PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 6, 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.

Allegheny County Whig Ticket.

CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. F. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. R. CARNAHAN, M. Birmingham.
JOHN S. RUSH, Versailles.
JACOB COUTS, Finely.

RECORDER.
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.

REGISTER.
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
ALEXANDER JOHNS, Esq.

COMMISSIONER.
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AUDITOR.
JAMES E. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR.
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins.
JOHN M'KEE, Birmingham.
JOHN BROWN, Lisbon.

☞ The 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. Advertisements whose their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Executive Committee authorized by the late County Convention.

THOS. M. MARSHALL, Chm'n late Con.
James M'Auley, Pittsburgh, *Chairman.*
Joseph M'Knight, Birmingham.
Stephen R. Geyer, Allegheny City.
John M'Kelvy, Wilkins Tp.
Thomas Marsh, Pittsburgh.
James Nakin, Elizabeth.
Casper Gaup, Allegheny City.
M. M. Dimmick, Lawrenceville.
Alex. M. Watson, 4th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Richard Hickey, Do.
R. P. M'Dowell, Allegheny City.
William Gay, Moon.
Edward Barnhart, 1st Ward.
William Morrison, Ohio.
J. M. Leslie, 9th Ward.

THE RIGHT OF A MAN TO HIMSELF.—The *Pennsylvanian*, a leading democratic paper in this State, and a semi-organ of the administration at Washington, advances with bold strides to the defence of despotism and its principles. It began with allying itself to Russia, in the pending contest with Turkey, has employed itself legitimately since in defending slavery and all its atrocities, and now ventures to strike a blow at the basis of our republican institutions. It boldly denies "the right of a man to himself," and sets itself up to defend the exploded dogma of European despotism, that a man belongs to the State, to the government, instead of himself, and has no control over himself but that which the government is pleased to accord to him.

It declares the doctrine, that every man has a right to himself, to be "the boldest sedition ever uttered," and claims that "in a state of constitutional civilization every human being belongs to the social organization—he belongs to the State."

This is the theory of tyrants and oppressors the world over, "it places every man within the power of the government, to be disposed of as it lists. If the government chooses to impose taxation without representation, if it levy a tax upon tea, enact stamp acts, refuse to listen to remonstrances and appeals, and treat its subjects as dogs, it must be submitted to, for every man belongs to the government, and must not resist it. Washington and his revolutionary compeers, in this view of things, belonged to the British government, and had no right to resist it. Let us thank God that they thought otherwise, and that, although the government which they framed on the basis that every man *has* a right to himself is in the hands of those who set republican principles at naught, every day brings us nearer to the termination of their mad career.

So also if the State chooses to enslave a man, and authorizes him to be bought and sold in market overt, and scourged and maltreated, it is all right. He does not belong to himself, but to the State. Acting upon this principle, if the Legislature of Pennsylvania should authorize the enslavement of such political maniacs as the editor of the Pennsylvanian, and authorize him to be sold out of the State, they would be following out his own doctrines to their legitimate conclusion. They might, in such case, do the State a service but we fancy that he would soon come to the conclusion that a man *has* a right to himself.

When the leading Democratic paper in Pennsylvania utters such an abominable theory as this it is time for reflecting men to stop and ask where these things will end. If, for the sake of defending American Slavery, to the support of which the Democratic party has lent all its strength, it finds itself compelled to abandon old landmarks, repudiate the fundamental doctrines of liberty, and enunciate the texts which despotism the world over has made its own, it well becomes honest Democrats to inquire if they are not in the wrong box. The doctrines of the Declaration of Independence have already been repudiated by the leading men of that party, and one by one they are giving up the cherished tenets of our forefathers, at the demand of the slave interest, which rules them, and by which, and for which, only, they rule.—Having leagued themselves to the vilest system of oppression under the sun, it is meet that they should cast off the principles of freedom and assume the language of tyrants. But will the people, in whose hearts the love of freedom yet rests, and who cherish a conviction that they have a right of ownership in themselves—will *they* abandon the faith of their fathers, and bow their necks to the yoke which was rejected in 1776? We shall see.

The *Post*, as we expected it would, denies that it ever encouraged vengeance and violence on the murderers of Batchelder. That paper finds it so convenient to deny anything which it is ashamed to stick to that this denial was to be looked for. Here is what the Post *did* say:

"*The hour of vengeance may soon come*, when the constituted authorities may again prove powerless to preserve the peace, to execute the law, and to save the murderers of Batchelder from a sudden and violent death."

This was followed, of course, by an assevveration that it "would deprecate such vengeance and violence," but any one can see through the flimsy gauze of this hypocricy. Every demagogue who seeks to stimulate popular violence is sure to say that he deprocates it, and he advises against it while doing his best to inflame it.—The trick is old and well understood. The extract we have given above looks with evident glee to the dawning of "the hour of vengeance;" and anticipates a result which it secretly commends while it makes a feint of deprecating it.

TIMES CHANGE, AND MEN CHANGE WITH THEM.—The Washington Union laments that "the days of Washington and Jefferson are gone!" and, although for a different reason, we join in the lamentation.

When, during Washington's administration, an effort was about to be made to arrest a fugitive slave in New Hampshire, the Father of his Country gave explicit orders that, if the arrest or removal of the fugitive was distasteful to the community in which it was to be made, or was likely to lead to any ebullition of popular feeling, it should be instantly abandoned. He had no desire to offend northern feelings or humiliate the northern people by an act repugnant to their sense of humanity and propriety. Not so President Pierce. *He* seems to take a sort of demoniac pleasure in setting the public opinion of the North at defiance, and in enforcing a statute in their midst which is repugnant to all that is manly within them, and to which their natural impulses rise up instinctively in opposition.—Taking the course of the administration in the late Boston affair as the point of comparison it is painfully and lamentably true that "the days of Washington *are* gone," and those of pigmy tyrants have come.

The days of *Jackson*, too, are gone. In his time he laid down the ground, through his Postmaster General, that it was patriotism to disregard the laws when they are prejudicial to the community. Hear the Jacksonian platform:

"*We owe an obligation to the laws*, BUT A HIGHER ONE TO THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH WE LIVE, *and if the former be perverted to destroy the latter*, IT IS PATRIOTISM TO DISREGARD THEM."

Acting on the Jacksonian platform, President Pierce never could have undertaken to carry into effect an infamous law, at the point of the bayonet, in Boston, amid the groans and execrations of twenty thousand indignant spectators; and had he been as much of a statesman as he is a demagogue he would have seen that a law which can be executed only at the cannon's mouth is not worth enforcing. Alas, we hardly needed the exclamations of the Union to assure us of the long distance there is between Pierce and Washington, or to impress upon us the sad conviction that the government has degenerated into a mere engine for small politicians to play the bully and tyrant with. "The days of Washington and Jefferson are gone!" Will they ever come again?

TRUE MEN AT THE SOUTH.—A letter from a gentleman of New Orleans, to his friend in Washington, says:

"I cannot refrain from expressing my very great satisfaction at reading Mr. Sumner's speech before the Senate on the Nebraska bill. A friend sent me the *Union* in which it was published. Its boldness pleased me. Boldness is what is wanted on that subject. The figure of the black magnetic mountain was admirable! O! how often have I grieved over the defection of Northern men, living and dead! And often have I thought that, instead of supporting the Union, and saving it from dissolution—by conceding so much that is really wrong, for the sake of peace—they were but taking the steps to destroy it. Why not come out manfully and speak the truth and say, that Slavery is a wicked institution—its legitimate father and supporter is conventional cupidity? It is not sanctioned by Congress, by our Constitution, by our Declaration of Independence, nor by any of the laws, or feelings of humanity. Then the moral sentiment of the country would be tested, and something would be done. Congress has power to do a great deal. The District of Columbia and much else is constitutionally under their control. The people have yielded too much to Southern blandishments. The opposers of Slavery ought to think why it is that slaveholders hold on so strenuously to keeping men slaves. It is for the profit of it—for the gain. To compel others to work for beyond, is profit.