PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 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 the *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.

Ward Acquitted.—It was with the most profound regret that we received the telegraphic announcement that Mat. F. Ward, charged with the murder of Prof. Butler, had been acquitted. Although we feared, we may say dreaded, this result, yet the expectation was not sufficient to prevent a painful shock on the announcement that such foul injustice had been done. Kentucky is disgraced in this act more than she imagines. Nothing will satisfy the world that she has not one law for the wealthy and influential, another for the poor and the friendless. Ward has not been acquitted because Butler was not murdered in the most foul and cowardly manner, but because the wealth and influence of his family, and the peculiar notions which prevail in Kentucky in regard to the right of taking human life for real or imaginary insult, has screened him from the consequences of his crime. A just God, however, will hold Kentucky responsible for the blood of the murdered Butler, which will never cease to cry from the ground until justice is done, and the guilt atoned for. An outraged public sentiment will also hold Kentucky responsible. This cannot be averted or shunned by wealth, influence, or a false code of opinions in regard to human life. A Kentucky jury, under the influence of false principles, and sophistry of able lawyers, have pronounced an acquittal, but the sober and unprejudiced and solemn verdict of the country is *guilty!*

Have the people of Kentucky,—the volunteer lawyers, the jury, the honorables and the wealthy and the influential who have rushed to the defence of Mat. F. Ward,—considered the consequences of this act upon themselves and their children? Are they willing to subject their own lives to the chances of escaping the assault of the first ruffians who may take offence, arm themselves with loaded pistols, insult and brow-beat them into signs of resistance, and then shoot them down, and walk off acquitted on the plea of self-defence? If so lived in Kentucky, after such an acquittal, we should arm ourselves and prepare to fight for life and safety, knowing that the law would afford us no protection, and that we should be in danger from the attacks of any ruffian who might wish to shed our blood.—If the lives of any of these sympathisers with Ward shall be taken, they ought to look for no justice, for no sympathy, while the blood of Butler cries to Heaven for vengeance. If they fall a prey to the murderous pistol, or the deadly knife of the bully, they have no right to pity, none to command vengeance upon their slayer.

The acquittal of Ward is a disgrace to Kentucky, to her chivalry, her aristocratic class of citizens, and to all who had a hand in promoting the false public sentiment which has led to this foul wrong. Such a deed could not have taken place in any country where slavery did not abound, where human life is held sacred, and where justice is poised on even scales.

The Mails.—Owing to a land slide on the railroad, in the neighborhood of Johnstown, we are without any mail from the East later than Wednesday.

Midsummer Night's Dream.—The Germans give to-night the beautiful music of Mendelsohn adapted to Shakspear's comedy of that name, assisted by Miss Kate Saxon. See advertisement.

"The Massacre of Glencoe" is the title of a Historical Tale, by G. W. M Reynolds, author of the "Rye House Plot," and other tales, just published by H. Long and brother, New York.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our San Francisco papers are to the 1st inst. Their contents are scarcely of the ordinary interest.

The question of election of the U. S. Senator remained in the same position as at the time of the departure of the previous steamer. The defeat of the electionists in the State Senate probably settled its fate for the present, although the subject was still agitated. The majority in the Senate, against proceeding to the election was estimated at four.

Some difficulty appears to exist relative to the legality of the recent removal of the seat of government from San Jose to Sacramento. On the 16th of March, the Legislature passed an act requiring the Supreme Court to hold its session at the new seat of Government. On the 20th, the Supreme Court held a session and decided that the seat of Government, legally established at San Jose, had never been legally removed; and accordingly, they ordered their clerk to take the records to San Jose, which was done on the 30th of March.

Chief Justice Murray dissented from the decision of his Colleagues and gave it as his opinion that Sacramento is the capital. He likewise said that the Legislature can do no valid act except when in session at the seat of Government, and that consequently if San Jose be the legally established capital, all the legislation since January 1851, is void.

The Alta California says that the decision of the Courts will probably be followed by an effort to compel the Legislature and government officials to remove to San Jose.

Col. H. P. Watkins, the conviction of whom for a breach of the neutrality laws we have been already advised of in a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, was to be sentenced on the 7th inst. His connection with the Walker expedition was clearly proved.

From the Mines.—The Alta California of the 1st inst., remarks:

From all portions of the mining region we hear the most favorable accounts of the success of the miners. The rainy season having furnished an ample supply of water, which also now pours down from the mountains from the melting snow, and the rains themselves having ceased, there is no time so favorable as the present for successful mining operations, and the miners are taking advantage of the time. From the Northern and the Southern mines we daily hear of new discoveries, rich yields, and big strikes; and we are glad that the miners who, during the early portion of the winter were obliged to lie idle from a lack of water, are now so busily and profitably employed. The ensuing season will produce an enormous yield from the mines.

The newly discovered diggings at Iowa Hill are said to be very rich. About one thousand miners are collected. The hills were being tunnelled, and the ground laid off in town lots for a mile in extent. About eighty houses are in process of erection.

It is said that one company of ten men were taking out seventy-five to one hundred ounces of gold a day. A sale of one-tenth interest in this company is reported at $12,000 cash.

The San Francisco Herald says:

The papers from the interior are filled with accounts of the success of individuals and of companies. At Grass Valley, in Nevada county, one solid lump, weighing $700, was taken out, and at Coloma a specimen weighing twelve pounds, with five pounds of pure gold, was secured. According to accounts from all parts of the mines, men are everywhere making wages, amounting from five to sixteen dollars per day. No where do they appear to be much if at all, under the former sum, and in occasional cases they greatly exceed the latter amount. Some companies well provided make as high as thirty, and even one and two hundred dollars a day to the man.

Snow had fallen to a great depth in various parts of the mines. In Nevada, on the 15th ult., several houses were crushed by the weight of the snow.

Indian Affairs.—We copy the following from the Alta-Californian of March 29:

Col. W. Willer, of the American forces at Fort Brown, near Shasta, furnished us with the following particulars of the encounter at Yreka Pass:

On the 25th, with a command of 72, officers and men, they pursued the savages into the above mentioned pass, near the Oregon line.—On reaching the Northern end of the pass, the Indians, in a body numbering about 500 strong, made a most bold and vigorous attack, but were repulsed after a well conducted fight, with the loss of sixty or seventy, and driven into the mountains.

During the engagement, Col. W. received three wounds, one in the right side, one in the left arm, and one in the foot; Lieut. Douglas was pierced though the body by an arrow, and Lieut. Sava slightly wounded. There were five privates killed.

During their pursuit they discovered the dead bodies of two females who had been brutally murdered, and their heads stuck in the mud, leaving their persons exposed; besides many other evidences of savage brutality.

Miscellaneous.—The steamship Brother Jonathan was detained fully a week beyond her time on her last trip to San Francisco, and some apprehensions were at one time felt for her safety. The detention was occasioned by an accident to her machinery, during a gale in the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The San Francisco Herald says:

After the ship had been disabled in one of the most violent storms that has been experienced on the Pacific coast, many who, bearing in mind the fate of the San Francisco, never expected to reach land in safety. Thanks to the coolness and energy of Capt. Bodfish, Chief Engineer Mott and his assistants, she weathered the storm, got into Acapulco and repaired damages. Coming up, the ship passed in sight of the wreck of the ill-fated Independence, whose boilers could still be seen upon the beach. The passengers had scarcely ceased discussing the terrible disaster which had befallen her, when a slight explosion was heard below—a cloud of smoke was seen ascending from the engine room, and the firemen came rushing up, almost suffocated, on deck.

A flue or tube had burst and forced the fire from the furnaces into the engine room, which the clouds of smoke showed to be on fire. The pumps attached to the machinery could not be worked, and the sole reliance was a force pump forward. In the midst of wild excitement among the passengers, this was quickly manned, and Chief Engineer Mott, seizing the pipe, plunged courageously down into the engine room, where, for half an hour, enveloped in suffocating smoke, he fought the fire, extinguished it, and saved the ship. In due course of time she arrived in our bay, and as she made her way up to her berth, a lady fell overboard. Without an instant's hesitation, the chief officer, Mr. Geo. W. Hutchinson, plunged in after her, and happily succeeded in rescuing her from a watery grave. The company have reason to congratulate themselves in having two such officers in their service as Mr. Mott and Mr. Hutchinson.

Hon. Robert Greenhow, associate law agent of the United States before the U. S. Land Commission, died at San Francisco on the 29th of March. The cause of his death was a fall on the 17th of February, off the pavement of Pacific street to the street as graded, a distance of about six feet.

The seizure of the British ship Challenge, mentioned in our New Orleans despatch, was on a charge of carrying more passengers than is allowed by law for vessels of her tonnage. The actual offence, however, appears to have been the taking among her passengers of persons enlisted for the American service.

The Alta California says that the difficulty which led to the duel between Mr. Washburn, one of its editors, and Mr. Washington, of the San Francisco Times, arose out of personal matters. Mr. Washington was the challenged party. The parties took their positions five times, although Mr. Washington discharged his piece but three times. The weapons were rifles,—distance forty paces. On Mr. Washington's third fire, his ball struck Mr. Washburn under the left arm, and passing around the ribs, lodged in the back. Mr. Washburn had nearly recovered.

J. S. Landon was killed in a duel at Volcano Bar, El Dorado county, by David E. Hacker.—They fought at 11 o'clock at night, on the 20th of March, with pistols, at a distance of fifteen feet. The difficulty grew out of the Senatorial election question.

A great excitement was recently produced in Mariposa county, by the murder of Wm. K. Newman, an old resident, formerly from Tennessee, by Thos. Cowan, a gambler. It was feared the murderer would have been punished by Lynch law, but better counsel in the end prevailed. He was regularly tried and sentenced to be hung on the 21st inst.

On the morning of the 16th March, Thomas Burke was fatally shot by one James Smith, in an affray at the Union hotel, in San Jose. They were both from the town of Sonora. Smith is awaiting his trial.

On the night of the 26th of March, the ground under two houses on Powell street, San Francisco, at its intersection with Clay, (which latter street is being excavated to a great depth,) gave way, causing the destruction of the house. The accident occurred at about midnight, and the occupants were compelled to beat a precipitate retreat. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

A regular pitched battle occurred a short time since in the mines, in El Dorado county, between two factions of Chinese, numbering several hundred on each side. Two were mortally, and fifteen or twenty, seriously wounded.

From Southern California.—The latest intelligence from Walker's expedition was to the 13th of March, when he was still at San Vincent. His band was dwindling away by desertions, and those who remained were represented to be in a suffering condition, and dissatisfied with their lot. He had with him about seventy-five officers and men, and with this little band he intended to leave his camp on the 14th for the Colorado river, which he proposed to cross on rafts, and thence proceed to Altar in Sonora.

Lieut. Whipple, of the U. S. Pacific surveying expedition, arrived at Los Angeles on the 21st. His route was past Fort Smith, Albuquerque, and thence nearly due West by the Pueblo of Quni, Bill Williams' Fork of the Colorado, and the Cajon Pass. He brought stores to the Colorado, where he was compelled to leave them for want of grass. The great portion of his route was over ground hitherto unexplored, and he reports that a railroad might be constructed there.

It is reported that one of Fremont's party has arrived in San Bernardino, and states that he left Fremont in the snows of the Sierra Nevada, South of Walker's river Pass, and that the whole party was in imminent danger from cold and starvation. As no time is mentioned, we cannot tell whether this is any later than the information already in our possession.

The Rev. Bishop Scott, missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oregon and Washington territories, arrived at San Francisco on the 20th of March.

Oregon and Washington Territories.—We have files of Oregon papers to the 18th ult.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived at Portland on the 15th in good health. He was to open the Conference at Salem on the 21st of that month.

The charter election at Portland has resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket, by an average majority of 40.

There had been some trouble with the Snohomish Indians in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery. Two Indians were suspected of the murder of Mr. C. C. Terry, of Alki, by whom they had been engaged as guides, and the Sheriff and a posse tried to arrest them. The Indians resisted, a white man was mortally wounded, and nine Indians were killed. Governor Stevens had gone to the scene.

The Legislature of Washington territory was in session at Olympia. Hon. Wm. Strong, and Judges Monroe and Landers, had been appointed to prepare a code of laws. Governor Steven's message to the Legislature is very favorably spoken of, and is a frank and able document.

A Warning Story for Lord Derby.—Lord Derby has avowed his chivalrous determination to run at the Press, when offended by the light cast abroad by it upon any subject that, as his Lordship believes, ought to remain in sacred obscurity. For the timely instruction and benefit of Lord Derby, Mr. Punch humbly begs permission to relate to him a true story:

About two—it may be three, it surely is not four years ago, there was a bull pastured in a field skirting a rail way. The bull—a weakness with bulls in general—had a high sense of his dignity. It may be he was a bull of long descent, come down to us from the grand old bulls of the Caledonian Forest. Be this as it may, the bull had—it was believed—been much annoyed by the rattling, and bellowing, and smoking, and steaming of the railway train, that would pass him contemptuously pass him—on wheels of thunder. "Shall I, a bull, permit this?" asked Taurus, as was thought from the sequel. "By no means. I will—when next disturbed—pitch into the train—run at it—toss it off the rail—throw it into the infinite space."

The night train appeared; and by way of mockery of the magnificent bull, carried two flaming red lights! Now the bull had a natural disgust of every thing put forth that was red.—Whereupon, true to his determination, but further stimulated by the new insult—the bull threw up his tail, lowered his head, shut his eyes—and ran fullbutt at the railway train.

And the train, in one moment, knocked every puff of breath out of the body of the bull, that lay so much Beef upon the railway.

The house of Derby is famous for its breed of cocks. Let his Lordship take heed lest he complete the tale, making the story of a Cock and a Bull.—*Punch.*

Col. Benton's Speech.—Col. Benton's speech yesterday was a masculine and telling assault upon the Nebraska bill. Certainly among the many very able speeches against the bill in both Houses of Congress there is none which has dealt it more fatal injury than this. The historical arguments adduced by the veteran orator, his assertion of the duty of preserving the public faith and leaving undisturbed a time-honored national compact, his sarcastic demolition of the new fangled sophism of non-intervention and territorial sovereignty, his exposition of the uselessness of the proposed fraud to the slave States themselves, and not least of all, his scathing rebuke of the notorious interference of the President and his minions to secure the passage of the measure—render this speech a salient feature in this memorable and important debate. It is scarcely necessary to say that it is marked throughout by the peculiar manner and replete with the mordant though homely wit of its author; it is equally unnecessary to add that there are points in it, principles, statements, inferences to which we should find it very difficult to agree; but that all who desire the defeat of the great political swindle at which it is aimed must welcome it with satisfaction as a very powerful, if not a final blow at that shapeless, repulsive and odious monster. Coming with such force of reasoning and with the authority of Col. Benton's long experience and eminent position in our legislation, it must be deeply felt both by the authors and the antagonists of the bill; adding to the discouragement of the one and cheering the efforts of the other. It is a desperate struggle which the latter have had to sustain at once against the patronage and power of the Executive, and the shameful co-operation of many southern gentlemen, from whom better things were to be expected, in the work of fraud, folly, deception, and dishonor. We can only hope that this struggle may yet be crowned with success, and our hope is greatly strengthened by the demonstration of Col. Benton's.

REGISTER.

Notice.—From the numerous solicitations of my friends and fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention, to be held on the 31st day of May next. ALEX. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1854.—ap4-4wtd&T

WILLIAM FORSYTHE is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap18-tc

WM. PERKINS is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap15-tc

WM. K. VAN KIRK, of Elizabeth Borough, is a candidate for Register, at the coming Whig Convention. ap14-4wtcd

H. J. LEMON is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap12-tc

Henry Woods is a candidate for the nomination for Register, before the Whig Convention. ap5

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

JOHN HORNER will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention for nomination to the office of Clerk of the Courts. ap26

ALEXANDER HILANDS will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention. ap12-1wd*

RECORDER.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK is a candidate for the office of Recorder before the Whig Convention. ap11

JOHN MAGILL, of West Deer Township, is a candidate for the office of Recorder, before the Whig Convention. ap22-14wtc$

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Liver Pills.—The Liver Pills of Dr. McLane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of liver complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the alleviating effect of the disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some, the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief after suffering for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often painful in character. Those who experience any of the preparatory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once resort to a box of Dr. McLane's Pills, and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

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; and for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, ap22-d&w&w$ Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their sense of the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has certainly merit for itself; a name that competitors, however wily their schemes, or subtle their devices, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the intrinsic merits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

HARDWARE

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,

comprising one of the most complete assortments in the country,

RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE,

and which they offer on the most favorable terms. Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 22 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

(4 DOORS ABOVE THEAT. CHARLES HOTEL.) ap1-1rd&w8

Enlarged or Varicose Veins, Weak Knee Joints and Weak Ankles.—I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians, and the public generally, to my assortment of Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Ankle Socks and bandages for the relief and cure of Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Weak Ankles, Weak Knee Joints and the various appliances used in the cure of diseases requiring outward support.

☞ I also keep every variety of Trusses, Body Braces Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and in fact all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, mh23-d&w8 No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

SHRIVER DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for Lex & Kirkpatrick, Sugar Refiners, Philadelphia—a full assortment of Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the city trade. ja12-1mdk.

Old Sores, Ulcers, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Mr. Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk, except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

☞ See advertisement. ap17-1d&w1mT.

A word to Farmers—how to have good Butter and more of it. and healthy Stock. New Discoveries.

VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These Powders are put up in one pound packs and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to *horses, cows, sheep* and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows, they not only improve the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors say that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price, 25cts. a paper, 5 paper for $1.

DR. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.
Wholesale and Retail Agent.

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NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

Citizens and Strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, natural and life-like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having spared no pains or expense, and best arranged Slide and Sky Lights ever constructed for the operation, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Mr. Paterson of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Paterson himself being in Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Paterson himself being in Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Paterson himself being in