PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING JUNE 8, 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. K. STEWART, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. R. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN M. MUSE, Versailles.
JACOB GUY, Finley.

RECORDER.
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.

REGISTER.
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CONSTABLE FOR COURTS.
ALEX. HILANDS, Esq.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES H. GLENN, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITOR.
JAMES E. FLANNIGAN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.
JAMES O'NEILL, Wilkins.
JOHN M'KEE, Birmingham.
JOHN BROWN, Rees.

☞ 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.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen are ex officio the Executive Committee appointed by the late County Convention.

THOS. S. MARSHALL, Chm'n late Cons.
THOMAS M'KNIGHT, Pittsburgh, Chairman.
Joseph M'Knight, Birmingham.
Stephen De Groff, Allegheny City.
John M'Keel, Wilkins Tp.
R. F. Smith, Pittsburgh.
James A. Eakin, Elizabeth.
Casper Gang, Allegheny City.
J. K. Goehringer, Buffalo.
Alex. H. Watson, 4th Ward, Pittsburgh.
J. Dickey, Tarentum.
J. P. M'Dowell, Allegheny City.
William Guy, Reem.
Samuel Brinkerhoff, 1st Ward.
William Morrison, Ohio.
J. M. Leake, 6th Ward.

NEBRASKA.—The northern doughface democratic papers, conscious of the guilt involved in the Nebraska bill, are endeavoring to create the belief that Slavery cannot and will not go to Nebraska. To this end they quote extracts from the speeches of several Senators, who give it as their opinion that Slavery will not gain a foothold there. But one fact is worth a thousand opinions. We have before given to our readers the statement of Mr. Walker, a resident of Nebraska, that Slavery already exists there; and now we find his testimony corroborated by the following:

Richard Mendenhall, mission teacher at the Friends' Shawnee Mission, writes to the National Era, under date of the 14th ult., from that station, that Slavery exists in Kansas, and did so before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwithstanding the institution was then illegal. He says that Thomas Johnson, who has been at Washington all this session, claiming a seat as an elected representative from Nebraska, is the Superintendent of an extensive missionary establishment in Kansas, under the patronage of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service.

The St. Louis Intelligencer also informs us that hundreds of the slaveholders of Missouri have their faces set for Nebraska and Kansas, and are ready to cross over as soon as the country is open for settlement. It says:

We learn from a friend, who has just reached the city from a trip through the Missouri river counties, that hundreds of the Missourians have been eagerly awaiting the news of the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Territorial bills, and that a very large emigration will immediately cross over into Kansas.

Now, we care nothing for the opinions of Edward Everett, or Senator Badger, or Mr. Benton, as against such facts as these. They may tell us that Slavery will never go to Nebraska, but when we see it not only going, but already there, it is fair to conclude that they are slightly mistaken. Mr. Benton, indeed, admits that the territory is applicable to slave labor, and that thousands of slaves are held upon its border; and he only predicates a belief that they will not be taken over, on the fact that the tide of free emigration will interfere to prevent it. We earnestly hope this *may* be so; but that the slaveholders are determined to make an active effort to carry slaves enough in to keep free emigration out, is as plain as the noonday sun.

Senator Atchison, who lives on the borders of Kansas, said last year that he would rather see Nebraska "sunk in *hell* than organized as a free State." It is stated on good authority that this model statesman, should he fail of re-election to the Senate from Missouri, will move into Kansas, expecting to be its first Senator, when admitted into the Union. *He* has no idea that either Kansas or Nebraska will come in as a free State, and his opinion is entitled to as much weight as that of Mr. Everett or Mr. Badger.

The course of the administration at Washington, too, is calculated to embarrass and prevent free emigration, and is no doubt so designed. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has fixed on a remote day, some six months ahead, for the removal of the Indians from the territory the Indian title to which has been extinguished, although the Indians only asked one month; and in the meantime all settlement on the Indian land is prohibited, the military being ordered to eject all who may venture over. This will turn away the current of free emigration, now setting in that direction, and leave a fair field for the operations of the slavery conspirators. The free emigrants are to be kept out at the point of the bayonet, on the plea that they are trespassing on the Indian lands, the President is then to appoint his pro-slavery territorial office-holders, including a Governor who will order an immediate election for a territorial legislature, of which he has the apportionment, and as there will be no electors but such as are government employees they will be able to elect a legislature that will make a legalization of slavery, in some shape, its first act. Then as the Missouri slaveholders, who wish to emigrate, are in the neighborhood, they can slip in immediately with their slaves, and so secure the predominance of the slave interest. This is the programme of the conspirators against freedom; and as their Chief has avowed his preference to seeing Nebraska "sunk in *hell*" rather than that it should become a free State, we may rest assured that they will spare no efforts to accomplish their purposes. They have the President on their side, and are therefore all-powerful.

As an earnest of the determination to exclude free settlers, for the present, witness the following:

NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT.—At the time of our paper going to press, we learn that there is a great excitement among the border Indians fronting the Platte country. A delegation was after the Deputy U. S. Marshal, we understand, yesterday. He has also received direct orders from the Department at Washington, to proceed immediately to the territory and notify all settlers not having license to remain there, to leave at once. If not, by being thus notified, he is authorized to call on the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth to furnish him with a sufficient force to remove them. He will visit the upper portion of the country in a few days.—*Weston (Mo.) Rep., May 25.*

If Gen. Pierce's administration can make Nebraska and Kansas slave states, it will be done, all efforts of democratic papers to humbug the people into a different belief to the contrary notwithstanding. The Missouri Compromise was repealed for that purpose, and that alone.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—In Beaver County, Thomas Nicholson was elected Superintendent; Salary $350. Washington elects John J. Gow; Salary $1000. An excellent selection, and a liberal allowance, compared with other counties. Lawrence elects Wm. M. Francis, and salary fixed at $500. Mercer conferred the place on James C. Brown, with a salary of $400. Mr. Isaac Black was elected Superintendent in Butler county.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—The School Convention of Butler County, parsimoniously fixed the salary of their county superintendent at $300. In Lancaster the salary was fixed at $1000, but the Superintendent refused to take the office, at that, when it was at once raised to $1,500. It ought to be raised to that, here, forthwith.

THE MOB PARTY.—The *Post* does not undertake to defend itself against the damning proof we adduced of its endorsement of mob violence and vengeance upon the abolitionists of Boston. In backing out from its indefensible position it merely seeks to cover its retreat by throwing dirt at us—a task congenial to its tastes.

Neither does the *Post* seek to defend itself and its party from the charges made in our columns that mob law has never failed to receive democratic approval when it was used on the democratic side. The array of facts we presented was such that the *Post* finds it most convenient to keep silence respecting them.

But the unanswerable fact remains: Locofocoism was born of popular violence, and has never failed to sanction it except when it was a sufferer by it. It is the mob party of the country, and has about as much veneration for law and order as a cat has for a king.

The latest riot on record—that at Brooklyn—where it meets with condemnation at all, from the democratic press, is dealt most tenderly with. The *Post*, which exhausted its vocabulary on the Boston riot, is bereft of indignation for that of Brooklyn; and the *Union*, while feebly declaiming against mob law, pours all its condemnations on the victims of the Brooklyn riot, instead of those who participated in it. The reason is plain. The Brooklyn rioters were democrats—friends of "popular sovereignty," anti-supporters of the Nebraska bill. Mobs to rescue a human being from Slavery are most heinous, in democratic estimation; but mobs to put down abolitionism, mobs to ransack abolitionists' houses, mobs to lead Garrison through the street with a halter round his neck, mobs to destroy abolition presses, mobs to shout down Lovejoys, mobs to overturn law and order in Rhode Island, mobs to put down monopolies, mobs in favor of the ten hour principle, and mobs to put down Native Americans and street preachers, are venial affairs, to be lightly condemned, (if at all,) and excusable, considering that those against whom they are directed are not democrats. "Not to put too fine a point upon it," as Mr. Snagsby would say, the rule with them is—"the end justifies the means."

THE PEOPLE SPEAKING.—At every election held since the administration of President Pierce committed itself to the work of slavery propagandism, it has been signally defeated. The people embrace every opportunity to rebuke the sordid and corrupt officials who are prostituting the government to the vilest of purposes.

The last evidences of this are found in the recent elections in Washington and Philadelphia.—At the last election in Washington city, Maury, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a heavy majority; now he is beaten by 450, with all the patronage of the administration to back him.—The following dispatch tells the tale:

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The election for Mayor of this city has resulted, as I predicted in my despatch of this morning in the success of Mr. Towers, the Whig candidate. The official returns have not yet been made public, but enough is known to make it certain that Towers has received a majority in five of the seven wards, and the entire majority is from four to five hundred.

The Board are also Whig.

The election derived peculiar interest from the fact that the Executive has openly exercised its influence for Maury, the present incumbent, which, it is reported, went so far as to threaten clerks with removal if they did not vote for Maury, and from the threats of prominent Administration Senators and members of Congress that the appropriations for the city would be denied if Mr. Maury was not elected.

Much excitement was manifested throughout the day but the voting passed off quietly, and although individual collisions have taken place, no serious disturbance occurred. The election of Mr. Towers is considered as a decided rebuke to the Administration and those members of Congress who have interfered in it.

In Philadelphia the election was the first since the old city and county districts were consolidated under one city government. The vote therefore embraces what has heretofore been known as Philadelphia city and county. At the President's election in 1852, the vote for Pierce in the city and county was 26,022, Scott, 24,578, while the free soil and native vote was only 1774; showing 1449 majority for Pierce over Scott, and only 325 less than all other candidates combined. This was less than two years ago; and now we find the administration candidates beaten by from 8,500 to 10,000 votes!

The battle in Philadelphia was fought distinctly on the Nebraska issue. The democratic candidate was urged as the friend of the administration at Washington, and his election claimed as a fitting endorsement of the President's course, while the Whigs and those who co-operated with them were careful to take an open and honest stand against the Nebraska bill. The verdict of condemnation is, therefore, a terrible one to the President and his coadjutors, and a forerunner of the more emphatic condemnation which will be administered in October.

"AN OLD TRICK.—Some scribbling locofoco has a communication in the *Post* of yesterday, signed "CATO," ostensibly addressed to the editor of the Journal, and filled with such low abuse of us as the author has been able to learn from the conscienceless editors of the Post and Union.—The writer professes to be a Whig—one of that kind of Whigs whose latitude is far south of this region; but it is easy to see from the slang he uses that he is only a locofoco in disguise, who can find no better means to show his natural blackguardism than by assuming an honest garb to serve the devil in.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The *Boston Atlas* is edited by a gentleman who sustained the Compromise of 1850, and who fell into some disrepute on account of his conservatism and a supposed leaning to the South. Since the Nebraska outrage, however, as we are glad to find, this paper has taken a bold stand on the side of freedom, which is all the more noticeable on account of the antecedents of its editor. On our first page will be found an article from its columns, on the Burns case, which breathes the right spirit, and the following paragraph meets our hearty approval:

HON. JOHN G. MILLER, OF MISSOURI.—The Missouri papers announce that this gentleman has been again placed in nomination for re-election to Congress. The time was when feelings of personal friendship, and a confidence in his honor and political integrity, would have prompted us to the expression of our congratulations at his nomination; and of our earnest wishes for success. But that time has passed. Mr. Miller, whom we first imagined to be the soul of honor, has belied this confidence by advocating and by voting for the abrogation of a solemn compact, by betraying his party, and by conspiring with its enemies. Henceforth, or until this great wrong shall have been atoned for, it becomes a matter of indifference to his former political associates whether Mr. Miller or any other of our opponents shall prove the successful candidate in his district, unless indeed he shall be opposed by a Benton Democrat, who favors the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in which case our decided preference would be for the success of the latter, rather than of one who, while he chooses still to call himself a Whig, does so only that he may deal his party the deadlier blow.—All political fellowship and association is at an end with gentlemen with whom the most binding obligations of compacts and compromises have proved that they have no virtue, and that they have not good faith can be sacrificed to local and time serving expediences.

The following* epatches were received from Washington, by the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. They are important, if of sufficient authenticity:

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Lord Elgin and Mr. Hinks depart to-morrow. The Fishing and Reciprocity treaty is fully arranged, subject to the decision of the provincial Congress to assemble at Montreal. We admit, duty free, Coal, Lumber, and Grindstones, over which most discussion has taken place.

Official despatches from Mr. Soulo, state that in addition to the remission of the fine on the Black Warrior, the Spanish Government accords to steamers of that line all the privileges and exemptions of British mail steamers.

England and France have demanded of Spain twenty-four thousand men for the occupation of Greece and of Palestine. Spain refuses unconditionally.

England denies officially that she has tendered either ships or men to protect Cuba against the United States, or to promote the Africanization thereof.

Official despatches from Mr. Gregg only state that violent discussions have taken place in the Sandwich Islands about annexation to the United States. He has made no treaty, but as I advised you, *one year ago*, he will make one as soon as practicable.

Mr. Towers (Whig) is believed to be elected Mayor by five hundred majority. It is a great Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration triumph. The Government has expended in money and patronage one hundred thousand dollars. They, corrupted and debauched Congress; they could not purchase the people.

INSPECTOR.

THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS WITHOUT FOOD.—A young woman from Bremen arrived in New York, scarcely able to speak a word in English, and proceeded directly to Wisconsin, in company with an acquaintance, to visit a brother residing there. Having finished her visit she started back with her friend who understood our language well. On the way, in the confusion incident to hastily changing cars, she missed her friend. On she came, however. Not only was she unable to speak a sentence of English, but she was without a cent of money. The conductor came for her fare; she shook her head, and—possibly on account of her good looks—he let her pass. She had too much pride to beckon for food, and so she continued on without any.—Three days and three nights she went without a mouthful to eat. She became sick at her stomach, and could not retain on it the cold water which she drank. She describes this sensation of hunger, which became powerfully intensified, as "gnawing" and horrible in the extreme. At the end of the three days she arrived in New York. She was taken suddenly sick, with fever, and lay on her bed for two months.—*N. Y. Evening-Post.*

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CANADA.—The Buffalo Commercial has the following particulars of the fatal accident on the Great Western Railway near London, C. W. on Friday last:

The baggage car was entirely smashed to pieces. The second class car was very badly broken. The first-class car met much injured. In the second-class car were a number of Norwegian emigrants, who, it is reported, were travelling Easthy mistake. The scene in this car was very horrible. Six persons—five men and one woman—were instantly killed, and four others so much injured as to die the same night. In the first class car several persons were slightly injured. One gentleman, residing in the interior of New York state was standing on the platform from which he jumped down the embankment, and the cars falling on him killed him instantly. We have not yet learned his name. The persons injured were taken to London and Hamilton, and their injuries attended to.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—We have reports of the re-appearance of cholera, along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At Nashville it seems to have assumed a very defined type, and at Cincinnati, facts are stated, going to show that the malady is developing itself in that quarter.

Cholera, now-a-days, it is quite certain, is not the terror among men it was formerly. Its advent now, is announced without provoking the panics, or exciting the fears, which were its invariable accompaniments some years since, when its pathology was something more of a mystery than it is now.

The disease, it is well known, has been existing in Great Britain, more or less, for many months past. It prevailed in the cities and larger towns of Scotland all last winter, finding many victims, it is true, but, disrobed of the suddenness and almost invariable fatality which were its most marked features in 1849 and 1831, it has in a great measure ceased to be so. The cholera, at one time, was believed to be a sort of scourge, scoffing at all the laws that govern ordinary complaints, and laughing to scorn the most sacred maxims of the materia medica. It is not so now. We are grown wiser by bitter experience. The disease is better understood, and more under medical control.—*N. Y. Express.*

MRS. ROBINSON, THE MURDERESS.—The Troy Whig says:—"A friend of ours, an Englishman, well posted in what relates to titles and blood, assures us that Mrs. Robinson is related to Queen Victoria, her father (Wood, of Quebec) being a son of the Duke of York!" Mrs. Robinson is the woman tried at Troy, and found guilty of murder.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* states from a reliable source that *five hundred pounds* of silver were taken from the Minnesota mine on Lake Superior a short time since. It has long been known that silver exists in considerable quantities along the shores of that Lake, and we trust the more vigorous working of the mines may show that large amounts may be found in this rich mineral region. Every new development of the riches of that region will have a direct bearing upon the prosperity of our own city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Especial Notice to persons using Cod LIVER OIL.—The subscriber having made arrangements with Messrs. Popplein & Thompson for a regular supply of their genuine COD LIVER OIL, put up in pint bottles, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to examination of the article, being fully persuaded that for purity and freeness from rancid taste or smell, it is unequaled. There is now no Cod Liver Oil in this country so perfect, if equal, to the above, several hundreds of bottles have been sold, and given unrivaled satisfaction. In the article of Cod Liver Oil, persons taking it should be careful to obtain a genuine article and one free from rancidity, as its virtues are greatly enhanced by its being acceptable to the stomach and not producing nausea—purity and a pleasant taste make it more readily taken up by the lacteals and absorbed into the blood, and thereby ensures the richness of that fluid giving a tone and healthy impression to every organ through which it passes. Sold by GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood and Diamond alley. Sign of the Golden Mortar.

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NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
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 where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. The rooms are large and well arranged, light and airy, and have been constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having added the improvements of Germany, as now practiced by the celebrated Rocks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. feels no hesitancy in offering to the patronage of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, 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. may-1w-r

For Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury.—No medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The cure of Mr. T. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

See advertisement. my17-d&w1m7

Derangement of the Liver, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. It has for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to fall the victims of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has fairly established its merits and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

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, but Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st. jel-d&w1m

Dr Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Blasting and Sporting Powder, in all size packages always on hand at the Powder Yard, foot of Ross street, near Market, in the city. Orders left at my office, or addressed through the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Manufactory, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, 84 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh Depot, 84 Wood street. Pittsburgh Powder, Rifle Powder, Sporting Powder, Blasting Powder, Fuse, Percussion Caps, Shot, Lead, Flints, Cartridges, Gunpowder Canisters, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Powder Horns, Gun Wadding, Gun Materials, Gunpowder by the Keg, Half Keg, Quarter Keg, Pound Canister, Half Pound Canister, Quarter Pound Canister, Fine Sporting Powder, Fine Rifle Powder, Fine Blasting Powder, Fine Gunpowder