PITTSBUTGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 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—21ST DISTRICT,
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

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

ASSEMBLY,
Wm. E. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh,
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. R. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MUSE, Versailles,
JACOB GUY, Finley.

RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES R. GLENN, Upper St. Clair

AUDITOR,
JAMES R. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES KEYSER, Allegheny,
JOHN MEREE, 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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen it is not doubtful a 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.

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper

To Subscribers.—This number of the paper brings us to the time when we notified our subscribers that the names of all not paid in advance would be erased. Owing to sickness and the confusion attendant upon the cholera, we have been unable to go over our whole list; some persons therefore will continue to receive the paper for a week or more longer who are not entitled to it under the rule. All persons, hereafter, whose papers cease to arrive, will know the reason, as we shall discontinue their paper as soon as the time is up to which it is paid expires.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

ANOTHER TRICK.

A gentleman, in whose veracity implicit confidence can be placed, has disclosed to us a trick which the Know Nothings on the Democratic Ticket are preparing to play off.

It is a fight which the members of the Order have, to withdraw at any time, the privilege being reserved of returning at will. In accordance with this, Messrs. John M. Kirkpatrick, Thomas M. Carrol, J. H. Phillips, J. Harvey Robb, Elijah Trovillo, and, report says, John S. Kennedy and Daniel Wearts, intend to withdraw from the Order temporarily, and then announce in handbills and otherwise that they are not members of it. The trick may be thought a shrewd one; but its timely exposure will prevent it from being of any service to those using it.

The evidence that such a scheme is on foot comes to us in no questionable shape. It was revealed by one of the candidates to a fellow member of the Order, from whom our informant derived it. There can be no doubt of its truth, and as little doubt that the trick will be attempted either to-day or on Monday or Tuesday.

No denial of membership in the Order will avail these democrats. Their present and past connection with it is known, and a temporary withdrawal from it to give color to a denial of belonging to it, will only prove how excellently they can imitate the Jesuitism which the Order affects to denounce. They are still Know Nothings in spite of this paltry artifice.

We are told that the Councils and authorities of the Order connive at this strategem, and give it all the assistance they can. It is a mutual arrangement to which both the candidates and the Know Nothing Councils are parties, for the mutual benefit of both.

We learn, also, that in one lodge, not many miles from the city, a great many democrats are preparing to withdraw, in order to vote the whole democratic ticket; expecting the whig members to remain and be duped by their corrupt leaders. Will the whig members be so silly? Will they not rather show themselves to be as acute as their democratic associates, and by withdrawing place themselves in a position to counteract the over-cunning politicians who have sought to entrap them?

THE STATE DEBT INCREASED.

Notwithstanding Gov. Bigler's boast about the wholesome condition of our State Finances, the fact is undeniable that the State Debt has been steadily increasing since he came into office. There is, indeed, a singular contradiction between the figures of his Excellency and those of the State Treasurer. On turning to the Annual Report of John M. Bickel, Esq., for the financial year ending November 30th 1853; also that of the same officer for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1851, we find the following in relation to the indebtedness of Pennsylvania:

THE STATE DEBT OF THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1853.
As given in the Annual Report of the State Treasurer, on December 1st, 1853.

In 6 per cent Loans,	$458,055 47
In 5 per cent Loans,	38,903,687 83
In 4½ per cent Loans,	388,200 00
In 4 per cent Loans,	100,000,000
Balance on Temporary Loans 1853, made permanent by act of 1854,	500,000 00
Am't funded debt, Dec. 1, 1853,	$40,849,943 30
Unfunded state debt or temporary loans,	1,326,274 46
From the State Treasurer's Report, Dec. 1, 1851.	
In 6 per cent Loans,	$2,214,023 81
In 5 per cent Loans,	37,104,414 03
In 4½ per cent Loans,	198,200 00
	$39,516,637 84
Increase of Funded Debt of the State,	$1,378,076 76

In addition to this increase, and in order to enable the government to meet the demands on it caused by the extravagant undertakings of the administration, authority was asked from the Legislature and granted, to enable the Governor to borrow an additional sum of $600,000, based on a probable excess of revenue over expenditures for the year 1855, an anticipation, by the way not likely to be realized, should William Bigler be continued in office.

If we add this last loan to the increase of State Debt, as already shown, it will exhibit the surprising fact that the increase of our funded debt for the past two years, has been at the rate of SOMETHING LIKE A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM! And yet His Excellency coolly boasts of the "wholesome condition" of our finances, and of an annual *surplus* in the Treasury! And to make the impudence of the boast still more refreshing, the Governor bases his claims to re-election upon the *economy* of his administration—an administration which has added $1,878,093 to our already burdensome State Debt!

In commenting on these facts the Philadelphia Inquirer well says:

The public works continue to be managed with reckless extravagance, the State Debt has increased, and is increasing, the taxes imposed upon the people are exhausting and oppressive and yet the Chief Magistrate, under whose public career all these evils have been continued and made worse, is anxious to retain office for three years longer! His fruits thus far have been bitter and unpalatable, and it is for the voters to decide it at the ballot boxes, whether such a frightful condition of affairs shall be perpetuated. The Governor has himself challenged this investigation, in relation to the finances of the Commonwealth and he must take the consequences.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

The one great and only real issue in the present State canvass, aside from the questions of State policy involved, is that raised by the passage of the Nebraska bill. The democratic leaders may rant and rave about Know Nothingism, apparently oblivious of any and all other questions; but the people can easily see that this is but an effort to blind their eyes and draw them off from the actual question before them.

There is no issue which the friends of Gov. Bigler dread so much as that which includes the merits and demerits of the National and State Administrations, and the pro-slavery policy which has characterized both. They know that the Pierce Administration is unpopular and odious; that Gov. Bigler has rendered himself obnoxious to a host of his former supporters; and that the Nebraska bill, intended to fasten the curse of human Slavery on one of the fairest domains under the sun, is an iniquity sufficiently gross to provoke general condemnation; and to escape from a defence or advocacy of unpopular men and measures, the democratic presses and orators have struggled with all their might to raise another issue, in the vain hope of calling off attention from the weak points of their position. But it will not do. We have turned aside for a day or two to expose the hollow-heartedness and insincerity of their opposition to secret political societies, by showing that in this county the Democracy and Know Nothingism are lovingly co-operating; but we are not to be understood as thereby yielding the strong ground of our warfare—opposition to the National and State Administrations, and hostility to their schemes in behalf of human oppression.

The administration of Gen. Pierce, which commenced under the most flattering auspices, has in the short period of its existence, grown into a most unprecedented unpopularity. States which have scarcely ever before faltered in their adhesion to democracy have abandoned it; and it is now questionable whether there is a single northern state in which he can command a majority, or even a respectable array of strength. What has caused this sudden change in the political temperature? The measures of the administration have been but few—too few, if but of ordinary moment, to provoke a general uprising such as we now witness. How then are we to explain it? It can be accounted for on but one ground—the prostitution of all the powers of the government, in the hands of Gen. Pierce, to the work of extending and perpetuating human Slavery. This is the grand and distinguishing characteristic of the government as now administered. It was for this the Nebraska bill was passed; it is for this that Cuba is sought after and every available step taken to get her into our possession; it is for this that acquisitions are sought in Dominica and the Sandwich Islands; for this that the organ of the government advocates the revival of the African Slave trade; and for this that the whole weight of the administration is employed to "crush out" every manifestation in its party ranks in behalf of liberty. This it is which has entailed unpopularity and odium on the party in power; and it is not to be wondered at that northern politicians should seek to escape from defending it.

Gov. Bigler is a participant in all the odium of the measures of the national government. By his silence, if not by his utterances, he sanctions and supports them. He is the great ally of Gen. Pierce, and the fortunes of both are indissolubly bound together. The re-election of Bigler would be a triumph and an endorsement for Pierce; and his defeat will be felt as a keen rebuke at Washington. It is of no use for Gov. Bigler to say that the Nebraska bill is a National measure which has nothing to do with our State politics, and that he has nothing to do with it. For he *had* something to do with it. An open, manly condemnation of it from him would have sealed its fate: he did not utter it. Resolutions of our Legislature condemning it would have prevented its success: he interfered and defeated their passage. The voice of the Democratic State Convention which nominated him, if it had spoken against the bill, would have been potent at Washington; he would not let that convention commit itself. And so the Nebraska bill passed, because Gov. Bigler stifled the indignant protest of Pennsylvania, and suffered her to be as dumb as a lamb before her shearers. He is responsible for its passage; it never could have succeeded without the efficient aid he contributed to it: and he must abide the consequences.

As Pennsylvanians, too, we have much to do with that bill. We owe it a rebuke—a withering, scorching rebuke: and that rebuke must include all who either directly or indirectly aided in passing it. It is our duty to strike down the party which supports and endorses it. The honor of the State, as a member of a disgraced confederacy, demands at our hands a vindication, and we can achieve it only by visiting defeat upon the guilty. The election of Gov. Bigler would be regarded throughout the nation as an endorsement of the Nebraska outrage, notwithstanding his disclaimer that he is to be judged solely by his State policy; and we are imperatively called on to defeat him that Pennsylvania may be clearly understood as denouncing and contemning it.

JOHN MAGILL.

The unscrupulous and bitter warfare urged against Mr. Magill, our candidate for Recorder, has induced us to give place to a communication in to-day's paper, setting forth some facts which require to be known. We ask the earnest attention of our readers to it, and trust that no appeal to their sense of justice is necessary to arouse them to active efforts in behalf of an innocent and deserving man who has been pursued with the most ferocious vindictiveness.

The only argument urged against Mr. Magill is that he had the misfortune not to be born in America. The fact that he was brought here when a mere child, and has lived an irreproachable life in our midst for forty years is suffered to have no weight. An insane outcry against his nativity is relied upon to excite the opposition of those with whom a man's nativity is of more importance than his character, and with this it is supposed Mr. Magill can be beaten. Shall the effort succeed? Will the gallant whigs of the county see an old soldier struck down for such a trivial cause as this? Will the open-hearted Free democrats, who profess a world-wide humanity, suffer a man to be persecuted on account of the mere accident of his birth? Will the enemies of political intolerance and proscription stand by and not help prevent such brainless proscription as this? If not, let them all rally to the vigorous support of JOHN MAGILL.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.—Gen. Atchison, who once piously exclaimed that he would rather see Nebraska in hell than be made a free State, lately made a speech in Kansas in which he developed some facts about Douglass that are of importance. We extract from the *Parkville Luminary:*

Gen. Atchison mounted an old wagon and made a speech. He commenced by alluding to the beautiful country which was now beginning to be settled—to some of the circumstances under which a territorial government was organized—and in the course of his remarks mentioned how Douglas came to introduce the Nebraska bill with the repeal clause in it. Senator A. said that, for himself, he is entirely devoted to the interests of the South, and that he would sacrifice every thing but his hope of heaven to advance her welfare. He thought the Missouri Compromise ought to be repealed—he had pledged himself in his public address to vote for no territorial organization that would not annul it—and with this feeling in his heart, he desired to be chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories when a bill was to be introduced. With this object in view, he had a private interview with, he Mr. Douglas, and informed him of what he desired—the introduction of a bill for Nebraska like what he had promised to vote for, and that he would like to be Chairman of the Committee on Territories in order to introduce such a measure, and if he could get that position he would immediately resign as Speaker of the Senate. Judge Douglas requested twenty-four hours to consider the matter, and said—if at the expiration of that time he could not introduce such a bill as he (Mr. Atchison) proposed, which would at the same time accord with his own sense of right and justice to the South, he would resign as Chairman of Territorial Committee in democratic caucus, and exert his influence to get him (Atchison) appointed. At the expiration of the the given time, Senator Douglas signified his intention to report such a bill as had been spoken of.

These are valuable revelations. Gen. Atchison admits an anxiety on his part to introduce Slavery into Nebraska (including Kansas,) and to accomplish this he desired to be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, that he might report a bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Douglass, well informed of Mr. Atchison's intentions, agreed to report a bill such as would suit the Missouri Senator, and so retained his place on the Territorial Committee.

The confession is here plain and candid that the whole object of the Nebraska bill, as understood by both Atchison and Douglass, was to introduce Slavery into the territories which it organized.

WATER RUNNING UP HILL.—A Luzerne paper thus comments on a late singular phenomenon:

"The water let into the North Branch Canal extension ran five miles *up stream* without stopping. We are so informed by a gentleman well acquainted with the matter, who says the water stood fourteen inches five miles above the Butter Milk Falls, where the water entered, and the bottom of the Canal was dry below it."

This is the Canal which the State has been run more deeply in debt to construct; and now when it is constructed it is found to have been graded the wrong way, and it will require a heavy expenditure to remedy this inexcusable blunder. Truly, our State affairs are well managed.

The "Freedom's Friend," a German paper published in this city and professing to be neutral, thus speaks of the opponents of the Nebraska outrage:

"How a German can vote for Pollock, the pet of this *vile gang* (the Whigs) is a thing which we can't comprehend. Only men without all honor, without a spark of love of liberty could commit such a moral suicide."

We hope the public will learn, from this, the true character of this German guerilla.

For the Gazette.

JOHN MAGILL.

Some three years ago, when candidates were preparing for the Whig County Convention, the contest for Recorder appeared to be between Samuel Fahnestock and John Magill, our present nominee. Mr. F., as many will remember, urged his claims for nomination with more than ordinary energy—he plead his age and circumstances, and appealed to the sympathies of the party —pledged himself to the one term principle and denounced any other—he was, in fact, *the one term candidate*. In the time before the Convention met, Mr. Magill, in conversation with his friends, learning the position of his competitor, and being himself touched with the same feelings that had already reached many of his supporters, said:—"I cannot contend against this man—his circumstances are hard, and without taking sides for any other candidate, all I ask is a fair vote—I will wait three years and try it again." When Mr. Fahnestock learned this, the feelings of gratitude were stirred up—he spoke in raptures of Mr. Magill, and, *unashed*, then and repeatedly, both before and at the Convention, said, that at the expiration of his term he would do all in his power to make John Magill Recorder. These declarations were made voluntarily, and no one doubted that they were made in sincerity, at that time. The last convention came on, and Mr. Magill came before the people again—he had a competitor, *one* only—that *one* was *Samuel Fahnestock*—the same man who was nominated as the *one term candidate*, and the same man that had voluntarily pledged his influence *three years before* to John Magill. He was confident of success, but failed in the effort. His former friends (many of them,) remembering his promises, and the claims of Mr. Magill, gave practical proof of their appreciation of his services. Now mark the course of defeated candidate. He certainly could not be cheated—to acknowledge that would be a poor compliment to his political tact. No—Mr. Magill did not possess the requisite *sharpness* to cheat his competitor—he was nominated fairly—*as fairly* as Mr. F. was nominated at the former convention. Mr. Fahnestock, among all the candidates and delegates to that convention, was the first and only one who refused to pay for his nomination. His friends knew the injustice of his conduct. They remonstrated with him, but to no purpose. He commenced his crusade at once, and up to this moment has not rested, night or day, in the use of means *secret* and open to defeat Mr. Magill. His course has been watched, and regard for his connections has alone screened him from merited rebuke. Why should he oppose Mr. Magill? Has not the latter a strong claim to the office as any other candidate before the people? He has lived in our county for *over forty years*—is not a rich man, nor yet a poor one.—He has made himself, by honest exertion, a respectable citizen—a man against whom the tongue of detraction, even now, is not moved.—And would the bitter adjuncts of his conduct justify him in going home satisfied that no act of his can ever rise up to bring the blush to his, or his children's cheek. On the other hand, look at his pursuer. He got his office from the Whig party—has fed himself for nearly three years on "Whig bread," and fared sumptuously. He owes all to the party that gave him the nomination. He has used and is using the means realized from that office to defeat the very man whom he named as his successor, and who was so fortunate as to be designated as such by his party. What apology can he offer for such conduct? Why should any one aid him in so unmanly a course? Who, being desirous of feeling the approval of his conscience, can vote against Mr. Magill on election day and defeat him through Mr. Fahnestock's influence? A man who has lived in our county for *forty years* should be his pay as well as Mr. Magill should not be wronged in this manner, and he will not be. So far as I can do any thing, the man who has walked side by side with my father for forty years in Allegheny County, shall not be defeated as Mr. Fahnestock desires. If Mr. Magill had ever done aught to Mr. Fahnestock "save in kindness," some apology might be offered, but as the case now stands, his whole course is devoid of excuse or justification. If any doubt the facts here stated, there are hundreds all over the county, who know I have not deviated from the line of truth. Ask, and you will find proof for every word.

A NATIVE BORN.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Know Nothingism has "run riot" with common sense and swallowed up principles of great practical importance to not only the voters, but to every member of society in Pennsylvania. The most important of these principles—the most important indeed, which agitates the body politic, is a Prohibitory Liquor Law; but yet this subject, hobby called Know Nothingism leads men to forget that there are questions which more ultimately affect their true interests to be decided upon next Tuesday than any contained in this new-fangled party.

It is not for us to decide—if we would decide the most important question before the people—who are Know Nothings or who are not, but it is for us to decide whether King Alcohol shall reign over us any longer—whether innocence shall be sacrificed upon his altar, and beauty be trodden under his foot—whether the midnight air shall waft the cry of his victim to the couch of the sober and peaceful citizen, and revelry and confusion take the place of peace and quietness.

Truly, it is ours to decide whether we shall have a Prohibitory Liquor law or not, and we hope the question will be decided in the affirmative. Friends of Temperance! work for this glorious cause, and the blessings of the virtious will be yours,

HUMANITY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

One of the Good Ladies of our City

TESTIFIES TO THE EFFICACY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1852.

"I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, 4 years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, which I administered; and the result was, I passed away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used. MRS. ANN SEMISON, 59, 6th st.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. 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,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

oc6-d&w8

Neatsfoot Oil—For sale at KEYSER'S, 140. Wood street.

Unlorlde of Lime for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

Tobias' Venetian Linament for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

Chest Protectors for sale at KEYSER'S, 140, Wood street.

Hydromagen Cork Soles just rec'd and for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

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Riding Hats and Gloves,
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Corner Wood and Fifth Streets. oc8:1m

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.
A. A. CARRIER, Sec'y.

L. G. GRAFF, (SUCCESSOR to J. S. Dilworth & Co.) Office 80 Second street, Pittsburgh, Agent for Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, in his city or country, on the most reasonable terms. The Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., with a large capital, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, household furniture, &c., for a term of one year, or in perpetuity, on a small annual payment. The Hartford