PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1854.

Whig and Anti-Nebraska 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.

County Ticket,

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

ASSEMBLY,
WM. F. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh,
JOHN PATTERSON, "
R. B. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MUSE, Versailles,
JACOB GOTT, Finley.

SHERIFF,
JOHN HAGILL, West Dest.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Ros.

PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES B. GLENN, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES S. FLAMBURN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins,
JOHN MAHON, 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.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time up to which the subscription is paid, has past, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The cash prices will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sept4dw

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper

The Fast.—The day voluntarily set apart by the people of this city and vicinity, for humiliation and prayer, was most strictly kept. Seldom has the Sabbath been more quietly and solemnly kept than was the Fast day. All places of business were closed, and a universal stillness and solemnity reigned. The churches were resorted to by crowds of humble and contrite worshippers, who, feeling the impotence of human power, found refuge for their fears and anxieties in a living faith in the Providential care and the tender mercy of the Omnipotent. The adjoining villages, and many country places participated in this solemnity. In Sewickly, where we reside, the day was most religiously kept by the whole population, and the churches were unusually crowded. In New Castle, Lawrence county, the day was also observed by the general consent of the people, and the churches were opened for public worship.

The Twentieth District.—We are glad to learn that there is a fair prospect of electing Hon. Jonathan Knight, the anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress in the district composed of Washington, Fayette and Greene counties. We derive assurances to that effect from leading democrats in the district, who are using all their influence in his behalf.

The *Washington Review*, the special organ of Mr. Montgomery, the Nebraska candidate for Congress, deprecates the election of Mr. Knight because he is such a common man. The district, it says, has been represented heretofore by men who were all well enough, socially, but were intellectually weak; and it wants a statesman of giant mind elected, for the credit of the district. William Montgomery, to wit:

If this disparagement be intended to apply to Mr. Dawson, the present member, to the lamented and sainted McKennan who so long and so faithfully represented Washington in Congress, to Joseph Lawrence, who did the same, to Andrew Stewart or A. J. Ogle, who represented Fayette and Greene, a part of the present district, or to Messrs Allison and Dickey of Beaver and Reed and Ewing of Washington, who represented the late district, it is alike unwarranted and unfortunate. In no respect is Mr. Montgomery the equal, much less the superior of these men, unless the babbling powers of a demagogue be held as an exception. They were all men who possessed the instincts and demeanor of gentlemen, which is not, we believe, generally claimed for their would-be successor. In point of talent for public speaking Mr. McKennan, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Stewart; Mr. Ogle and Mr. Allison were all better calculated to make a successful impression than Mr. Montgomery; and in point of maturity and soundness of judgment all we have named were immeasurably his superiors. They all represented the district with honor to themselves and credit to their constituents, and that is more than lies in the power of the ambitious and unprincipled individual who aims to follow them, and who seeks to succeed by heaping discredit upon them.

Jonathan Knight, the candidate of the Anti-Nebraska men, is a man of mature years, and great moderation, and we are fully persuaded will preserve his equanimity on the floor of Congress, without conceding a principle. He is one who can live at Washington without sacrificing his influence by sickening toadyism on the one hand, or violence on the other. He is one of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, possesses a remarkable degree of firmness, is intelligent and well versed in political affairs, and always acts under the dictates of principle and conscience. He possesses all the peculiar adhesiveness to principle and devotion to the right which characterised the Quakers in the time when the prison and the faggot alternately tried their souls; and on the great question of the age he will be as inflexible as those iron men. He may not be able to babble with as much dexterity as his opponent; but the next Congress will want men of nerve and men of action much more than it will need empty-headed spouters. Jonathan Knight has been entrusted, in his time, with great enterprises, and his judgment has been appealed to and relied upon by the best men of the nation. The voters of the twentieth district may therefore safely confide their interests to his care, and rest assured that when he returns to give an account of his stewardship, he will come with clean hands and with no dishonor upon his head.

The *Washington Examiner* says that the Whigs have carried Vermont *by reduced majorities*. We don't well see how that can be, when they were in a decided minority last year, and this year, by the aid of the Free Soilers, have over 12,000 majority. It also claims that the Governor elected in Maine is a *Democrat*. We believe he *was* once a member of the democratic party, and is still a real democrat; but he didn't happen, in this instance, to be the democratic candidate.—He has the advantage of running some 30,000 votes ahead of the unfortunate individual who claimed that questionable honor.

Whose Fault Is It?—Complaints are made at Zanesville that goods shipped on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, for that region, are delayed a long time on the way. The fault is attributed to carelessness or neglect at the Mansfield station. Goods are shipped with so much care and promptness at Pittsburgh that it is a pity any unnecessary delays should occur on the route. We feel assured that if any neglects are substantiated to the satisfaction of the Chief Superintendent, he will correct the error immediately.

The *Post* consoles itself with the reflection that Morrill lacks a few votes, a thousand or so, of having a majority over all his competitors in Maine. The democratic candidate, however, lacks some thirty thousand. Why didn't the *Post* tell its readers that?

Gov. Wood, of Ohio, has returned to his home in Cleveland, after an absence of nearly two years as Consul at Valparaiso. It was believed at the time he accepted the appointment, that the fees of the office amounted to rising $20,000 a year. This was a great exaggeration in the fees, for the fees for the year 1853 amounted to only $6,295.

The Indiana State Stock Bank—Singular Combination.—The St. Louis Democrat charges that the Indiana Banks and Railroads have entered into a combination to prevent the return of the circulation of the Banks for redemption.—When the charge was first made, the *Louisville Journal* denied it, but subsequent information induces the editor to credit it. The St. Louis paper says:

> In other words, *the banks and the railroads in Indiana have united in an arrangement, whereby the Express companies will be denied their present privileges on the roads if any of their agents shall transport Indiana currency in order to have the same cashed.* This too is not limited to the mere conveyance over railroads in the state; *but even if the Express companies should send such packages of money by one of their own private conveyances to Terre Haute, or other points of redemption, then upon the fact becoming known they will be denied the use of the Indiana railroads altogether, unless they travel as private persons.* Such is the iniquitous combination to which we allude, and the public may rely implicity upon the truth of the statement. Application was made so late on Saturday last to one of the Express offices in St. Louis for the conveyance of money to Terre Haute, and they declined to do so, stating as a reason that, if they did, their agents would be excluded from the lines of the Indiana railroads. This will be confirmed also by every broker in St. Louis, none of whom can get packages of notes forwarded. We are likewise advised that the same state of facts exists in Cincinnati, so that the brokers there cannot send the Indiana shinplasters home for redemption unless they employ a special agent of their own.

Gen. Cass, in a speech before the late State Convention of Michigan, thanked God that he lived in a free State! He ought to have thanked God, also, that the men of 1787 had more conscience and less political phiancy than he has. They could not be misled by such futile pleas as are used to justify the Nebraska bill, but prohibited Slavery in Michigan by an act of Federal power which he refuses to imitate or sanction, and so secured for him the freedom which he affects to be so thankful for.

Lemuel Todd, Esq., of Carlisle, announces himself as an independent, Anti-Nebraska, American candidate for Congress, in opposition to J. Ellis Bonham, in the York District. Mr. Todd is a democrat, but says:

> Should I be elected, I promise to the best of my ability, a faithful and fearless discharge of duty in advocating and sustaining the interests, the honor and integrity of our Common Country against the encroachments of both foreign and domestic enemies. On principle, I am utterly opposed to that policy which would sacrifice home interests to foreign influence,—that would dam up our national escutcheon by permitting and aiding in the extension of slavery over territories now free, and that would overthrow those principles of freedom which the fathers of the Republic so ably promulgated and enforced, and which rest at the basis of true liberty.

The Whig Conferees of the District declined to nominate, but recommended Mr. Todd to the support of the Whigs of the district. We learn that he will beat Bonham handsomely.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

The Know-Nothings—Alarm of the Democracy—Democratic Meeting, A Failure—The Coal Trade.

Washington, Sept. 21, 1854.

The administration and its organs are doing all in their power to make the Know-Nothing excitement general. Day after day the central mouth-piece of the party teems with objurgations against the organization, only less bitter and malignant than it habitually pours out against the abolitionists. The object of all this zeal and fury is obvious enough. The leaders of the democracy care no more for the foreigners than for so many flies, but they have an inextinguishable attachment to their votes. This side issue is convenient as serving to divert public attention from the Nebraska question.—Local excitements of great temporary interest will to some extent answer this purpose. But this electioneering trick will hardly succeed at the ensuing fall elections. It is true that it will probably attract nearly the whole foreign vote to the Anti-American side, but will not materially aid the sinking cause of the spurious Democracy, nor injure the Whigs. We have always had the mass of the foreign vote against us. In 1844 at least 400,000 Irish, German, Swedes, &c., were marshalling in solid phalanx against Mr. Clay, and defeated that greatest of then living American statesmen, although he had the largest majority of American votes ever cast for any man in a contested election.

But an important change has occurred. The developments of recent years have broken this solid front. There is a division of this foreign vote. The thoughtful, conscientious, industrious, liberty-loving Germans have scrutinised the pretensions of that "Democracy" to which they naturally attached themselves on their first arrival, and have found them false and impudent. They are throwing off the yoke which they assumed in deference to a name. The cause of freedom, that is, liberty regulated by law, the only *democracy* recognized by our institutions, is receiving effectual support from this great and increasing class of adopted citizens.

The Irish, who probably cast a hundred thousand votes in the whole union, are the firm and natural allies of that democracy whose stock in trade consists in hypocritical profession of love of liberty and a real practical devotion to slavery, whether of the white man or the black. For; it is worth while to observe, parenthetically, that at this moment our "Democracy" are not only the fierce defenders and advocates of American slavery, but of Russian despotism; and are anxiously looking and hoping for the triumph of Russian arms and the extension by conquest of the Russian tyranny over the whole of Europe. The Irish, then, we shall always have against us, and it is not desirable that they should ever be for us, since their support could only be conciliated by a policy which would forfeit the co-operation of the most intelligent and worthy emigrants from other countries.

In pursuance of their plan of agitation against Know Nothingism, the office-holders called a meeting to denounce the principles and objects of the new party, to be held at this place last night. The postmaster presided, a string of the most eloquent and patriotic resolutions was adopted, the chief among which was one peculiarly democratic and characteristic of the parties engaged in the demonstration. This resolution called for an instant dismissal of all Know Nothings from office, in order, of course, to make way for the hungry persons at the meeting who were not "Know Nothings." The resolution part of the business went off pretty quietly, I cannot find that any body heard them read, and it is said that they were adopted unanimously; but when the office-seekers and office-holders began to speak, the scene changed, and the most uproarious laughter estopped all oratory. The audience supposed they had been invited to a farce, and made the most of the occasion. They took their fill of fun. When Tom Florence, of Philadelphia, the Hon. Tom, was greeted with nine hearty guffaws, the laughter could not be checked, the people came to laugh and they would laugh. The laughter broke up the meeting. The office-holders laughed at the chagrin of the office seekers, and the audience laughed at the ridiculous figure cut by both.

The sudden coolness of the weather has revived the coal question, and the discussion is becoming warm and interesting. It is estimated that the deficiency in the supply from our own mines this year will be at least two millions of tons. The price has accordingly gone up at least 30 per cent higher than ever before known. Cargoes have begun to arrive from the Pictou region, under the Reciprocity treaty, but the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to admit them without the payment of the 30 per cent duty. The removal of duty cannot take place until the final confirmation of the treaty by the concurrent action of all the provincial legislatures. There will therefore be no extensive receipts from that source of supply this year.

Junius.

Fitting out Vessels for the Slave Trade.—On Wednesday the United States District Attorney at New York caused James Smith, captain of the brig Julia Moulton, to be arrested on a charge of having conveyed 660 slaves from Africa to Cuba in that vessel, on her last voyage. He was committed for examination. Wm. C. Valentine, a merchant of New York, was also arrested, charged with being concerned in fitting out the vessel for that voyage. He was required to find bail in $20,000, in default of which he was committed to prison. The Journal of Commerce says that, if the information it has received be correct, the fitting out of vessels for the slave trade has since January last been a regular business in that city.

New-York.—The Whig State Convention of New York adopted the following resolutions, with great unanimity. They meet the current issues of the day manfully:

> *Resolved*, That the passage by the framers of the Constitution and the fathers of the republic of the ordinance of 1787, clearly established as a cardinal principle with them that slavery should be forever prohibited in the territories of the United States.
>
> That we cheerfully approve of the firm and manly stand of the Whig Senators of the State of New York, in defence of the rights of the Free States, and maintenance of the principles on which we resisted, with tried fidelity, the breach of public faith involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.
>
> That by the act procuring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise we hold that we are forever discharged from all obligations to support any compromises with slavery, except such as are contained in the constitution of the United States; and most especially that we are forever released from all obligations to admit into our Union any State which sanctions or permits slavery.
>
> That the recent action of Congress, stimulated and approved by the President, whereby the compact commonly known as the Missouri Compromise is repudiated, and the vast territory known as Nebraska and Kansas opened to slavery, has already received the unqualified condemnation of the Whigs of New York, and we point with satisfaction and pride to the fact that not a single Whig member of either House of Congress from this or any other free State yielded any sort of support, countenance, or favor to that most unjust and unrighteous proceeding.
>
> *Resolved*, That a measure so pervading and momentous in its scope and influence, so vitally affecting the reputation and destiny of our whole country as the establishment or introduction of human slavery throughout a portion of the national domain larger than the old Thirteen States, can with propriety be referred to no tribunal less exacting and demanding than that composed of the whole American people; and we protest against its diversion under the false and deceptive cry of "popular sovereignty," from this august tribunal to one composed of the few hundreds or thousands of squatters who may be temporarily in said territory, as a palpable dereliction from duty, under a pretext too flimsy to mislead any but those anxious to be deluded and eager to be led astray.
>
> *Resolved*, That against the principles involved in the Nebraska bill, their application either to territory now belonging to the Union or hereafter to be acquired, the Whigs of New York will struggle with equal resolution and confidence, resolute that they "shall" not, and confident that they "cannot" receive the sanction of the American people; and in this struggle we invite the co-operation on terms of equality and fraternity of all sincere and earnest champions of Free Labor and Free Soil.
>
> *Resolved*, That in the recent veto of the River and Harbor bill we perceive a legitimate consequence of that political dogma which regards war and conquest as the principal business of the government, and esteems all devotion of the public resources and energies to extend the domain of industry and cherish the arts of peace as a violation of public duty; and we trust this malign veto will open our eyes to the truth that the people will not consent to forever attend this from all obligations to admit into our Union any State which sanctions or permits slavery.
>
> That the indications of a purpose on the part of the champions of Slavery, made manifest through their recognised representatives and countenanced as the organs of the Federal Administration to restore the African slave trade, are sufficient to excite apprehension and alarm in the mind of every patriot and every friend of humanity, and that the Whigs of New York take this timely opportunity to declare they will resist at every hazard, and to the last extremity, every effort to drag down this free Republic by such a step from the proud position which it holds among the civilized and Christian nations of the earth, as the first to prohibit that inhuman traffic and brand it as piracy.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Executive Department of the Federal Government ought no longer to be vested in the hands of the men who wield its patronage and its influence for the aggrandizement of Slavery and its political power, and that the Whigs of New York will labor to effect the overthrow of the Administration which has proved so recreant to duty and so regardless of the rights and interests of the Union, and to elect a President with whom fidelity to Freedom will not be a perpetual disqualification for the public service.

Further Outrages.—A Woman and Three Men Wounded.—We regret to state that the outrages which have disgraced our city for the last week, and which we had hoped were forever at an end, were renewed last night, under circumstances of still greater atrocity, if possible, than have ever heretofore characterized them. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Mr. Cooper, a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was sitting on the balcony of his house in Sarette street, between Tchoupitoulas and St. Thomas streets, in company with his wife, and Mr. Adams and his wife, a party of men came along, and without a word being spoken, one of them fired a pistol into the balcony, the ball striking Mrs. Adams in the arm, the blood flowing which spirted over Mr. Cooper, who was sitting next her. This gentleman immediately gave the alarm and cried "Watch!" as loud as he could. The watchman from the corner above ran down towards him, and the assassins started up meeting the watchman and passing him. Before the thing could be explained, the murderous scoundrels had escaped out of sight.

Mr. Cooper immediately proceeded to the First District police office and reported the occurrence, but says he could obtain neither satisfaction nor assistance there.

But the outrages of the night did not stop here. Sergeant Thomas, of the First District police, reports that at 10 o'clock he found a man named Michael Hyde, at the corner of Magazine and Girod streets, with a a terrible gash in the abdomen, inflicted by some parties unknown.

About the same time one named Downey was found on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets, badly cut in the head and stabbed in the right side of the abdomen. These men were doubtless assaulted by the same party.—Both were sent to the Charity Hospital.

We also heard of a Frenchman having been stabbed on Gravier street, but of this we have no authentic information. Our informant told us that the wounded man had been carried off by his friends, and that no one appeared to know the assassin.

About 10 o'clock, Sergeant Kearney, of the First District police, having occasion to visit the upper station on Robin street, mounted a horse, and as he passed the Annunciation Market he was fired upon by a party of men concealed in the upper end of the market. Fortunately neither himself nor his horse was hit, and the latter frightened by the report, rapidly bore him away.

We have no comment on the above mentioned transactions. The utter powerlessness of the police has been shown and the only remedy lies with the citizens of New Orleans! Will they act, and at once?—*N. O. Picayune, 16th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tape Worm cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

New York, August 2, 1852.

☞ A certain lady in this city testifies that after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or R. L. Thrall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe sts.

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

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than has heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different sorts of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have their concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured; the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their activity, the sufferers from head-ache are tormented no more the weak become vigorous, the tint of jaundice leaves the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefragable proof, are presented to the attention of invalids, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets; and Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley. Also, by J. P. Fleming, Allegheny City. jel2-1y

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund,
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By
For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co.

FLOUR—90 bbls. S. F. in store and for sale by S. HARBAUGH & CO.

Please publish the following extract from a Circular of the *Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford City*:—

> GEO. L. ARNOLD, Agt., No. 84, 4th st.
>
> The condition of this office, notwithstanding the conflagrations of the past two months, is sound, the capital is whole, with a respectable surplus; the Company do not owe a dollar, to any Bank or other Institution: with a large balance in cash at our credit in Bank, and every loss now outstanding will be promptly paid at maturity or before; our investments in bonds, stocks and mortgages exceed *Four Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars*, besides large balances due and in the course of transmission from agents.

More Proof in favor of Myer's Frost Wort or Rock Rose.

To the Rock Rose Company:—

Messrs.—A Medicine under the name of *Myers' Extract of Rock Rose*, has recently found its way into this county, and from the newspaper account (or recommendation) I was induced to make a trial of its healing properties in the case of my wife, who had for years been laboring under a disease known by the name of Scrofula. He prominent symptoms were open ulcers in the throat, enlarged parotid glands, diseased condition of the mucus membranes of the head, and to that extent many times she could not breathe except when the mouth was open, there being no passage through the nostrils, and most especially that we are forever released from all obligations to admit into our Union any State which sanctions or permits slavery.

That the recent action of Congress, stimulated and approved by the President, whereby the compact commonly known as the Missouri Compromise is repudiated, and the vast territory known as Nebraska and Kansas opened to slavery, has already received the unqualified condemnation of the Whigs of New York, and we point with satisfaction and pride to the fact that not a single Whig member of either House of Congress from this or any other free State yielded any sort of support, countenance, or favor to that most unjust and unrighteous proceeding.

Resolved, That a measure so pervading and momentous in its scope and influence, so vitally affecting the reputation and destiny of our whole country as the establishment or introduction of human slavery throughout a portion of the national domain larger than the old Thirteen States, can with propriety be referred to no tribunal less exacting and demanding than that composed of the whole American people; and we protest against its diversion under the false and deceptive cry of "popular sovereignty," from this august tribunal to one composed of the few hundreds or thousands of squatters who may be temporarily in said territory, as a palpable dereliction from duty, under a pretext too flimsy to mislead any but those anxious to be deluded and eager to be led astray.

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Resolved, That in the recent veto of the River and Harbor bill we perceive a legitimate consequence of that political dogma which regards war and conquest as the principal business of the government, and esteems all devotion of the public resources and energies to extend the domain of industry and cherish the arts of peace as a violation of public duty; and we trust this malign veto will open our eyes to the truth that the people will not consent to forever attend this