhered for the sake of the South, are abandoned and abrogated by the South itself, then there will be neither sense nor policy in their making any further sacrifice. If "the Whigs of the Southern States" will unchain the whirlwind, let them see to it, that they are not the first sufferers by its fury. The National Whigs of the north have gone as far as they can or will go for the protection of the institution of Slavery. If the South in false to itself *they* will be true to their instincts and their honor. If the old battle between free labor and slave labor, between free institutions and slave institutions, is to be fought over again, they will be found on the side of free labor and free institutions, exerting themselves just as earnestly, and as firmly too, as they have heretofore done to prevent strife, and to preserve the harmony of the States. The Whigs of the Southern States, and the Democracy of those States also, should understand and lay those things to heart. They should reflect upon them carefully before they swing out upon the ocean of agitation of which they have no chart, and without knowing where they may be drifted by the currents or the storm.

The *Register* is right. The "great Northern party" to which it alludes, is already forming. The *Western Reserve* (Ohio) *Transcript*, a paper started in 1848, when the Free Soil agitation in Ohio rent the party in twain, says:

A letter has been received in town, from Hon. B. F. Wade (Whig U. S. Senator) advising a concentration of the friends of free principles in Trumbull county, and throughout Ohio, into a solid phalanx in view of the Nebraska fraud attempted to be forced upon the nation. He says the time has come when past differences should be forgotten, that the ranks should be closed forthwith and a perfect front be presented to the minions of slavery extension. Such advice is timely, and eminently worthy of the man.

And as still further evidence of the work of fusion, the *Transcript* makes the following announcement:

The present issue of the *Transcript* closes its publication as a separate and distinct journal.—Next week it will appear in conjunction with the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, (the Free Soil paper,) and the two papers will hereafter be published under the editorial control, jointly, of Mr. Howard and ourself.

On every side we have heard it said, "The opposition to the Administration in our county is one at heart, and the formality of double organization renders our strength useless and keeps in power a pitiful minority." It is, therefore, in obedience to this demand that we act. There seems to be a cordial and earnest desire on the part of the members of both Whig and Free Soil parties, that minor differences shall be forgotten, and that the friends of freedom unite upon one common basis to resist the encroachments of the slave power. Similar unions of Whig and Free Soil papers have already taken place in several counties of the Reserve, produced from the conviction that longer separation was only prejudicial to the great end for which both were struggling—the success of true anti-slavery principles.

It is impossible for us to keep up a record of the meetings all over the country against the Nebraska bill. In addition to those before noted, there have been meetings held at Mercer, Pa., attended by men of all parties, and in nearly every county of Ohio. In several counties of Ohio, the Whig, Democratic and Free Soil County Committees have united in the calls for the meetings—a substantial evidence of unity of public sentiment. In the strong democratic counties, such as Stark, Wayne, Richland and Columbiana, prominent democrats come forward freely to defend the interests of freedom.

The Germans of Cleveland, a very numerous and respectable body of men, have held a meeting similar to the one held here, and adopted strong resolutions against the Nebraska bill. Heretofore they have nearly all voted with the Democratic party. A Buffalo paper, in the German language, the *Wettbuger*, of February the 16th, says:

"The German press, *not excepting that of the South*, has expressed itself almost unanimously and with great decision, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. So far as we know, there are only two or three German newspapers which speak in behalf of the traitors to the rights of the North."

At the Rochester (N. Y.) meeting, the Mayor, an old Hunker democrat, presided, and among the officers and speakers of the meeting were active Hunkers, Barnburners and Silver Greys. The people are all right.

The "People's Meeting" held at the Tabernacle, New York, on the 18th, was an immense gathering of the mechanics and workingmen of that city, and their protest against Douglass' bill was a manly one. If not heeded now, it will be hereafter.

In the Wisconsin Legislature on the 14th, there was a strong effort made to stave off the Anti-Nebraska resolutions. To effect this, a strong appeal was made to the political prejudices of the members; but the effort not only proved abortive, but drew out several democratic members in strong denunciation of Senator Douglass. One of them said that "the name of Stephen A. Douglas would appear in future history among politicians as that of Benedict Arnold among soldiers." The debate was protracted and exciting; but the Anti-Nebraska resolutions were finally ordered to a third reading.

The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing under date of the 21st, expresses the belief that Anti-Nebraska resolutions will pass the Illinois legislature.

We append a few extracts from our exchanges, to show the current of popular feeling:

"So far as it has been in our power to ascertain the sentiment of the Ohio Democratic press, on the subject of the Douglass Nebraska repeal of the Missouri Compromise, there are *nine* papers for it and *twenty-eight* against—a fraction over *three to one* against it. There are others silent; and others that we have not seen. There are but very few of the Whig press for it. The Democratic press is almost unanimously with the religious press of the State are down upon it.—*Cincinnati Mirror.*

Washington, *Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.*—Important developements disclose the fact that the Nebraska bill is a plot of Southern disunionists, and that Toombs and Stephens are at the bottom of it. Douglass and the President are but their instruments. Further disclosures will be forthcoming.

Mr. Marcy said to a Soft member that the President expected his (Marcy's) friends would support the Nebraska bill. The member replied that he was willing to go any where for Mr. Marcy, but he could not, consistently with his own feelings, go to the devil—but to support the Nebraska bill was equivalent to going to his Satanic Majesty. He recommended that the President had better use his influence with Messrs. Kitridge and Morrison, of New Hampshire, and that Cushing should talk to Banks, of Massachusetts, the three being dead against the bill.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Nebraska in the Interior.—Of the 203 electors voting at the recent special election in Ledyard, Cayuga County, 202 signed a remonstrance against the Nebraska iniquity. Thus it seems there is but one friend of Slavery extension to each town, and this, we doubt not, may be taken as an index of public sentiment upon this question in the rural districts of the State.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mrs. Swisshelm.—In her paper of Saturday last Mrs. Swisshelm endeavors to create the impression that she did not represent Dr. McClintock as a better anti-Slavery man than Dr. Carothers, and that all her efforts against the latter gentleman were intended as an offset to our attempts to take away votes from Mr. Stevenson, the Free Soil candidate.

With regard to the first matter, our convictions are clear and unalterable that Mrs. Swisshelm *did* aver that Dr. McClintock was a better anti-Slavery man than Dr. Carothers. She represented that while Dr. McClintock was in the legislature, he voted against the repeal of the law of 1847, which, being done in the teeth of the adverse position of his party, was evidence of both moral courage and soundness on the Slavery question; while Dr. Carothers was represented by her as giving but a cold and inanimate support to anti-Slavery measures. The latter, she argued, acted with his party in so doing, and hence deserved no credit for it; while Dr. McClintock acted against his party, and at the risk of sacrificing his influence as a party man.—Hence, argued Mrs. Swisshelm, Dr. McClintock was the most reliable of the two. This was her position, as her files will show; and it will not do, now that McClintock has proved so thoroughly pro-Slavery and servile, to attempt to creep out from the position she voluntarily assumed.

As to the second matter, Mrs. Swisshelm is equally unfortunate. We did not once allude, during the whole campaign, to Mr. Stevenson, the Free Soil candidate, nor ask one Free Soiler to vote against him. Our appeals in behalf of Dr. Carothers were based on the ground that he was the Whig candidate, and entitled to a faithful Whig support. We urged his soundness on the anti-Slavery and temperance questions as reasons why the Whig party should sustain him; but never once asked the Free Soilers to abandon their candidate for ours. Mrs. Swisshelm cannot hide behind so vain a refuge as this.—She had better make a clean breast of it at once, and admit that personal rancor stimulated her opposition to Dr. Carothers, and that she contributed all she could to McClintock's election to gratify her personal enmity against his opponent; well knowing that in doing so she was aiding the choice of one who was both pro-Slavery and anti-temperance.

Railroad to the Pacific.—We have received from the author, by the politeness of Adam's Express, a copy of a valuable work, entitled, *"Railroad to the Pacific—Northern Route—its general character, relative merits, etc.* By Edwin F. Johnson, C. E." It is a handsome pamphlet of over 150 octavo pages, accompanied by valuable maps and illustrations. It contains a great amount of most valuable and interesting matter in relation to the Pacific Railroad, and to the country through which the Northern route is proposed to be located. We have previously expressed an opinion strongly in favor of the Northern route, and we are glad to have our opinion confirmed by so able an argument as Mr. Johnson has given to the world. We commend the work to the attention of all persons interested in the national highway. Published at the Railroad Journal office, New York.

Drug Store for Sale.—Those wishing to enter into a lucrative and safe business, are referred to the advertisement of a Drug Store for sale.

The American Railroad Journal takes up three pages of that paper in answer to our strictures on its conduct towards Pennsylvania in the matter of the Erie difficulties. After carefully reading this long defence we see nothing in it to alter our original opinion, as the editor still continues most pertinaciously to argue from false premises, and to visit the peculiar sins of the people of Erie upon the whole State, and to defend the gross fraud of the Franklin Canal Company." As a specimen of his incorrect statements, he asserts that —"repeated attempts have been made to stop its [the Franklin Canal Railroad] progress *by injunction*, but the Courts as often refused to interfere, on the ground that the complaint made did not show that any person had been injured by the Franklin Canal Company, consequently that no *cause* of action existed."

This is a total misrepresentation of facts. An application for a preliminary injunction was made to the Supreme Court of this State, and was refused, not because the complainants did not show any cause of action, but because the State could not become a party to the suit without some previous legislation. In giving this decision the Court reviewed the whole case, and pronounced the Franklin Canal Company's Railroad a fraud of the grossest character. Subsequently a resolution of the Legislature removed the difficulties in the way, and another application for an injunction was pending when the Legislature repealed the charter. These are the only cases we know of in which applications for injunction have been made. When an application for an injunction was made by the owners or officers of the road, to restrain the people from injuring it, before the United States Court, Judge Irwin refused the application, and took occasion to pronounce the road a fraud, and without any legal rights. Thus in two high Courts has the road been condemned, and still the editor of the American Railroad Journal appears for its defence, and, ignorantly, we presume, perverts the facts in the case.

We have no desire to pursue the matter further. The editor of the Railroad Journal cannot injure the character of Pennsylvania. Her credit is too well based, and the probity of her people is too highly appreciated to be injured by such puny, and manifestly malicious attacks.—We convicted the editor of inconsistency from his own columns, and he has not succeeded in explaining it away. We have now convicted him of a perversion of facts, and there we leave him.

☞ A conspiracy of a most atrocious character has come to light in Massillon, Ohio. A number of young men were banded together for the purposes of robbery and arson, and one of the rules of the organization empowered any member to take life when it stood in the way of the success of their enterprises, or to shield them from danger. Some of the conspirators have been arrested, and the officers are after the others.

☞ We owe an apology to some of our readers for the failure of our papers on Friday and Saturday. Our principal carrier was disabled and unable to supply his route, and we found it difficult to supply his place. We will try and have matters right again as soon as possible.

Silvio Pellico, one of the celebrated victims of Austrian tyranny, died at Turin, on Jan. 31, aged 71 years. He was born in Piedmont and spent a part of his youth at Lyons. He returned to Piedmont to Milan, where he was teacher of mathematics and where he composed several of his tragedies of which the most celebrated is *Francesca di Remini*. He then edited a paper, of which the Austrian Government became suspicious and it was suppressed. The breaking out of the revolutions, in Italy of 1830, raised the tyrannical wrath of Austria, who accusing Pellico of being a Carbonaro, which he was not in reality, imprisoned and condemned him to death in 1821. The Emperor Francis I commuted the capital condemnation to imprisonment for life and Pellico was confined with confalonieri and Maromelli in the fortress of Spilleberg. At the end of eight years he was set at liberty and banished directly to the Schwitzerland frontier. The period of his imprisonment he rendered celebrated by his work. *I miei prigioni*, a book translated into various languages. There the Christian forgiveness is carried to the utmost, even to the pardoning of his persecutor, Maroncelli with great suavity. He spent the rest of his life in Turin, keeping aloof from any political movement—a pious devotee of the Catholic religion—directed and influenced by his brother, a distinguished jesuit, whom he even aided in answering Giobert's first attacks against the order, in a work entitled *Prolegomeni*, published about 1842.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The Journal of Commerce says: "Two Russian naval constructors (of whom Mr. Greenwold is the principal) and one engineer, arrived here about a month since for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Webb, the ship-builder, with reference to the large steam propellor which he contracted to build for the Russian government, while in Europe last summer. After a protracted effort, Mr. Webb succeeded in convincing the Russian government that he could construct a ship superior to any in the Russian navy; and this, which is designed to be a model ship, is the result. It is proposed simply to furnish the hull and spars without any armament. The keel timbers are now in course of preparation, and will soon be laid down. This, Mr. Webb believes to be the only vessel now under construction in this city for a foreign government, or fitting for privateering purposes; and the gentlemen concerned in her, having accomplished their business will soon return home."

The Journal adds: "We dare say there may be men in our ports, base enough to engage in privateering or piracy, if they have an opportunity, though, for the honor of human nature, it is to be hoped the number is small.

The Augsburg Gazette announces that the Emperor of Austria has definitively signed the decree consummating the emancipation of the peasantry in Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Serbia, Arabia, the Banat, and the Carpathian. From all estate or service-labour hitherto paid to the noblemen, or original owner of the soil. The decree prescribes that the peasant shall receive a farm with the necessary buildings on it, in a word, a homestead, as his own property. The worth of it is valued, leaving the peasant to pay it on easy terms, which are settled by a special commission, formed in each case by the matter between the nobles and peasantry. Incomplete as this emancipation may be, it assures independence to the people, severs all the ties between master and peasant, and redeems the latter from the extortions and right of arbitrary ejection hitherto exercised by the former. The value of the homestead once paid the peasant is free and wholly independent, master of the land, time and labor. This we may call the best of the measures forced on the Austrian Government by the revolution of 1848.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Able Letter.—Ex-Gov. Coles, of Illinois, now residing in Philadelphia, but one Territorial Governor of Illinois, corrects, in the National Intelligencer, Senator Douglass in several statements he made about slavery and anti-slavery section in Illinois. He shows clearly that the State also stood up to and acted upon the principles in the famous anti-slavery Ordinance in 1787. Mr. Douglass was rash in his utterance of fancies for facts.

The Cunard Steamers.—The New York Mirror says:—"The Baltic brought intelligence that several of Cunard's steamers had been taken up by the English Government to transport troops to Constantinople. We learn that, aside from this statement, no information respecting the matter has been received at the agency in this city, though it is presumed that some of Cunard's new steamers in the Mediterranean may have been taken."

The Albany Register, of Monday, says that Rev. Dr. Palmer, in an eloquent and able discourse, yesterday, on the social relations of Christianity, referred in no stinted terms to the wicked attempts now making to extend slavery into Nebraska, and pointed out what he conceived to be the duties of Christians in regard to it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you a Diseased Liver?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regular and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found: it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from a hepatic derangement?—Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh.

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M'CORD & CO. would most respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS, now opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs Victorines, Pelisses with Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and Fifth streets.

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Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co.'s, Wood street, or Braun & Reiber, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. F. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample, Druggists, Allegheny.

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