PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURH:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1855.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear at the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 3 o'clock, on Saturday.

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men 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 early contracts are made. sep15dtf

Mr. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburgh Gazette, is authorised to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1855.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

THE STATE DEBT.—There are so many various ways of stating the indebtedness of this Commonwealth that people are apt to be misled.—The late Governor Bigler, in his message delivered at the conclusion of his term, so arranged the figures as to leave the impression that the State debt had been *reduced* during his term—that it was less on the first day of January, 1855, than it was on the first of January, 1851. Such a conclusion would be a pleasant one for the tax-payers to arrive at; but we find that there is nothing to warrant it.

We have heard this same siren song for now these many years. We remember to have listened in 1838 to a demonstration that the debt had been reduced in *that* year; and at intervals since there have been similar demonstrations: but still the debt goes on increasing in spite of gubernatorial assurances to the contrary We begin to fear that figures will lie, sometimes.

The Auditor General and State Treasurer have lately, in obedience to a request from the legislature, compiled a statement showing the debt of the State on the first days of January 1855 and 1851, respectively; and from this compilation it appears that the debt is now larger than it was four years ago. The following is a concise statement of the figures:

DEBT ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1855.

Funded Debt.....	$40,084,914 90	
Unfunded do. ...	417,191 87	
Temporary loan, Apr. 19, 1853,	525,000 00	
Do. May 9, '54...	419,485 67—	$41,446,592 44
Amount in State Treasury and Sinking Fund applicable to redemption of the above.....		460,447 44
Total.....		$40,985,145 00

DEBT ON JANUARY 1ST, 1851.

Funded Debt....	$39,216,707 54	
Unfunded do. ..	897,628 85	
Temporary loans	110,000 00—	40,224,236 39
Increase of Debt since 1851.....		$760,908 61

This, it must be remembered, is exclusive of the debt canceled by the operation of the Sinking Fund. While we have been setting apart particular revenues, with one hand, for the cancellation of the pu blic debt, we have been borrowing more lavishly with the other; thus affording an illustration of the delusion which a Sinking Fund is calculated to create. While the people have been flattering themselves that the Sinking Fund was gradually paving the way for the extinction of our indebtedness, the public burden has been gradually growing larger.

GARRET DAVIS.—We copied, some time since, a paragraph from the *Louisville Courier* setting forth that Col. Schouler, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was one of a delegation that had visited Garret Davis at his residence in Kentucky, in connection with that gentleman's interests as a candidate for the Know-Nothing nomination for President. In publishing this extract from the *Courier* we remarked that it furnished another evidence of the pro-slavery tendency of the Order. Our Cincinnati cotemporary thus commends upon the matter:

"We think it is time to put a veto upon this story. We are surprised that the Louisville *Courier* should publish title-tattle of this sort.—We are equally surprised at the inference drawn by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. We are not of "the order," nor are we "pro-slavery." On Saturday week, wearied with the daily toil of a newspaper we, in company with two personal friends indulged in a ride on the railroad as far as *Paris*, Ky., a quiet country town, in Bourbon county, where we staid until Monday morning. Each of us had friends to see. Mr. Davis lives in Paris; we had known him years ago, when in Congress; we saw him there, and out of this grows this big newspaper story. All we can say, or mean to say, in reply, is, that we think great liberty was taken by the writer of the letter in the Louisville papers and to our friend at Pittsburgh we would say, that if this nation has no greater "pro-slavery" difficulties to overcome than those which may be interposed by parties named in the above, no great harm will be done."

A NEW ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.—The *Terre Haute (Ind.) Courier* says it has been informed by one of the firm of Wilson & Co., that they shipped on the 15th of January an invoice of Lard, to Richmond, Virginia, via T. H. & R. R. and Bellefontaine & Indianapolis R. Road and Ohio & Pennsylvania Road to Pittsburgh. Thence by Penna. Railroad to Baltimore, and thence by steamer to Richmond; and received advices of sales at that place on the 15th of February.—Thus the shipment, and sales and returns, took altogether only one month. This is considered at Terre Haute quite an improvement in shipping facilities, and demonstrates the value to the west and to the whole country of the facilities secured by our net-work of railroads.

The legislature on Friday adopted the unusual expedient of adjourning over to Tuesday next. There was no occasion for this adjournment; and, as the legislature has already consumed two months and accomplished but little of its business, there was every reason why the members should have remained at their posts and attended to the business entrusted to them. It seems to have been prompted merely by a desire on the part of the members to visit their homes—at the expense of the State. If we are to regard it as one of the model "reforms" of the day, we would suggest that it will be incomplete until the members allow themselves mileage on their trips home, along with their *per diem* during the vacation.

The *Harrisburg Herald*, in alluding to the rumors in circulation about an address from certain members of the Pennsylvania legislature in favor of George Law for President, says:

"All that we know or can learn of George Law is, that he has plenty of money, and is willing to buy a nomination at any price. In coming to the Harrisburgh political market, George Law will speedily discover that he has 'fallen among thieves.'"

George Law probably discovered that before he went to Harrisburgh, and doubtless it was his principal inducement for going there.

The tone of the Northern press, generally, indicates utter dissatisfaction with Gen. Houston's speech at Boston. There is no concealment of the conviction that the General has completely ruined his chances for the Presidency.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.—We give up a portion of our first page to the debate in the Senate on the Tariff question. The reader will find it spicy and entertaining; and our old Whig readers will not regret the final result of it—the rejection of the tariff reduction scheme of the House.

WESTERN TRADE.—Some of the newspapers of the lake shore cities appear to be concerned about the effect produced upon the trade of the Northern Lakes by the competition of the rival Eastern and Western railroad lines. The Sandusky *Register*, in an article upon this subject says:

"We recently remarked upon the fact that the trade of Lake Erie was suffering a gradual diminution by the opening of various thoroughfares to the East and North. A few years since almost the whole tide of East and West travel, during the season of navigation, swept up and down the Lake—now the passenger trade alone is a precarious business; the Canada route, the Lake Shore road, the Pennsylvania and Ohio road, the Baltimore and Ohio road, all come into direct competition for that trade, and great distraction has ensued—instead of one we have five great through routes, all competing for the same business. Under such a system of competition it would not be a matter of wonder if the old and long-traveled thoroughfares should suffer, if not positive loss, at least most of their profits."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, March 1.

SENATE.—Bill to change the place of holding elections in Penn township, Westmoreland, on motion of Mr. M'Clintock, was taken up and led to a long discussion, its opponents urging that it was a case provided for by the general election law. It passed finally, yeas 18, nays 13.

A resolution to adjourn to meet on Tuesday next was offered and led to a long debate; it was finally lost, yeas 11, nays 20.

The bill to incorporate the Stroudsburg bank was taken up and passed, yeas 16, nays 9.

The bill to abolish the Northern District of the Supreme Court, came up in order on third reading, and was defeated, yeas 11, nays 17.

The bill to incorporate the Lebanon Valley bank passed, yeas 15, nays 11.

HOUSE.—The bill to incorporate the bank of Pottsville, passed, yeas 50, nays 18. Also, the bill to incorporate the City Bank of Philadelphia passed, yeas 51, nays 18. Also, the Allentown bank, yeas 57, nays 12.

Some other local bills were acted on.

HARRISBURG, March 2.

SENATE.—The several Standing Committees reported a large number of bills.

The bill to restore the capital stock of the Penn township Bank was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Banks.

The bill proposing certain amendments to the constitution of the State, was taken up and passed second reading.

The supplement to the act concerning Build-Associations and Fire Insurance Companies, was taken up and passed second reading.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company—authorizing the issue of preferred stock—was considered and passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The bill to revive and continue in force the law graduating the price of the public lands on which purchase money is due and unpaid to the commonwealth, passed finally.

The bill to repeal the tavern license laws was taken up and after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Cummings, Sallade, Dunning and others participated, passed Committee of the Whole.

On motion, it was resolved, that when the House adjourns it adjourn until Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.

The bribery bill was then taken up and debated by Messrs. McCombs, Chamberlain, Cummings and others, and was still pending when the House adjourned to meet on Tuesday.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

An important statement is made that Naples having joined the Western alliance, will send, beside a fleet, a land force equal to that of Sardinia (16,000 men), to the Crimea. The guarantee of France to prevent a revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the alliance. Count Orloff, the Russian Minister, and staff have left the city of Naples and retired to Caserta, about 17 miles distant. If the alliance was as stated we should suppose they would have at once left the Neapolitan dominions.

The Belgian journals announce that Tuscany, Parma and Modena have joined the Western alliance, with 1000 men each. This indicates the combination of all Italy against Russia.

It is rumored that Spain will likewise join the alliance, with the view to have the influence of the French against any insurrection that may take place. It is also reported that Portugal will join it, with 12,000 men. This is rather doubtful, however. All that can be said is that the Western Powers are seeking to unite all the secondary states in a general European league against Russia, and that they are making steady progress toward that end.

Sweden continues her military preparations. Most of the smaller German states have their armies nearly complete.

The Swiss Federal Government preserves its neutrality, and continues to forbid enlistment for foreign service.

A prospectus has been in circulation for some days for a pleasure-train to Sebastopol at the commencement of the Spring season. The travellers are to start from Paris and proceed to Marseilles, thence to Constantinople, next to the Crimea, afterward to Egypt, and finally, home by Algeria. The vessel fixed on for the tour to the East is the Isabella steam pleasure-yacht, under the neutral colors of Tuscany. The charge for each person is to be 12,000fr. The trip is to last three months; and only ten passengers are to be taken.

The *Gazette de Lyon* states that when news arrived by the famous Tartar of the fall of Sebastopol, orders were instantly sent to Lyons by firms of Paris, to manufacture at once a large quantity of pocket-handkerchiefs, giving a "View of the capture of Sebastopol." Although the looms were worked night and day, the handkerchiefs could not be completed before the news turned out to be false. Since then they have remained on hand! Now, however says the *Gazette*, the travellers of the Isabella are proposing the the pocket handkerchiefs for sale to provincial dealers, in order that they may be able to offer them to their customers, the moment the news of the capture of the town shall have arrived.

The Senate yesterday unanimously confirmed the nomination of Winfield Scott to the office of Lieut. General—the commission to date from the capture of Vera Cruz. It late work, but safe. General Scott receives his Lieutenant Generalship six years and eleven months and a half *after* the capture of his fortress; Lord Raglan received his Field Marshalship — months *before* the capture of *his*. The one is rear pay, the other advance pay. The one rewards for duty performed; the other for duty promised. We like the former best.

THE WORK IS BEFORE YOU—thus said the order. Read it; for it is not a thing to be forgotten:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 23, 1846.

"*Sir*:—The President several days since communicated in person to you his orders to repair to Mexico, to take command of the forces there assembled, and particularly to organize and set on foot an expedition to operate on the Gulf coast, if, on arriving at the theatre of action, you shall deem it to be practicable. It is not proposed to control your operations by definite and positive instructions, but you are left to prosecute them as your judgment, under a full view of all the circumstances shall dictate. The work is before you, and the means provided, or to be provided, for accomplishing it are committed to you, in the full confidence that you will use them to the best advantage.

"The objects which it is desirable to obtain have been indicated, and it is hoped that you will have the requisite force to accomplish them.—Of this you must be the judge when preparations are made, and time for action has arrived.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of War.*

"Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding the army, Washington."

The "preparations" were made; and 163 transports conveyed the men and means provided. The "time for action" arrived. The army was debarked, stores landed, and batteries were planted within nine days after reaching Vera Cruz, in spite of a succession of violent 'northers,' and eight days after General Scott despatched word to his government that "the flag of the United States floats in triumph over the walls in this city and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa'—the same wave-washed and battle scarred fortress, which in Europe had been deemed impregnable. "To operate on the Gulf coast" in this style was not sufficient for General Scott. He scaled the Cordilleras, bore the eagles of his country in quick succession through the streets of Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla; with 8,508 men, swept, resistless through the pass of Cerro Gordo defended by 12,500 Mexicans—with the same number of men defeated 32,000 at Contreras and Cherubusco—with 7,190 men stormed Chapultepec, defended by 20,000—with 6,000 took the city of Mexico occupied by with 35,000—and thus accomplished the "objects desirable to obtain." He did what Lord Raglan has not done; he did his "work." He did what Lord Raglan has not done; he saved his soldiers. He threw not a life away that could be saved, and applied every possible means that could secure the health and comfort of his men. Performing his campaign at the sickly season of the year, penetrating into the very heart of the enemy's country through crowded cities and over mountain acclivities, he yet subjected his men to not one-tenth of the suffering and lost not one-tenth so many of them by disease, as Lord Raglan has done while encamped within six miles of the sea. He poured out no blood for a fruitless victory like that of Alma; he annihilated no regiments of his own by a fatal order like that at Balaklava; he invited no deadly attack by a neglect in fortifying his position like that at Inkermann. He did not leave his soldiers to become tattered like savages, or famished like dogs. In fact there is no doubt this side of the water that the American Commander deserves his guerdon quite as well, to say the least, as the British; and Congress but reflects the sentiments of the people in recognizing this truth. There is a difference between a trained administrator at the desk and an able General in the field; and that is the just difference between Lord Raglan and Winfield Scott.—*N. Y. Cour.*

PROGRASTINATION.—Retail merchants, during a dull season, are subject to torpid attacks, and defer advertising until better times. By leaving it to the last moment, there is one universal rush—when folks have little leisure for noticing business cards. When times are dull, the public read advertisements, and remember them when business is brisk.

THE TRIAL OF THEODORE PARKER.—The trial of Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and others charged with resistance to the United States Marshal in the case of Burns, is set down for the March term, and will probably commence on the 20th, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Curtis and Sprague, Boston.

Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face. Sold at Dr Keyser's, 140 Woodstreet. 8dDawT

RESOLVES CONCERNING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Knowles, of Eastham presented a series of resolutions on this subject, from the Committee on Federal Relations, as follows, which were read and placed in order for future action:

Resolved, Inasmuch as there is neither any power granted to the General Government in the Constitution of the United States for the enactment of any law by Congress for the return of alleged Fugitive Slaves, nor any prohibition therein to the States against the passage of laws upon that subject, that the Fugitive Slave Bill is a direct violation of the tenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to secure the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill of 1850, which is hostile alike to the provisions of the National Constitution, and to the dictates of the Christian religion an infraction equally of "the supreme law of the land," and of the "higher law" of God in consonance therewith.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Fitch's Opinion of my Braces.

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 15th inst., requesting my opinion of your Shoulder Braces, I would say that I consider it one of the best ever devised, and would add that I have myself been long in the habit of employing a somewhat similar Brace with the greatest advantage in cases of contraction of the chest by stooping, whether from habit, occupation or debility, more especially where there is weakness or irritation about the lungs, and more or less predisposition to consumption—with the philosophy of its effects in these cases, you are of course acquainted. In some forms of heart disease, or sympathetic excitement of that organ, I have also found the Shoulder Brace of advantage. I do not hesitate to recommend your Brace in all cases where a Brace is required, as one of the most easy and efficient yet in use. " " "

Very truly yours, CALVIN M. FITCH.

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also, a complete assortment of Dr Fitch's medicines constantly for sale. mh5-d&w.

Rehance Mutual Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital. $177,574—*Assets.* $222,092. *Recently Invested.*

FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Script Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at sight, into the Capital Stock of the Company.

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Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.—During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, which should be in its effects the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children or the most tender age, or to the aged and infirm; it purges mildly and unobtrusively, never fails, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it in the table of diet; on the contrary, it is the tendrest infant—the incredible number of worms have been expelled by this vermifuge.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills—are a safe and certain remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Fever and Fever Sores, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Piles, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Colic, Worms, Fits, Female Complaints, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Gravel, Dropsy, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Inward Weakness, Spasms, Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Coldness of the Extremities, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritation and Weakness, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Fever and Inflammatory Diseases, Dysentery and Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Inward Weakness, Spasms, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Irregularities and Obstructions, Dropsy and Swelling, Jaundice or Yellow Skin, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Scrofula or Kings Evil, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Gravel, Dropsy, Nervous Affections, Nervous Irritation and Weakness, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Fever and Inflammatory Diseases, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Inward Weakness, Spasms, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Irregularities and Obstructions, Dropsy and Swelling, Jaundice or Yellow Skin, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Scrofula or Kings Evil, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Gravel, Dropsy, Nervous Affections, Nervous Irritation and Weakness, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Fever and Inflammatory Diseases, Dysentery and Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus