PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK,
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

☞ **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.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES.—The *Pennsylvanian*, the organ of Gov. Bigler, Mr. Pierce and Democracy, in this State, has a leading article on the "position of parties" containing much truth, and much which it is important to consider at this moment when a *great change is taking place* which promises to be productive of vast effects on the future of this country. After stating that the Whigs of the South, with slight exceptions, supported the Nebraska bill, and that the *Whig party* of the South with "unanimous voice approves of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise," the *Pennsylvanian* proceeds:

"With equal unanimity, and with a zeal which reflects much discredit on the apathy of their late allies in the South, the Northern Whigs have arrayed themselves in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri restriction. In every possible mode by which the voice of a party can make itself heard, have the Whigs of the North protested and remonstrated against the passage of the Nebraska bill. Their Legislatures, their State Conventions, and their primary meetings have all protested and remonstrated against the "wrong" and "iniquity" of the measure. Their newspapers denounce it, with a vehemence and indignation, which in expression exhaust even the redundant vocabulary of fanaticism. Their orators display the intemperate passion of their journals in opposing the bill. On the other hand, in no single instance, has a Northern Whig spoken in favor of the bill. In no single instance has a Northern Whig journal approved it.

Here, then, is a direct and violent antagonism between the Northern and Southern wings of the Whig party; an antagonism, too, in respect to an issue which, more than any other, inflames the passions and prejudices of the combatants, and which no scheme of compromise or form of treaty can soothe or reconcile."

This is a very fair description of the condition of the Whig party. There are some few papers and orators among the Whigs of the South who oppose manfully and ably the Nebraska fraud, and denounce it in set terms, but they are so greatly in the minority as to be unable to do any thing more than protest. They are so greatly outnumbered, that it may be said the Whigs of the South are unanimous for the bill, and the Whigs of the North unanimous against it.

The *Pennsylvanian* next turns to the Democracy, and says:

"It would be idle to assert that the Nebraska controversy had not effected the organization of the Democratic party; but the disturbance is of a slight and unimportant as scarcely to deserve consideration. In the South, the Democracy presents an unbroken front in support of the repeal of the Missouri restriction. *In the North, they are divided—the preponderance of numbers being possibly against the repeal*—the preponderance of talent and intelligence being for it. The rabble riot of Abolitionists, who refuse to stand upon the Baltimore platform and to accept the amnesty of 1852, follow Butler and Van Buren in their resistance to the repeal of the Missouri restriction."

Here is an important confession. *"The preponderance of numbers,"* in the Democratic party in the North, says the *Pennsylvanian*, *"being possibly against the repeal!"* There is no doubt of this, and a large preponderance too. "The rabble riot of abolitionists," as the opponents of the extension of slavery are called, are increasing in the Democratic ranks, and united with the Whigs and Free Democrats, will carry every Northern State. The *Pennsylvanian*, however, consoles itself with the idea that while the Whig party is rent in twain, and have no Southern organization, that the Democracy will still be able to keep up its Northern organization. It says:

"The true men who aided in the election of Franklin Pierce, with an honest determination to abide by the letter and spirit of the party platform, support the measure with the zeal which has always characterized their opposition to the encroachments of Abolition. The majority of Democratic journals of the North approve the bill, and an immense meeting of the Democracy has attested the enthusiasm with which they mean to carry out its convictions. So that whatever partial and temporary discomfiture may be caused in the ranks of the Democracy by the Nebraska controversy, the organization of the party will not be broken up, nor its ascendancy be destroyed."

That the Democracy will be able to maintain its ascendancy in the North, where it has only succeeded heretofore through the divisions of its opponents, is not very clear from the admissions made above, and if they lose the North, how can the ascendancy of the party be maintained? The opponents of the Democracy are already a majority in nearly all the free States, and when to these are added that portion of the Democracy which will not affiliate with a great slave party, whose chief principle is the extension and perpetuation of slavery, they can easily defeat the Democracy in every free State, and to this result matters are now tending. The union in the free States of all the elements of opposition to a slavery-extending Democracy is admitted by the *Pennsylvanian* in the following closing paragraph:

"The ultimate consummation of the present tendency of things, of the irretrievable disruption of the Whig party and the partial disintegration of the Democracy, *will be the organization of all the elements of Northern Abolition into one compact and coherent mass, in antagonism* to a great party, embracing the entire South and the Conservative portions of the North, whose comprehensive creed shall be devotion to the Constitution, and whose object the preservation of the Union. Some possible conjuncture of circumstances may intercept this result, but that such is the drift and inclination of political combination and public sentiment, no man can fail to perceive."

The fusion, above spoken of "into one compact and coherent mass" is rapidly going on—The Whig party in New York, long divided, is now united into one solid and harmonious whole. In Ohio, so long a prey to division among those who are alike in sentiment, the fusion is progressing heartily and kindly. A few days ago we announced the fusion of the Whig and Democratic papers in Trumbull county. We have now the satisfaction of announcing the same result in Portage county. This fusion will go on throughout the State. SAMUEL LEWIS, the great leader of the Free Democracy, recommends the fusion to his friends for the purpose of opposing the "Devil and Douglass." The Whigs every where hail it as an omen of brighter days. At the great Convention held at Columbus on Wednesday, Democrats, Whigs and Free Democrats met as brothers, all animated by one sentiment, that of a stern determination to oppose the further extension of slavery, let the consequences be what they may.

This fusion is frequently spoken of or hinted at in various ways, and the sentiment is rapidly spreading. The New Haven *Palladium*, the leading Whig paper in Connecticut, speaks of it as follows:

"Mr. Badger, in his recent speech in favor of the Nebraska bill, said that "the Southern Whig Senators would stand united in its favor." This of course cuts the Whig party in twain. *So be it, if so it must be.* Nothing will remain but to pick up the fragments and unite them with the Free Soil and Democratic party that opposes the Nebraska cheat. *The free Whigs will support Houston before Badger—Hale before Clayton*—and so on to the end. If the Southern Whig members of Congress are ready to butcher the Whig party, they must prepare to face such a host of the free Whigs, free Democrats, and Free Soilers as they never met before. The Compromise of 1850 sent Free Soil and Abolition stock down to 90 per cent. below par. The passage of that bill will make it the highest stock in market.—Even Garrison cannot sink it. Seward, Hale, and Chase never stood so high in public esteem as at present, and John M. Niles, Gideon Welles and Francis Gillette, stand fair for early Governors of Connecticut."

Such is the feeling, among the Whigs of the North. We see, we hear it everywhere. The Southern Whig knows it, and they have given up all hope of further union and concert of action. The *Petersburg (Va) Intelligencer*, an able Whig paper, speaks the Southern Whig feeling on the subject, in the following paragraph:

"The defection of Mr. Everett, and of the *National Intelligencer*, has played havoc with the Whig party. It is useless to disguise the fact. If Abolitionism and Free Soilism have, with these accessions, effectually broken the ties which bound together the Whigs of the South and of the North. The former cannot fraternize with the latter, arrayed as they now are against one another upon the vital constitutional principle which is embraced in the Nebraska question. There could be neither consistency, propriety or sincerity in any union between them after the proceedings of Northern Whigs upon this question. For some days rumors have been rife of a meeting of the Southern Whigs having been secretly held at Washington, at which Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and others, declared the party disbanded, and denounced the *National Intelligencer* for its desertion of the South. We know not whether these rumors be well founded or not, but this we will say, that if they shall be confirmed, we shall be gratified at the stand taken by the meeting and shall cheerfully cast in our lot with the South—our own South—and abide the consequences. Inclination no less than duty impels us to this determination."

Ever since the passage of the Compromise Acts of 1850, we have seen that there was no hope of a National Whig party. The fell spirit of slavery then sundered those who had so long worked together in political affinity. The great names of Clay and Webster prevented the catastrophe of a division for a little space. The Baltimore Whig Convention was but a hollow truce, insincere and deceptive. The Whigs of the South accepted the resolutions, but betrayed the candidate. The Northern Whigs accepted the candidate and rejected the resolutions. Defeat was the inevitable consequence.

We hope the fusion among the Northern opponents of Slavery, will go on. We care not what name the new party bears, so that it is formed on the great principles of human freedom, and a resistance to all future encroachments of slavery. Let there be a mutual self-sacrifice on the altar of humanity and justice, and there will be no difficulty in uniting the elements of an opposition to slavery which will cripple the monster oppression forever.

GOOD TESTIMONY.—The Waynesburg (Greene Co.) *Messenger*, a democratic paper, bears honorable testimony to the character of the Whig nominee for Governor. It says:

"Mr. Pollock is a gentleman of very respectable talents, and, so far as we know, of unexceptionable moral character. He has been once or twice elected to the national Congress, by a flattering vote. We are gratified to believe that our opponents have selected one of their best men as their Gubernatorial candidate."

Of Mr. Darsie it speaks flatteringly, and with excellent reason. We shall see whether this tone will be maintained to the end of the canvass; but in the meantime we place the testimony of the *Messenger* on record:

"Hon. *George Darsie*, of Pittsburgh, is the Whig nominee for Canal Commissioner. This is an excellent selection, and were it possible for the Whigs to elect their candidate—which, by the way, is not the case—we know no man of that party in the State, whom we would rather see in the Canal Board. He would make a watchful, honest and faithful officer, else we are mistaken in the man."

As to the possibility of electing Mr. Darsie, opinions differ. We think it not only possible, but probable. The Canal Board certainly *needs a* "watchful, honest and faithful officer," and we have a confident hope that a majority of the people of Pennsylvania will concur in the Messenger's estimate of Mr. Darsie's character.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23.

It is said that we are about to commence war with Spain, because the Captain General of Cuba has committed outrages on our commerce; that soon after, we shall open hostilities against England and France because they are allies of Spain, and will at the same time join the combination against Russia, because her aggrandizement in both hemispheres cannot but be dangerous to our future repose and advancement.

There is hardly a chance remaining for the confirmation of the Gadsden treaty by the Senate. The rejection of that arrangement will re-open all the previous questions with Mexico, which were originally opened as a pretext for the dismemberment of that Republic. This of course opens a prospect of war with that country. We began with the claim to Mesilla Valley, which contains two or three thousand square miles—and now should the effort to purchase Arresonish, "that undiscovered country" which nobody knows anything about, anything at least, which is good, be foiled, we may expect that a foray will be immediately instituted which will end in the annexation of three or four provinces as big as Arresoniah. But this will not be without war. The issue will be the same whether it be arrived at through a war of Fillibusters or of authorized natural spoliation.

This is a contingency which is warmly debated in the secret sessions of the Senate. The alternative is stated thus:—We must either take Arresoniah with its 60,000 square miles of desert, which will do us neither good nor harm, and pay $20,000,000 for it; or we must consent to the war which will cost a hundred millions, and bring an accession of two or three hundred thousand square miles of territory, together with two or three millions of half savage inhabitants, of mongrel race, barbarous manners and strange religion. This method of stating the case has caused several able and conscientious members of the Senate no little embarrassment. I do not perceive why it should present any insuperable difficulty. The acquisition of this territory and the payment of this money settles nothing. Already the Lower California question has arisen, which is of about the same importance as the Arresoniah humbug, or the dispute about Mesilla, a pretext always for aggression and encroachment upon a, defenceless nation. Other questions will arise in succession, whether this treaty be passed or not, and each of them will furnish abundant cause of war. Nor do I perceive any adequate reason for the assumption that the ratification of this treaty will even retard the tendency to annexation on that side of the republic. To my apprehension it even seems that the incorporation of this Arresonian district will beget a more inappeasable longing for other regions wort hier of our pursuit.

The proposition, then, is to be decided upon its own merits. It is merely a question of money. Let us save the twenty millions. The treaty is in every respect a foolish, preposterous thing, and as the Senate has undertaken to make amendments, it is competent for that body to strike out the whole and substitute a single clause settling the Mesilla question, abrogating the 11th article of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and appropriating $5,000,000 on consideration.

The wars in contemplation against the four leading European powers will not be declared until we receive an answer from Mr. Soule, on our propositions to the Court of Spain. While all Europe is becoming embroiled to restore or to prevent a derangement of the balance of power, the United States is about entering upon a struggle with the rest of the civilized world, the object of which is to assert the absolute supremacy over the whole of this continent.

As to all these things, I have but to say, in conclusion, Our country may she always be right; and when right may she be always successful.

There was nothing in the debates or proceedings of Congress to-day of any great consequence. The Senate, in view of the warlike aspect of affairs abroad and at home, added a clause to the West Point bill increasing the number of Cadets by sixty-two, so as to give each Senator one more appointment to that institution.

In the House there was some talk of an effort of the Nebraska conspirators to overturn yesterday's work, so as to get the bill out of Committee of the Whole; but they were stopped in the midst of their career by running against a bill for stealing some of those reserved sections down in Mississippi along a railroad built or to be built out of Government land. Of course they could not resist the attraction. It was almost as good as violating a compact, and accordingly they tarried at the work for the day—to the relief of all honest men who had an orchard to be robbed, or premises susceptible of burglary.

Did I mention the names yesterday of the wretches from Pennsylvania, who voted for the Nebraska bill? If I did, it will do no harm to show them up again. Here they are:

Dawson,		McNair,
Florence,		Packer,
Jones,		Robbins,
Kurtz,		Wright.

There is a lovely group of Pennsylvanians, for you. Citizens, chief men, honorable Representatives of that old Commonwealth of Wm. Penn and Benj. Franklin, which seventy-five years ago led the way in African regeneration, and gained immortal praise by declaring that never more upon her soil should slavery be tolerated! Oh, degenerate sons of worthy sires! Oh brands and stigmas upon a State founded and reared up in the fear of God and the love of liberty! How nefarious the conduct of her sons, above all other men, in thrusting SLAVERY upon a soil consecrated by solemn compact a generation ago to freedom, and to the homes and the labors of the free. I am surprised at Dawson. He has aspirations for the Senatorship. His course shows that his party has determined to adopt Nebraska and slavery as an issue in the coming election. I am sorry for Dawson, but he will probably perish in this ditch which is destined to be the grave of hosts of aspirants to station and dignity in his party. As for H. B. Wright: it is a happy thing. He was marked any how, but this issue of more slavery will enable him to wrap the black flag appropriate to such institutions about him, and to die upon a principle. Tom Florence, the Chairman of the Grand Jury through whom Jeffries attempted to foist the sanguinary doctrine of constructive treason upon Pennsylvania. Tom Florence, I suppose was essentially used up before, and this will make a finish of him. I hoped better things of Robbins. As for Glancy Jones and the rest of the confederates, nothing need or ought to be said to rescue them from their insignificance and obscurity. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, CITY, March 23.

There is much agitation in Congress of the Slavery question—which surprises me for several reasons. It was known at the beginning of the session, that all accounts on that score had been fairly balanced, and the books finally closed three years before. It is true, that Mr. Benton said there would be some excitement on Nebraska and Slavery during the 33d Congress, and that there would not be anything else, but then it was known that Mr. Benton was a good deal unset led, all from that terrible explosion on board the Princeton. Nobody could conceive how Nebraska could raise any disturbance on Slavery beause Douglass had been harping on Nebraska for ten years, and nobody had ever thought of connecting it with the Slavery question. It was an old hobby of Douglass', for I remember having remonstrated with him the first session he was here, I think in 1843 and 1844, against a scoundrelly bill he had concocted and got before the House for the organization of this very territory, which said nothing about Slavery, but was intended to evict the poor Indians settled there under the faith of treaties.

Notwithstanding this fair seeming calm, the very announcement of the Committee on Territories, accompanied with the plaudits of the Slavery propagandists, plainly declared the revival of old contentions. By Christmas it was known that frequent meetings of the conspirators had taken place at Douglass' House, and by the middle of January * * * * *

[Our correspondent, in making up his letter, omitted two pages of manuscript, which will account for the hiatus between the paragraphs preceding and following this.]

This went to the root of the matter, and is all that need be said about it. We stand upon our bargain, our contract, and exact what is nominated in our bond. For one I have always scorned to discuss whether the Missouri Compromise was in its origin judicious and proper or not.—That was decided at the time by the greatest men of the country. I only know that we made a compact, the consideration of which was yielded by us upon the spot. I know that that compact was all that saved the Union from demolition at that time. If the slave State of Missouri had not then been admitted, with the guarantee of the future admission of other slave States South of it, the South would have seceded. And nothing could reconcile the North to the concession but the pledge that the remainder of the Louisiana territory should be forever free. We relied upon the honor and faith of the South for the fulfilment of that pledge. If she breaks it now, there is an end of all compromises, and all connection with her. The Union may and doubtless will drag on a few years longer, but the very next collision between the sections will sever it. It is the full conviction of this issue to the present controversy that inspires me with some modest confidence that the bill can never recover from the blows it has already received.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky., from the home of Henry Clay, made a pettifogging speech of an hour, a piece of shallow special pleading, a mere extension and expansion of sophistry, designed to prove that the compact was no compact, that Mr. Clay had nothing to do with it, that the North had violated the agreement. It was a mere piece of clap-trap better suited to the entertainment of a mob than to the purposes of debate. Mr. Breckenridge never appeared to so little advantage, as to-day, but then he never appeared in so bad a cause until to-day.

The Senate has been again engaged with the Gadsden treaty. Mr. Shields concluded a long speech against, and Mr. Rusk commenced one in reply. The probabilities are that the treaty will be rejected. If it be, a new requisition will be immediately sent to Mexico to conclude another arrangement, in which there shall be some stipulation favorable to the United States.

A number of Indian treaties have been made, which expels the natives from about one-third of their reservations in the Nebraska territory.

This is a branch of the Nebraska swindle which belongs to the executive branch of the government to consummate, and they have done it. JUNIUS.

THE RECEPTION OF DR. DUFF.—The account of the reception of Dr. Duff, on our first page, was intended for our Saturday's paper, but was crowded out. His lecture at Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, was attended by an immense concourse of people. Indeed the crowd was so great as to render it unpleasant. We had not the pleasure of being present, but from those who were, we hear but one expression of gratification. Dr. Duff is bound to Cincinnati. He designs to attend the Missionary anniversaries in New York in May.

The Harrisburg *Union* uses the following language in regard to the Locofoco resolutions. It says "the Convention terminated its session by a few namby-pamby resolutions of a complimentary character, which mean anything or nothing, just as persons may choose to construe them." This is an unusual "show of honesty" on the part of a Locofoco paper.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The Orchestral Society of this city give a Concert to-night at Masonic Hall. The performers are all Pittsburghers, and we are glad to know that we are to have Concerts here by our own artists. In other cities the principal Concerts are given by home performers, and why not here? The members of this Society are all excellent at their several instruments, and are under the lead of an accomplished Musician. The vocal performers announced for to-night are also represented to us as of the first order.

☞ The farm advertised for sale or rent in our columns, situated in Sewickley, offers a rare chance to secure a beautiful location, in which the pleasures of an extensive country home can be combined with the advantages of access to city. It is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, near Churches and Schools, and Railroad stations, and contains every requisite for a genteel country residence.

THE LAW MONKEYS.—A Washington correspondent of the Herald learns that George Sanders, late Consul in London, has effected the sale of 200,000 of the famous United States muskets connected with the operations of George Law. The sale was made to certain revolutionary capitalists in London, in preparation for the explosion of democracy on the Continent as soon as France and England shall have been actively engaged with Russia. Over one million of dollars have been paid for them, and George Sanders, commission will be $100,000, and George Law's profits probably $500,000.

Much anxiety is felt in Philadelphia for the safety of the steamship City of Glasgow, which has now been out since the first of the present month, on her passage from Liverpool.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ I also keep for sale Fitch's, Chapin's, Jackson's, Valentine's, Mrs. Betts', Marsh's, North's and several other Supporters.

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