PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1854.

This 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—21st DISTRICT,
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh;
CONGRESS—22d DISTRICT,
SAMUEL FENTLEMAN, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY,
WM. R. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh,
ROBERT POLLOCK,
B. DARRAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN M'KEE, Versailles,
JACOB GUY, Finley.

RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Dear.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. GLENN, Upper St. Clair

JAMES E. FLANIGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins,
JOHN M'KEE, 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 is up to which the subscription is paid, 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 only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sep25dtw

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper

THE CHOLERA.—All alarm has disappeared, and business has resumed its active sway. The spidemic has ceased to be such to any severe extent; and although the deaths reported yesterday were still numerous, their origin is traceable to preceding days. A tone of cheerfulness is generally overspreading society, and all outward traces of the pestilence will soon disappear.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.—Next Tuesday week the October election for this State takes place. The canvass in this county so far has been contested with more than ordinary propriety and quietness, and has been confined almost exclusively to the office of Governor. Various elements, new and unappreciable to any definite extent, have entered into the canvass, and have rendered it more than usually difficult to arrive at any definite calculation as to the result. With respect to the State Ticket we have already given our opinion. We believe Judge POLLOCK will be elected by a large majority, unless the Whigs are universally negligent in attending the polls. We need not add any thing to our oft repeated exhibition of the great importance of securing his election. If our reasons for this have not already convinced our readers, we despair of success. Of Judge SMYSER's election we think there is good reason to hope. A resolute effort will render the hope certainty. We have less expectation of the success of Mr. DARSIE. Although eminently fitted for the office and deserving well of the Whig party and the people of Pennsylvania, his foreign parentage will probably defeat his election, as it is extensively rumored and is undoubtedly true that Mr. Mott, the Democratic candidate, will receive the Know-Nothing vote. We consider it the duty of every Whig to vote for Mr. Darsie. We shall give him our vote with pleasure; and with a consciousness of having discharged a duty both to the State, and to principle. We earnestly call upon all our Whig readers to do the same.

As regards the Congressional and County ticket, little need be said. If the Whigs turn out and do their duty the whole ticket will be elected by a large majority. It is rumored, however, that the mysterious political order of "Know Nothings" will defeat a portion of the ticket. Of this we know nothing personally.—We have no means of knowing what reliance, if any, these rumors deserve. We know one thing, that there is a large Whig majority in this county, and that the ticket, having been regularly nominated in accordance with ancient usages, ought to receive the support of the party and consequently be elected. For ourselves we believe it will be, notwithstanding all the mysterious imaginings which are abroad. For one we shall vote for it throughout, and we trust there is still power and energy enough in the old Whig party of Allegheny, united with our Free Soil friends who have adopted the same ticket, to secure its triumphant success.

We do not deem it necessary to multiply words on the subject. Our readers have doubtless before this made up their minds. The discharge of the elective franchise is both a duty and a privilege which no good citizen will lightly neglect or treat in a spirit of indifference. We have the utmost reliance on the good sense of the voters when left unbiassed and shall await the result in cheerful anticipation of the success of correct principles.

LABOR IN VAIN.—The locofoco managers of the State campaign are about issuing a hundred thousand copies of a pamphlet containing the driveling articles originally published in that embodiment of mendacity, the *Pennsylvanian*, about the Know Nothings, to which sundry attacks on Judge Pollock are added. It is intended to flood the State with these, quietly, so as not to attract the attention of Judge Pollock's friends, and the wiseacres who claim the paternity of the movement doubtless felicitate themselves that the handsome pamphlets will not only be read but believed.

The labor and expense of this gigantic effort will be in vain. The people are in no mood to read such trash, much less to believe it. They will attach no credit to an anonymous collection of vulgar political articles, put forth without date and without responsible endorsement, and circulated with midnight secresy, in imitation of that which it affects to condemn. This mode of electioneering has never yet succeeded, and is not likely to now. The people are not the fools the locofoco leaders take them to be; and if the State administration have any attack to make on Judge Pollock of which an honest man need not be ashamed, the people have sense enough to see that they would not resort to the cowardly trick, betraying evidence of conscious guilt, of abusing and defaming him under cover of a pamphlet without name, date or authority.

The friends of Gov. Bigler are welcome to all they can take by this paltry manoeuver. The people have determined to oust the Governor, and pamphlets piled as high as the Alleghenies will not restrain them or change their purpose.

As to all this abuse of the Know Nothings, with which the locofocos are fighting their way, we must say it comes with an ill grace from them. They know that their candidate for Canal Commissioner is also the candidate of the Know Nothings, and they expect to elect him with their vote; and they also expect to elect their candidate for the Supreme Bench through the indirect aid of the same Know Nothing vote.—While thus deriving from this body the power to elect two of their State Ticket; does it not look like the blackest ingratitude to turn upon their benefactors with the venom of a serpent?

LANCASTER.—An "Independent" mass meeting in Lancaster has nominated the following ticket:

Congress—Anthony E. Roberts.
Senate—Jacob M. Greider.
Assembly—Wm. Hamilton, H. M. North, John Rawlins, A. M. Frantz, Jacob L. Gross.

Mr. Roberts is understood to be the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, also.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday evening announces that J. Ellis Bonham, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will not vote for Henry S. Mott for Canal Commissioner on account of his connection with the Know Nothings.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—As our weekly paper of to-day is possibly the last which will reach our readers in the Westmoreland Congressional district before the election, we must impress upon them the importance of polling a full vote for the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress, JOHN COVODE. Although the district is nominally a locofoco one, we have every assurance that Mr. Covode can be elected, and he will be if his friends make a determined effort in his behalf. There are hundreds of democrats in the district who cannot vote for Mr. Drum, and they will cast their suffrages on the side of freedom. Mr. Drum voted against the Nebraska bill on its final passage, when he could afford to make that demonstration to gull his constituents; but his speeches and his whole political course show that he is a pro-slavery man and totally untrustworthy. He is not the man to meet the responsibilities which the North lays upon its representatives, and therefore he ought to be left at home. His vote in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law is enough to damn him politically, and consign him to the limbo of political heretics.

Mr. Covode is a man eminently deserving the cordial support of the Whigs, Anti-Slavery and Anti-Nebraska men of the district. His sound and mature judgment, amiability and kindness of heart, and firmness of character qualify him for an honest and faithful representative. *He* will not forsake the cause of Freedom or the interests of the North; and he confidences in his person those qualifications which make a man useful and practical in all the affairs of life. It is just such men that are wanted in the next Congress.

The district gave Pierce a majority of 1643 over Scott and Hale. This looks a little hard to overcome, but those who are familiar with its present politics assure us that it can be mastered easily. Drum is very unpopular in Armstrong, and cannot poll anything like his party vote in Westmoreland, and we are satisfied that Indiana and Armstrong can give Covode sufficient majority to override all that Drum will get in Westmoreland. All that is wanting is for Covode's friends to rally to the polls with their united strength; and this we urge them, by every consideration, to do.

THE WHIGS OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—The signs of the times, of every day's occurrence, tend to confirm the opinion we expressed months ago that we shall never have another National Convention of the Whig party. By *National* Convention we mean one which will embrace Southern and Northern Whigs in one body and agreeing to one platform of principles. There will be a National Whig party, sustaining national principles and an equality of rights, but the Whigs of the South are so intensely sectionalized by slavery influences that they never will consent to enter such a Convention, unless a great reform takes place.

The broad, patriotic and eminently *national* platform of principles laid down by the Whig Conventions of Massachusetts and New-York, will be the basis of the platform of the National Whig party at the next Presidential election.—These principles include a determined opposition to any further extension of slavery in any and every quarter. No more slave territory, no more slave States, will be the motto. No disposition has been manifested to intefere with slavery in the States, where it exists as a local or municipal institution, but a firm resistance will be made to the Southern effort to *nationalize* it. It must keep itself at home. It must not intrude its ugly presence into national affairs. It must bear its own burden and odium. The national government must be freed from its responsibility as much as with polygamy in Utah.—Both claim the merit of being *patriarchal* institutions, and both are alike disgraceful to christianity and the age in which we live. The nationalgovernment must hereafter be conducted for the preservation and promotion of the welfare and liberties of its citizens, irrespective of slavery in any of its aspects. Slavery as a local measure, opposed in its genius to the spirit of our free institutions, and obnoxious to the feelings and interests of a vast majority of the people, has no right to be regarded in national affairs, except to curb its insolence and repel its innovations. It does not belong to us nationally, it has no right to be considered, it is a foul blot over which the nation has no control, and therefore has no concern. If it is really national; if it insists on being sent, and will intrude itself into national affairs, then let the nation take hold of it, and legislate for it and abolish it. If the responsibility of its existence and progress is forced upon us, let us have the control of it. One without the other is a mockery. This, in substance, is the position taken by the Whigs of New York and Massachusetts, and of the Northern States generally. It is in a word—no interference with slavery as a local institution, but a denationalization of it, a resolute front against its further extension, its increased political influence, and its interference in public affairs. This is a safe, just, broad, and national ground of political action; but it will cut off the Southern Whigs, who are wholly sectional in their views, always going for slavery in every conflict into which that great evil enters. Even in the border state of Maryland the Whigs will not unite with their former political associates. The *Baltimore Patriot*, an old and consistent Whig paper, repudiates the action of the Whigs of the North in the following language:

"We announced that we could hold no fellowship with the Whigs of Massachusetts because they had renounced the national doctrines of the Whig party. We now make the same declaration with respect to all who shall support the New York resolutions. They have "stolen the livery" of a great constitutional party to secure the control of our most precious interests. We feel it a duty of the country to protest against the fraud, and to give notice that we are in no manner responsible for it."

This declaration has no further importance than as exhibiting the tone and feeling of Southern Whigs. We have no doubt that it correctly represents the sentiments of the Whigs of the slave states, and thus conclusively shows how futile is the hope expressed by some, that the existing differences can be healed. For the first time for many years the Whig party in the free states is a unit on this subject. Even such conservative papers as the New York Courier, and the New York Commercial, and the Boston Courier, agree heartily with the sentiments of the resolutions of the late Whig Conventions.—Indeed we do not know of one single Whig paper in the free states which has dissented from them. The only difference is, some would take still stronger ground. Where is the ground of hope, then, for reconciliation? No such ground exists. Such reconciliation is, indeed, not desirable, for in the very nature of things it would only be a hollow-hearted, deceptious, hypocritical truce, which neither of the parties to it would observe.

SEWICKLEY SEMINARY.—We had the gratification on Monday evening of attending a concert of vocal and instrumental music given by the Ladies of the Edgeworth Female Seminary, in Sewickley, under the charge of Mr. Williams.—The concert passed off most pleasantly, and reflected much credit on the performers and on their music teachers, Mr. Heidelburg and Miss Clarke. It was really delightful to see so large a number of intelligent young ladies of fine health and buoyant spirits, and of most appropriate and charming behavior, engaged in the cultivation of the humanizing and divine art of music. Mr. Williams deserves great credit for the state of perfectness into which he has brought that time-honored seminary, and the parents of the young ladies owe him a lasting debt of gratitude. The young gentlemen of Mr. Travelli's Academy, as well as quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, were present, who all expressed by their countenances the gratification which the concert gave them.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Gossler, the Native candidate for Congress in the Second District, Philadelphia, has declined. The *Sun* says that Mr. Hamilton, the Nebraska candidate, has also been withdrawn, and that the contest will therefore be between Mr. Tyson, the regular whig nominee, and the present member, Mr. Chandler, who has been brought forward as an independent whig. The democrats and anti-Know Nothings, it is understood, will support Mr. Chandler, and the regular Whigs and Natives unite on Mr. Tyson. From what the *Sun* says we also infer that arrangements will be made in the other districts of Philadelphia to narrow down the struggle to a two handed contest. There are now three candidates in most of them.

The *Union* of yesterday says that the locofoco congressional conferees of the Dauphin district tendered the nomination to *Andrew Hopkins*, Esq., Gov. Bigler's Tugleman and the editor of the *Harrisburg Patriot*. The *Union* adds, unnecessarily, that Andrew declined the questionable honor of such a nomination. Of course he did; and in doing so he manifested a great deal more sense than the convention which tendered him the nomination.

THE SPECIE DRAIN.—"What becomes of our California gold?" asks a newspaper querist, and a contemporary pithily responds, "inquire at the offices of the Collins and Cunard steamships."—And this reply truthfully indicates the direction of the gold current, though it does not attempt to show its cause. The plain fact is that we are sending the gold out of the country as fast as we receive it, to pay the debts which under an extravagant and foolish system we have contracted abroad. That we are paying our debts is not a matter for complaint, even though suffering some present difficulties in the honest effort, provided there was a reasonable prospect that we should at last accomplish the task, and have the satisfaction of saying to ourselves and to the world that we are out of debt. But unhappily there is no present promise of such an auspicious conclusion. We exported last year thirty-six millions of gold and we bid fair this year to export fifty millions, and yet at the end of 1854 to have full as large an indebtedness abroad as in 1853.

Our excessive importations are no doubt the immediate cause of this anomaly, which imposes on the country the fabled task of Sysiphus:—our foreign debt in the stone at which we are forever laboring without reaching an appreciable result. At once the honest debtor and unthinking spendthrift, we tenaciously sustain our credit, by draining the country of the precious metals, and then heap up an increasing debt by an extravagant reliance upon the manufactures, the products and the capital of Europe. In other words we buy extravagantly of Europe to sustain our credit, and build our railroads by the aid of British funds and iron, and for them we have to pay ultimately with American gold, which if kept at home would have met all our wants and made us a prosperous as well as an unindebted nation.

The free trade movement which established the present tariff and rendered us dependent upon Europe for a large portion of our manufactures has been the exciting cause of the evils we now suffer, and the working of that cause has been increased by the ease with which we were enabled to accumulate an European debt, and the encouragement given to the formation of extravagant habits upon the part of our people.—To these stimulating causes of an excessive importation another has now been added by the commercial depression raging in Europe. The manufacturers of goods in France, England and Germany with the home markets stagnated and the demand from other quarters decreased by the existing war, have recourse to the American market as the only resort for the disposal of their accumulating stock. To this latter influence we must attribute the largely increased foreign imports of the last month. The falling off in our imports during the months of June and July was a very gratifying one, and indicated that the receipts for the quarter would be but little below those for the same period of last year. But August has displayed a very different state of affairs; foreign merchandise has again been pouring in with a rapidity almost if not entirely unprecedented. The supply of foreign goods thrown into the New York market during August amounted to $4,194,646, making a total for the eight months of 1854 of $56,565,367, and an increase of nearly fifty per cent. on the supply of 1852. It must be manifest that the wants of the country do not require this extraordinary increase in the supply of foreign goods, nor will our wealth or ability be sufficient to pay for it except at the expense of a serious contraction of the monetary resources of the country.—*Sunday Dispatch* says of the foreign owners of these goods will have to sustain a heavy loss in the diminished prices they will receive from a glutted market, but it is also true, that our ability to pay will be lessened by several causes. The cotton crop will be some hundreds of thousands of bales less than in 1853, and the demand for our cereal crops must be much less than in that year, whilst there is no probability that the receipts of gold from California will be so large. These are important considerations in connection with the ability of the country to meet its foreign indebtedness, and in view of them we can scarcely expect an early cessation of the drain which is now carrying off so rapidly and heavily the specie of the country.—*Baltimore American.*

The touching appeal of the Washington *Union*, for an agreement of the Democrats of New York upon one ticket is responded to in this wise by the New York Evening *Post*:

These overtures for a fusion of the two divisions of the Democratic party are like proposals of marriage from a prodigal who finds that he has spent all his estate, and now wants to recruit his finances by taking a wife who is reported to have a little money in the funds. It is a courtship in which the suitor has no advantages to offer. A triumphant party might not expect to solicit in vain the return of a band of schismatics; but here is a party which has been signally beaten in all the recent State elections, and has before it the prospect of equally signal defeats in nearly all the elections held in the States north of the Potomac. Those who ally themselves with it at the present moment have nothing to expect, but plenty of dry blows and no pay.

JUVENILE INGENUITY.—A few days since a countryman was passing down North street with his wagon, when one of the wheels came off, and he discovered that his linch pin was gone. After searching for it for some time, he offered the boys who congregated around a shilling to who ever should find it. They then joined in the search, and in a few minutes one of the boys brought him what he supposed to be the lost pin. Having adjusted the wheel, he paid the shilling and started off, but he had not gone more than a half a square before a wheel on the other side of the waggon broke down, when he discovered that the young rascal had stolen the pin from the other wheel to ob ain the reward.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

☞ A certain lady in this city testified, 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 surpasses any other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Thesil, Drug gist, corner of Rutger and Monroe sts.

☞ Mr. Hitchcock will supply the trade with the DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else.

☞ Other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had of all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
se15-d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

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 benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles, as the Congregational Missionary in this place, and several of my people are afflicted 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 for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before that fullness in the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic 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 long 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 everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oct26

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;

OFFICE 55, FIFTH STREET,
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This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with *LIFE RISKS*.

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss or Damage by Fire,

And against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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my22-1y [Post copy 1 year 1st col.]

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 species of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest or 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, its nervous are relieved, the half paralysed resume their activity, its 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 plat fot tles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

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Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and West Indies.

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Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood and liver purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium or any noxious drug; is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement. se21-1mda&wS

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 country, 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. Its prominent symptoms were open ulcers in the throat, enlarged parotid glands, diseased condition of the mucus membranes of the head, and to that extent as many times she could not breathe except when the mouth was open