PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 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,

CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY,
WM. R. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh,
ROBERT POLLOCK, "
R. B. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN P. MUSE, Versailles,
JACOB GOSNELL, Elizabeth.

RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Dem.

REGISTER,
HENRY WHITE, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. CLOW, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES E. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES WILSON, WHIG,
JOHN MCKEE, Birmingham,
JOHN BROWN, Ross.

☞ **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.

☞ **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.

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper.

☞ **The Know Nothing Movement."**—Under this head the *New York Tribune* has an article in reply to a correspondent, from which we select the following extract:

"S. H. M." affirms that Know-Nothingism "has its spring in the deepest sentiments of Patriotism and Religion." We will not dispute this; *though we see invetterate office-seekers swarming and buzzing around it like flies about an open sugar hogshead*, and though many are conspicuous and influential there, whose religion has never before been so prominent. But admit the truth of our correspondent's averment, and it remains to be shown *that the stream is as pure as its fountain*. We need to be assured not only that the end contemplated is laudable, *but that the means employed are likewise unexceptionable.*—And on this point we are not satisfied. *We regard all secret associations and combinations to influence or operate upon elections as radically injurious and dangerous. They may seem well at the outset, but they proffer facilities and temptations to evil which can rarely be long resisted."*

Since we penned our last remarks on secret political organizations we have been repeatedly told by scheming politicians that our comments were not politic at this time, but no one has ventured to assert that they were not just.—More mature reflection upon the subject has convinced us that our first impressions were correct, and has rivetted our convictions that all secret political organizations are impolitic, dangerous and wrong.

If these organizations were composed wholly of honest and patriotic men, who had in view only the welfare of the country, their danger would be comparatively small; but, as remarked by the *Tribune*, inveterate office-seekers swarm and buzz about these new organizations, and no doubt from their natural and acquired impudence, and experience in managing more modest and unassuming persons, they fill the chief offices and contrive to exert a controling influence. The whole organization thus becomes an engine of political convenience and corruption, by which artful demagogues contrive to benefit themselves and friends, or punish their enemies. All new political organizations, with flattering prospects and the *prestige* of success about them, are injured by the adhesion of such men; but the danger is a thousand times greater where the organization is secret, and where the schemes of such men cannot be exposed.

No doubt the ruling motive of many who join the Know Nothings and other secret political associations is, in their own view, a disinterested and a good one, but these are not the active men, usually, of the organization. Artful politicians use these patriotic and well-meaning men to forward their own designs.

It is said that Know Nothing associations exist in this city and county. No doubt this is true, if they exist anywhere. It is also reported that numbers of broken down politicians, men who have failed to have their claims recognized by County Conventions, and whose future political prospects are rather dim without some extra help beyond their own deserts, have flocked to these secret societies, and are seeking to become the ruling spirits. How much truth there is in these rumors we cannot say. We have of course no personal knowledge of the matter.—It is easy to see, however, that this all may be true and that it is likely to be so. It is also easy to see how such men may seek to use such organizations for the purpose of wreaking their revenge upon a political opponent, or upon the party itself which has failed to perceive their peculiar fitness for the positions to which they have aspired, or are still hankering after.

We do not understand whether these members of a secret political organization intend openly to consider themselves members of the political organizations to which they have previously belonged, or not. For instance, a person is openly a Whig and professes to act with the Whig party, secretly he is bound to vote for the candidates designated by the order to which he belongs, who may be members of another party, or, may be persons in the same party other than those regularly nominated. Any person who can reconcile such procedure with fairness and honesty must have faint conceptions of what such qualities mean. Again, what a dangerous element such a secret society may be in the primary meetings of any party. By secret concerted action they may control the conventions of any political party, and nominate their own men, and reject all who will not subject themselves to any such restraints. It is plain to be seen that no party could long exist under the baleful effects of such secret influences.

There is another aspect in which the citizens of the North especially should view this question. The majority of the citizens of the free states undoubtedly desire to interpose an effectual check to the dangerous and really formidable encroachments of slavery. They wish, at least, if nothing more, to preserve at all hazards the balance of power between the slave and the free states, to prevent our complete subjection to the slaveholding aristocracy of the Southern states. How completely Know Nothingism will paralyze all their efforts they may learn from the fact, as stated, that this secret organization is spreading in the South and is welcomed by the slaveholders. In Virginia, where there are but few Catholics and foreigners, it has made greater progress than in any other state. The object of the slaveholders doubtless is to turn off the attention of the people from their own schemes of aggression and aggrandizement to other subjects. By seizing hold of this new political engine, they are enabled to control, to divide and to conquer. When will the people of the free states learn wisdom?

If the Know Nothing Society will come out to the light of day, and announce their candidates and principles, and contend for them manfully and openly, we may possibly find but little in its objects and principles to complain of. As it is, we cannot help warning our Whig friends to avoid all such entangling alliances. We feel assured that they will, sooner or later, have cause to regret entering any such secret political associations. As American citizens, and as *Protestants*, we should eschew as dangerous and as unworthy of our country, our institutions and our religion all secret political organizations, as *arrant* smacks more of the spirit of tyranny and Popery than of freedom and Protestantism.

Hon. David Ritchie.—We are informed that, upon the adjournment of Congress, business will call Mr. Ritchie to Philadelphia and to Huntingdon and Blair counties, so that it will probably be the 1st of September before he will be able to reach Pittsburgh.

That Private Letter.—The Bigler press is ominously silent about the private letter of the Governor now in possession of Rev. John Chamberr, pledging him *to* sign a Prohibitory Law, if passed by the legislature. It seems impossible to draw from them one word either of admission or denial; and we therefore take it for granted that the authenticity of the letter cannot be denied. The *Harrisburg Telegraph* says of it:

"We learn that Gov. Bigler's *private* letter on the temperance question, which has been of late the subject of much comment, was obtained by Dr. J. Patrick, a personal and political friend of the Governor's, with a view of exhibiting it *privately* to temperance men in the Division rooms of the Sons of Temperance, hoping, by this *trick*, to effect a schism in the temperance ranks.—This letter, or a copy of it, was subsequently placed in the hands of the Rev. John Chambers, another personal and—political friend of Gov. Bigler's, who is now using it among temperance men for a similar dishonorable purpose. Dr. Patrick and Mr. Chambers both *know* that Gov. Bigler is hostile to the Prohibition movement, and that his public letter to the Convention was declared to be "unsatisfactory." And yet, notwithstanding the former is the head of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in the State, and the latter a Minister of the Gospel, they are so completely wedded to party, as to be guilty of a *fraud*, in order to deceive temperance men whose allegiance Gov. Bigler was likely to lose on account of his "unsatisfactory" *public* letter to the Convention. Dr. Patrick sought the Grand Worthy Patriarchship of the Sons of Temperance, *for a purpose*, and that purpose is now so palpably evident that no member of the Order can fail to see it. It remains to be seen, however, whether this fraud and insidious *politician*, who has prostituted his high office to the basest uses, can succeed in imposing upon temperance men, and wielding the power entrusted to him for political partizan purposes. We very greatly mistake the temperance men of the Old Keystone, if they do not condemn, in thunder tones, the political tricksters who seek to bait the rumsellers with a *public* letter, and the friends of Prohibition with a *private* letter."

We renew our call upon the Rev. Mr. Chambers for a copy of the letter. It is no longer a private one, since he has been showing it around through the State; and the attempt to give it only such partial publicity as will not work injury to the Governor is a fraud of which a clergyman should be ashamed, especially such a clergyman as John Chambers. Governor Bigler stands on the record as, inferentially, opposed to a prohibitory law, and is, on that score, receiving the united support of the anti-prohibitionists. Mr. Chambers knows this, and makes no effort to undeceive them; but he quietly contrives to let Temperance men know that the anti-prohibitionists are mistaken and that Governor Bigler is all right on the Prohibition question. This is a criminal and unmanly policy. It is not the part of either a clergyman or an honest man to deceive his fellow-citizens or suffer them to be deceived; and either the Temperance men who are satisfied with the Governor's private letter or their opponents who are satisfied with his published letter *must* be deceived. They cannot both be right; and Mr. Chambers owes it to his standing as a minister and a man to put that letter which he holds, on the record, that all may judge intelligibly of the position in which it places the democratic candidate.

The current report about the absence of the editor (or editors ?) of the *Union* must be true, judging from the vapid nature of its present contents. The reckless assertion contained in its columns on Monday that the Whig party of 1851 declared in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that that law was re-endorsed "in the convention which nominated Pollock" we took occasion on the following day to brand as false, in the most unmistakable terms; and the luminous individual thus contradicted affects to think our flat denial was nothing but a quibble! Had not *he* better go to Bedford Springs too? It might improve his perceptive faculties.

It may be that our denial of the statement contained in the *Union* of Monday last was not emphatic enough. The following from that paper of yesterday affords us an opportunity to be more explicit:

"It is notorious that the Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania, which nominated Judge Pollock, also endorsed the Whig Baltimore platform—the Fugitive Slave Law being its most prominent feature."

The Whig State Convention which nominated Judge Pollock did no such thing. The resolutions of that Convention are on the record, and the *Union* is requested, if it can, to put its finger on any one of them which "endorsed the Whig Baltimore Platform." No such endorsement was given; and we trust not to be accused of quibbling when we characterise the assertion of the *Union* as unqualifiedly false.

The attempt of such presses as the *Union* to cajole the Free Soilers by such fabrications is all labor lost. The Free Soilers are too well posted up in facts to be misled or deceived by any organ of the Slave-catchers.

The Public Works.—We stated not long since, on the authority of a clerk in the Auditor General's Office at Harrisburg, that the receipts on the Public Works of this State, as accounted for at that office, were $74,000 short of the receipts of last year. The *Harrisburg Patriot* comes to the relief of the State officials with a counter statement from the Clerk to the Canal Commissioners, from which it appears that the tolls *collected* on the Public Works from Dec. 1, 1853, to July 1, 1854, are only $42,791 short of the same period last year. The discrepancy between the statement obtained at the Auditor General's office and that of the Clerk of the Canal Board is easily explained. The amount *collected* on the public works up to July 1st, was $237,131; the amount accounted for at the Auditor General's Office was only $900,055. What has become of the odd $37,000? With the Harrisburg *Telegraph* we may ask—Have certain rumored defalcations on the Columbia Railroad anything to do with this state of affairs? Or is the money required as a *missionary fund* in the approaching election?

Bigler on the Stump.—Gov. Bigler has not yet mounted the stump, publicly—the pressing nature of his official duties will not permit it.—But he has been engaged in stumping it a little, in private, and, as we learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, has been away off among the Free Soilers of the North, with deception in his heart and a lie upon his lips, telling them that he is with them in feeling and sentiment. This is akin to his course on the Temperance question. He writes a letter for the public which is unsatisfactory to Temperance men; but appeases them by a *private* letter which he entrusts to the Grand Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance and a "political preacher." So on the Nebraska question he suffers his organs to take the pro-slavery side, while privately he sneaks up among the democratic free soilers and tells them he is opposed to the Nebraska bill and the extension of slavery! How he finds time to absent himself from his laborious official duties while playing this game of deception and fraud remains to be explained; but it is probable that his duties are only pressing when he is called upon to make a public declaration of his opinions. He *has* no opinions—for the public eye; and he is consequently compelled to sneak from pillar to post, and profess all sorts of views to commend himself to the support of the piebald collection of factions which constitute the democratic party.

The Westminster Review, for July, has been received by Miner & Co. and Gildenfenney & Co., of this city. It is a number of remarkable interest. Its chief papers are: Cardinal Wolsey—The Russo-European Embroilment—Wycliffe and his Times—and the Facts and Principles of Christianity. The latter article is placed under a new department, entitled "Independent Section," under which head articles will hereafter appear from writers of high mental power and culture, containing sentiments somewhat at variance with the particular ideas and views of the editors. This number commences a new volume. Leonard, Scott & Co., American Publishers, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Fine Country Residence.—As Pittsburgh becomes more and more given up to manufactures and business, and less desirable as a place of private residence, eligible situations for country residence are more sought after. A rare opportunity offers of securing a most desirable country seat, from the sale of the late residence of Abraham Horback, Esq., deceased, which will be found advertised in our columns. Those who can afford to secure this fine property will do well to examine it soon, as the sale takes place next Saturday.

☞ Louisville papers of Thursday morning were laid on our table on Friday at noon, by Adams & Co.'s Express. A week used to separate us, but railroads have made us near neighbors.

☞ The *Philadelphia Sun* copies an extract from the *Union*, of this city, relative to Mayor Conrad, every word of which is pronounced to be unfounded. The *Sun* says of the *Union*:—"In genteel circles its flights of fancy would be called falsehoods."

Commercial Progress is New York.

Nowhere do we find such conclusive evidence of the progressive character of the present century, as in the vast advances which have been lately made by the commercial world. The triumphs of steam navigation, incredible as they are, have hardly kept pace with the demands of our mercantile community, who have found no schemes too vast to attempt, no obstacles so great as to stay their progress. Recent circumstances, moreover, have combined to extend their sphere of action and encourage them to still greater exertion. The treaty with Japan opens a new world to their untiring energies, and the Eastern war, by obstructing the attention of European nations generally from the arts and employments of peace, is likely to throw a largely increased business into their hands. Thus the steps already taken, great as they are, may be regarded simply as the heralds of still more important advances, alike honorable to the mercantile profession and the American world.

The chief means by which our merchants have been able to bring about these great results has been the employment of a more liberal policy than that pursued by former generations. Discovering that the secret of success lay in extensiveness of operations, they have of late enlarged their sphere of action, and appealed as well to the ardor of interest as possible. They have competed with foreign dealers, and endeavored to meet the demands of every market. They have opened new avenues of trade, multiplied customers from every quarter, and, as the latter have increased, by a proportionate reduction in their prices, have offered every possible inducement to domestic dealers.

Particularly is this true of our great commercial metropolis, New York, the centre of business activity, whence it radiates throughout the length and breadth of our land. There this far-reaching policy has been extensively pursued, and has resulted in communicating an impetus to business in general, and in enriching those who have had the shrewdness to originate it, and the faith and perseverance to carry it out. Hence those magnificent warehouses which rear their heads in every business street of the Empire City. An allusion to one or two of these and to the manner in which the extensive New York houses conduct their operations, may not here be out of place.

Among dry goods merchants, Stewart has long held a prominent place, by reason of the variety of his assortment and the richness and excellence of his imported goods. A few years since, the wealthy owner of the old Washington Hotel, a splendid marble building, justly regarded as one of the ornaments of the city. Within the last year, however, D. Devlin & Company, "who hold the same position in the clothing trade that Stewart does among dry goods dealers, have erected on the corner of Washington and Broadway, opposite the Park, a magnificent establishment, two stories higher than Stewart's, and which in other respects excels it into the bargain. The stranger as he gazes on its solid and dazzling walls of White marble, can hardly realize that it is merely the business house of a private firm. No clothing establishment in America, probably in the world, is so well fitted up in its splendor. The exterior is chaste and massive in the extreme, its ornaments a thoroughly chiefly to the Corinthian order of architecture.—The interior is finished in corr-sponding style, and is well filled with every variety of goods that the tasteful and ingenious mind can devise. From the upper floors, which are appropriated to the retail department, we ascend to the third, fourth and fifth stories, where the wholesale customer has fitted an assortment, from which he must be a fastidious man indeed if he cannot find a well suited. Garments of every conceivable fabric, pattern, and size, are to be seen by the tens of thousands from its well filled drawers and shelves. Two thousand of the best work-people in and about New York are kept in constant employment by this firm,—a fact from which some conception may be formed of the extent of their operations.

We would advert in this connection to a subject which is of the utmost importance to such of our business men as make yearly or perhaps more frequent visits to the city for the purpose of replenishing their stock. Some of them are in the habit of avoiding heavy dealers like those first referred to, under the impression that such splendid edifices must necessarily increase the profits of goods and unfair advances in the price charged. Let us examine into the justice of this suspicion. Devlin & Co., and those who do business on a similar scale adapt their goods to every market in the world. They do so, not for the East, or the West, or the South, alone, but for them all, respectively, as the case may country at large. Of course their circle of customers is enlarged and their sales are increased in proportion. Now it appears on the latter account (a $2,000,000 annually (as we are informed these of Devlin & Co.) do) they can afford to sell per cent. which is hardly half the advance charged by the smaller houses, will yield them a great profit of $200,000,—a splendid income, even when reduced by the various (enlarged) expenses of the business necessarily arising from it. Here, then, is an unanswerable argument; and all who consult their own interest in the matter of purchases, will at least, before extending further patronage of the cautious and limited dealers, who have unwisely resisted the progressive spirit of the age, test the correctness of these statements by a careful examination

PARIS, Monday, July 17, 1854.

In Europe, diplomacy is a trade as full of conditions, and sliding scales, and ultimatums as a lawyer's plea in a doubtful case. The French Government, not quite so fertile in ultimatums as the celebrated Dutch diplomat, in whose baggage was found, after his arrest, three hundred and eighty *derniers conditions* on a certain case of Cotton with the United States, run through a sufficient number to do honor to the profession, and has at length decided that the Consul's flag *must be* saluted when it is again hoisted. From this point they will not yield. Baron de L'Huys sticks on the salute, and I believe the point has been conceded; so that the affair in all probability will be settled on this basis.

The arrival of Madame Dillon in Paris a week ago was announced in the journals with a flourish which the coming of the first-class Princes could not have produced. So, if Monsieur Dillon be a true Frenchman, the pop-gun salute when he again hoists his tri-color, and the notoriety which he will have gained, will well heal up his wounded dignity, and leave something over to the credit of Uncle Sam.

It is said that Mr. Soule, believing the O'Donnell party in Spain more opposed to the cession of Cuba or to a reasonable settlement of the Black Warrior difficulty than the Queen, has been pressing upon the latter all the influence which he could bring to bear to effect an immediate cession of the island for a money consideration The question of abdication has been under serious consideration, not only before but since the breaking out of the O'Donnell revolution; and it is said that Mr. Soule had strong hopes at one time that the Queen, in anticipation of this event, would accept from the large sum which the United States Government has at her disposal for him to offer, so as to place a sufficient sum in her private purse to meet future emergencies.—Hopes are still entertained that the Government, on account of the disturbed state of the country, and the depressed state of its finances, will change its views on the subject, and accept the terms offered.—*Correspondence N. Y. Tri.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name for the cure of Liver and Bilious Complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of such diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, for the relief of which, and in many instances the cure, was given. Hence arose the many spurious compositions of large buildings and numerous stores and docks, which will ever be the monuments of their folly. With despatch, any description of Locomotives, on liberal credit.

mh10 RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

L. G. GRAFF, (SUCCESSOR TO J. S. Dil worth & Co.) 180 Second street, Pittsburgh, Agent for the *Hazard Powder Company*, Manufacturers of Rifle, Sporting and Blasting Powder, in any quantity, constantly on hand. Also, Safety Fuse. jy7

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator, lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the Hat to the peculiar shape of the Head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as an old one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. jy20-1f W. DOUGLAS.

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Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

Mr. S. M. Kier—Dear Sir:—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health in that time as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before my dyspepsia was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers every where. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oct26

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Prepared expressly for their sales for Medicinal use. J. C. B. & Co. having employed an agent at the Fisheries to superintend the manufacture of their Oil, assures the public that it is prepared with the greatest care from none but fresh and healthy livers.

All Oil sold with their signature will be found to be of unusual fine quality, and can be retained in the most delicate stomach.

It is extensively employed both in private and Hospital practice, and will deserves the attention of invalids, as a remedy more valuable than any yet discovered, for consumption or pulmonary affections.

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Great Cure of Rheumatism.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in his back, limbs, and joints; his system had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat in a sore condition. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in an editorial notice as above, they have recommended it to the wonderful good effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with diseases of the blood are no aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerful ly recommend it. See their certificate and notice in full around the bottle.

jy18-1md&wT

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