PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 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.

☞ Copies of our DAILY PAPER can be obtained of Mr. PRITCHARD, on Smithfield street, near the Post Office.

☞ The last *Pittsburgh Catholic* is rather spicy. It is not pleased with the manifest want of faith of the American people in what it calls the "miraculous manifestations made at the picture of Our Blessed Lady at Rimini." It is also sorely displeased with the *Gazette* for not rebuking the *Pittsburgh Courier* for asserting that the "Whig party was the true Anti-Catholic party, and that the Democratic party was the slave of Popery," and it reads us a bitter homily for our opposition to Popery, and charges us with a persecuting spirit, &c.

As to the correctness of the latter charge we leave our readers to judge from our columns. What constitutes a persecuting spirit, will be judged by persons at a different stand-point If to oppose those dogmas and opinions which affect the liberties and happiness of mankind, and endanger the institutions of our country be persecution, then we plead guilty to the charge. But it is meant that we desire to deprive Catholics of one single right which we claim for ourselves or for Protestants, than we deny the allegation.

We do not oppose Popery as a system of religion, apart from its political and social effects upon the welfare of mankind. Although we consider it theologically a giant system of error dishonoring to God, and degrading to man, yet it is not in this aspect that we oppose it in our avocation as the editor of a secular political newspaper. Popery is the irreconcilable foe of civil, political, and religious liberty. Its whole history provesit. The genius of its institutions and government shows it. Its abrogation of the independent individual, and the absorption of the man into the church, rendering him the obedient, unreasoning machine, shows it. Its written dogmas and decrees show it; and its modern no less than its ancient demands show it. We oppose not then the right of the individual or the church, to worship God as they see fit. We merely resist principles destructive of our own civil and religious freedom. We are not intolerant towards Catholics, but we resist the intolerance of Popery towards every system of faith, and in fact towards any individual free thought at all. If we are a persecutor, then, it is not that of the individual, but of the system which, with sleepless vigilance is ever striving to invade the sanctuary of our own rights, and which wages a perpetual war upon all that we hold most dear either for time or eternity. If we fail to resist it, then, we shall be wanting in our highest duty.

The reason why we did not rebuke the German *Courier*, for the utterance of opinions which have so greatly shocked the editor of the *Catholic*, is because there is too much truth in the statement made.

It is an undeniable fact, that the great mass of Catholic voters in this county are members of the Democratic party, and can be always relied upon to sustain that party in the times of its extremity; and it is a fact, also, that the papers and leaders of that party have always been ready to yield to the wishes and demands of Popery as far as they could venture to do so without driving away their Protestant supporters. It is a fact, also, that not one single Democratic paper, as far as we know, has ever resisted a single demand or encroachment of Popery. When the school question agitated the country, not one single Democratic paper opposed the division of the school fund. So, also, in regard to Bedini and the accumulation of property in the hands of the Bishops, the Democratic papers have either kept silent, or favored the Popery side of the question. We could not, therefore, with justice rebuke the German Courier for uttering what is substantially true, although it may not technically be correct. Why the Catholic Hierarchy has chosen to support the Democracy, and to oppose the Whigs, is best known to themselves. They doubtless know that they cannot mould the Whig party to their views, as there is too much individuality and independence of thought in its ranks for their purposes. The Democracy has also generally been the strongest party, and they always shrewdly unite themselves, other things being equal, with the strongest power in the State. We welcome independent Catholic voters to our ranks. We will gladly unite with them in any measure to advance the welfare of our country, and for the advancement of the true glory, intelligence, independence and liberty of the people. But we will not go one step out of our way, we will not give up one principle, we will not keep back, hide or gloss over the truth, to secure any number of them to our ranks. We ask nothing from them, the yielding of no religious principle, as the ground of admission to Whig ranks, and we will yield nothing to secure their concurrence with our political views. We are a Protestant and a Whig. They can be Whigs as well as Catholics of they choose. We will not yield one jot of our Protestantism in order to be a Whig, and they need not relinquish their Catholicism for a similar purpose, unless they think as we believe, that the genius of independent Whiggery is opposed to subservient Popery. The fault is not then, on our side, but on that of Popery. The *"Catholic"* will now understand our position, and why we did not rebuke the German *Courier*.

ACCEPTANCE OF WHIG NOMINEES.—Mr. Edie, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Whig State Convention to notify the nominees of their selection, publishes in the Somerset Whig, their letters of acceptance. Mr. Darsie's letter is as follows:

HARRISBURG, March 21st, 1854.

Gentlemen:—Your note, informing me officially, of my nomination, by the late Whig State Convention, for the office of Canal Commissioner, was received this morning.

I fully appreciate this mark of confidence of the convention, and frankly accept the nomination with the assurance that, if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. With great respect yours truly,

GEORGE DARSIE.

Judge Pollock's letter is also short and pertinent. We give it entire.

MILTON, March 24th, 1854.

Gentlemen:—Your communication of the 15th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, has been received. A nomination unsolicited and unexpected, and conferred under circumstances so gratifying to myself, ought not to be declined. In accepting the nomination thus tendered I yield my own, to the wishes of my friends, and assure you that the selection of some other candidate, would have given me more pleasure, than to be myself the nominee.

The Resolutions of the Convention, and the principles they embody and sustain, meet my cordial approval. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, the assurances of my highest regard.

Yours very Respectfully,
JAMES POLLOCK.

We are glad to find Judge Pollock planting himself thus firmly on the platform of the State Convention. That platform, it will be remembered, is thoroughly Anti-Nebraska.

Judge Smyser's letter details the reasons which govern him in accepting the nomination. He thinks that "while judicial honors may be aspired to as the fit rewards of well directed ambition, they should not be sought after or obtained through those means which are generally considered legitimate in the pursuits of political preferment."

THE ELECTIONS.—The result in Rhode Island is a second edition of that in Connecticut. It completes the rout of the Nebraska Democracy in New England. Massachusetts and Vermont are Anti-Nebraska to the back bone; Maine has uttered her voice unmistakably; so has New Hampshire; and now Rhode Island and Connecticut add their condemnation of the Pierce's administration. We have thus all New England in the opposition, a spectacle of unanimity which has not been presented for many years, especially as against a Democratic administration. Hitherto Maine and New Hampshire have stood by the Democratic leaders under all vicissitudes, and Connecticut and Rhode Island have been democratic for several years. The occasion, therefore, which induces them to rebel must indeed be one well calculated to excite the feelings of the whole North.

Of the means by which the result in Connecticut was achieved, the Hartford Courant thus speaks:

The result of the Connecticut election has been a most glorious triumph of the Right. It is not a victory of a party, but of a principle. We have no right and certainly no disposition to claim it as an exclusive Whig triumph. It is an Anti-Administration victory and as such should be heralded abroad.

In fact, the main issue, presented uniformly throughout the State, as the governing principle of the contest, was the Nebraska Bill. On this point, men who had heretofore differed united to elect a Legislature that should show their opposition to that measure. All honor to those who stood up manfully for the Right. All honor to the men who thus acted together irrespective of party designations.

The Free Soilers who voted with the Whigs, have nobly vindicated their principles. They deserve the thanks of every freeman. Many Democrats of the genuine kind, have voted with the Whigs, at this election. Thanks to these patriotic citizens for their magnanimous course.—We trust they will not have reason to regret it. Many members of the Legislature, classed as Whigs, are Free Soilers, elected by Whig votes. The Whigs proper, however, have a clear majority over all.

HUNT'S MAGAZINE.—The April number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine has been received. Among its array of interesting articles we notice an article on the position, resources and commerce of Pittsburgh, by Charles M'Knight, Esq., of this place. We are glad to find attention called to our city in a magazine so widely known as Hunt's, and we shall look with considerable interest to a subsequent article on the same subject, promised by Mr. M'Knight, for the May number. Published by Freeman Hunt, No. 142, Fulton st., New York, at $5 per annum.

TREATY WITH TURKEY.—A Treaty, it is affirmed, has been agreed upon at Constantinople, between the Porte, and the Western Powers, the chief point of which are as follows:

1. The Porte engages never to negotiate with Russia without the intervention of the Western Powers.
2. Amelioration of the condition of the Christians.

A seprrate treaty is annexed for the following four points:

1. Abolition of the poll-tax (haratsach.)
2. Right of Christians to be admitted as witnesses in judicial proceedings.
3. Right to hold landed property without distinction of nationality or religion.
4. The civil rights of the Christians admitted in the army and the civil service.

The destination of the English and French forces is to be left to the decision of the Sultan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

There is no longer any doubt that Mr. John M. Daniel has retired from the Court of Turin, where he was the accredited representative of the United States. This is not surprising. Mr. Daniel is a Richmond editor, one of those free spoken, coarse and impudent maligners of every thing in this country not in or of Virginia and the South, who do so much to keep up the ill blood which so unfortunately prevails between us and them. This Richmond editor undertook to play off upon the the Turinese and the people and Government of Sardinia, the same game of brag, insolence and slander which for a good many years past he has practiced in his paper, the Examiner, towards the North. He wrote home a letter concerning society in Turin which was published in his paper, full of conceit, contemptible self-assurance, and outrageous libels upon the people, the government, the women and the manners of the country in which he was sent to reside; in short exactly such a false defamatory diatribe as he pens every day in his editorial chair respecting two-thirds of his own countrymen. Daniel's letter was republished in Europe, and very particular attention was paid to it in Turin where it arrived in the absence of the *charge*. It of course aroused intense and universal indignation. Half a dozen duels might have very easily been got up, had the chivalric gentleman desired it. But in a case like that, good sense and discretion both indicated the propriety of yielding to the storm, and Mr. Daniel resigned.

Now in all this there is a valuable lesson.—Daniel adopted in his intercourse with Europeans precisely the tone and manner of a Virginia slave breeder towards a northern merchant or lawyer. He put on airs, effecting an indescribable and immeasurable superiority on account of that very feature in the social system of the region where he belongs, which the whole civilized world agrees in pronouncing infamous and base. *Here* he would have maintained that the *constitution* was a charter of immunity to the "Southern gentleman" for such assumption; but in Europe no such diploma for bad manners and silly pretension is recognised, and the honorable slave driving diplomatist was given peremptorily to understand that he could not live among a people whom he had insulted and abused. He retires with the best grace he can assume, and comes back to renew his assaults, dictated by the same spirit, on the free States, taking for his theme the Nebraska bill, but ready to take any other that may offer.

A year and a half ago the organ of the Virginia democracy, the Richmond Enquirer, in noticing the wonderful sensation created in Europe by Uncle Tom's Cabin, called upon the President to appoint southern men to the principal missions on that continent, for the purpose of counteracting the alleged false impression made by the book. In pursuance perhaps of this ingenious suggestion Mr. Mason was sent to France and Mr. Daniel to Turin, as the representatives of the best society in America. Perhaps they discovered something to diminish their self-conceit, and found some reason to believe that after all the "Southern gentleman" does not embrace in his own person all that is noble, chivalric, accomplished and admirable in human character. They may have discovered that so far as this republic is known to the nations of the world at all, it is known for what the States of the North have done. The rest of the world knows us from our commerce, which makes our name familiar in every port of the earth. It knows us from our free system which extends to all men a home and a refuge from oppression. It knows us for our inventions, and our prodigious advance in national prosperity. It does, unfortunately, also know us for that anomaly and blemish on our theories of universal liberty, that one-sixth of our population is held in hopeless, abject slavery, to one-sixth of the remainder. But that, other nations are beginning to learn, is a miserable exception to the equity and benevolence of our system, peculiar to a section, and as hateful to the mass of our citizens, as it is monstrous and wicked in the eyes of foreigners.

Gen. Pierce retains in his hand the valuable list of patronage that has thus fallen in by the *contretemps* of Daniel, the Chargeship to Buenos Ayres, the Consulships to Havana and London, the full mission to Chili, and a half dozen other choice places, which are or ought to be good for a score of votes on the Nebraska bill. The people would do well to look closely to the votes of their members. I do not believe that all the eight members from Pennsylvania have been promised places. I do not think they have. I would not assert that all the three who betrayed their constituencies from Ohio, did so in the hope of rewards; but I would advise every northern constituency whose representative has given an affirmative vote for this Nebraska outrage to let him know that he must meet a stern vindictive public sentiment at home. No punishment should be held too severe for men who will sell us on such occasions as this.

No advance has been made in anything to-day. The Senate passed several hours in close consultation over the treaty. The House debates Nebraska over the shoulders of the general appropriation bill.

The Connecticut and Rhode Island election, seems to have finished the Nebraskans. A more sheepish looking set of men you will not find in a day's ride.

The development of the Cutting and Breckenridge affair presents a most contemptible issue for Cutting. A more miserable result I have never known to any Congressional fracas, ridiculous as they have become of late years. The hardshell seems to have been soft in the core.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1854.

IN SENATE.—The Committee of Conference on the Prohibitory Liquor bill was announced this morning on the journal. The committee are Messrs. Slifer, Piatt and Quiggle.

Mr. Skinner presented the proceedings of a public meeting held at Erie, relative to the railroad difficulties.

The *Judiciary Committee* reported the bill relative to fines and forfeitures in Allegheny County; bill to legitimate Emeline Funk, of Fayette county; bill relative to judgments transferred in other Courts; bill relative to the collection of ground rents.

The *Committee on Corporations* reported the bill supplementary to the Fayette County Mutual Fire Insurance Company; bill to incorporate the Kingston Coal and Iron Company; bill to incorporate the Farmers' Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; bill to incorporate the borough of South Pittsburgh; and with a negative recommendation, the bill to incorporate the Furnace Run Improvement Company.

The *Committee on Banks* reported the bill to incorporate the Cannonsburg Savings' Institution, Washington County.

Mr. Wherry read a bill in place, a supplement to the act relative to the road laws of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Cresswell, one relative to granting privileges for mining coal and other minerals.

The bill limiting the time in which certain prosecutions shall be commenced was taken up on motion of Mr. Kunkel, and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Darsié, the bill to release the Pennsylvania and Pa. & Ohio R. R. Companies from penalties incurred for violations of the law prohibiting the passing of small notes of other States, was taken up. A long discussion ensued.

Mr. Darsie stated in substance that the bill was intended to relieve these companies from a conspiracy to extort money from them. The agents or collectors of these companies had violated the law in numerous instances, by taking and passing small notes of Ohio and other States, in payment and making change for fare of passengers passing over these roads. These conspirators, some of whom were citizens of Ohio, had accumulated a large number of these notes, collected for a period of several months, and prosecuted the companies on each case, until the penalty amounts to about $70,000. These men were actuated from mercenary motives alone. They brought the prosecutions for the purpose of pocketing one-half of the penalty, which under the law goes to the prosecutors. He thought it right that these companies should be relieved from the penalties. They had been incurred without the knowledge of the President or Managers and against their express instructions. They were, however, almost unavoidable.

Mr. Kunkel supported the bill in a few remarks, arguing that under the peculiar circumstances, the companies ought to be relieved from the penalty. He said the law was a nullity—was violated every day—was entirely unnecessary and ought to be repealed.

Mr. Evans opposed the bill. He thought that as long as the law remained on the statute, its provisions ought to be enforced. He moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for the present.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 16, nays 25.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Price and Cratz in favor, and Messrs. Hendricks, Cresswell and Hamilton in opposition, when the vote was taken and the bill was defeated, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Crabb, Darsie, Ferguson, Frick, Haldeman, Helster, Jamison, Kinzer, Kunkel, Price, Skinner, Slifer —12.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Cresswell, Darlington, Evans, Foulkrod, Goodwin, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, M'Farland, Mellinger, Sager, Piatt, Wherry, M'Caslin, *Speaker*—17.

The bill relative to granting letters of administration in certain cases; and the bill to enable joint tenants and tenants in common to mine and develope mineral lands, passed finally.

The Grand Junction railroad bill then came up in order, pending the amendment submitted by Mr. M'Clintock, to increase the bonus from $250,000 to $500,000.

Mr. Crabb having the floor, addressed the Senate at some length, his remarks bearing generally in favor of the bill.

The bill was opposed to hasty action on the subject. He thought the legislature were not yet in possession of sufficient information in regard to the value of this right of way to enable it to act intelligently and proper on this subject. His own opinion was that the privilege proposed to be granted to this company was worth $1,000,000. He read from the reports of the company and other evidences to show the value of the work.

Mr. E. W. Hamlin supported the amendment.

Mr. Hamilton opposed the bill in a few remarks.

Mr. Haldeman said he only desired to pass the bill to a third reading; when he wished to have it postponed and the amendments printed.

Mr. M'Clintock made a few remarks averse to hasty action, and appealed to the Senator from York (Mr. Haldeman) not to press the bill too far.

The amendment of Mr. M'Clintock was then lost by the following vote: Yeas 9, nays 21.

Mr. Evans then moved a proviso, reserving to the State the privilege of resuming the road at any time hereafter on reimbursing the company for amount paid for charter and other expenditures.

Pending this amendment the Senate adjourned.

SENATE—*afternoon*.—The Grand Junction Railroad Bill was again taken up, pending the amendment of Mr. Evans.

Mr. Evans briefly supported the amendment; when the vote was taken and it was lost—yeas 13, nays 18.

The bill then passed second reading, and was ordered to be transcribed by the following vote: yeas 18, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. Haldeman the bill was laid over on its final passage and ordered to be printed as amended.

The bill to prohibit the circulation of notes under ten dollars was taken up, and was negatived in committee of the whole—16 to 14.

The bill to regulate the hours of Labor in factories was taken up, and amended by striking out one proviso allowing children over sixteen to contract to work eleven hours. This proviso was stricken out by a vote of yeas 17, nays 11.

Mr. Kunkle then moved to strike out of the bill cotton, woollen, silk, flax, bagging, and paper factories. This was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 14.

The bill then passed finally—yeas 27, nays 4.

The vote by which the bill to consolidate the Supreme Court at Harrisburg was defeated, was reconsidered by a vote of 17 to 14. The vote on the final passage of the bill was postponed for the present session.

The bill to divorce Jas. Pentland and wife was defeated on its final passage—yeas 16, nays 10.

The following bills passed finally:

A supplement to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and Susquehanna Railroad.

Supplement to the act relative to Executors and Administrators.

Bill relative to contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Bill supplementary to act relative to counties and townships, and county and township officers.

Bill to punish wanton cruelty to animals.

Adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Messrs. Struthers, Hiester and Crane were announced as the Committee of Conference in the bill relative to the salaries of Associate Judges.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works again occupied the entire morning and afternoon sessions.

Mr. Dunning moved that the House go again into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of special amendment—to strike out *ten* and insert *twelve* millions, as the price of the line.

This was debated all morning and till a late hour in the afternoon; when the motion was lost, by the following vote: yeas 48, nays 50.

Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, then moved to go into committee to affix a three mill tonnage tax on freight passing more than twenty miles over the canal, or any branches now or hereafter constructed.

This motion was pending when the House adjourned.

MORE DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.—A letter from Mosul in the New York Tribune, states that a new palace has been uncovered in the ruins of Nineveh, a palace whose beauty excels any yet found in Assyria. The letter describes the new discovery:

"Huge monsters—compounds of the lion, man, and eagle—guard the entrances. The slabs are in fine preservation, representing the King and his officers at a lion hunt, a war scene and a victory, a state procession led by eunuchs, the King's chariot being drawn by men, with altars and priests and griffins; in fine a picture of Assyrian manners and religion as they were three thousand years ago. The workmanship is most exquisite. The slabs are to adorn the walls of the British Museum."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Worms! Worms!!—There is no disease more common among children, and, yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable med cine at hand.—In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors,

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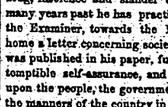
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms and Sky Lights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practiced by the celebrated Hosts of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. mar4-dawT

Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace.

The Brace has the sanction of some of the most distinguished medical men in the country, among whom are:—Drs. Mott, Whiting, Rodgers, Brown, and M'Lean, of New York; Drs. Burroughs, Richardson, Habersham, Morrell and Bowdoin, of Savannah, besides others, as may be seen by reference to the essays, which I have for free distribution.

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

Also, SEYMOUR'S GALVANIC SUPPORTERS, which, besides the usual support has the stimulation of the galvanic current through the parts effected, also



TRUSSES FOR THE RELIEF AND RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE. There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of 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 "Ruptures 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 diseases.

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

Read the following cure furnished me by a physician in an adjoining county:

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