PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY O. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 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 in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

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. sept1d&w

☞**Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.**—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men 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.

☞Mr. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburger Courier, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms Pittsburgh March 1, 1855.

Removal.

THE OFFICE of the Pittsburgh Gazette has been removed to the new building on Fifth street, just above Smithfield, and immediately adjoining the Methodist Protestant Church.

THE FORAY ON CUBA.—Resolutions are generally very vague things, and unworthy of attention; and this is most especially the case with the resolutions of county conventions. Occasionally, however, we find one turning up which challenges notice and comment, because embodying particular phases of public sentiment. This is the case with two of the resolutions adopted by the late democratic convention held in this place; and in making them the subject of special remark our design is rather to call attention to the popular notions they illustrated, than to those who gave utterance to them. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we entertain and cherish one American sentiment which is very old, yet always fresh in the Democratic party. We prefer our own country to any country and all country trips on the globe. We love our institutions because they are liberal in all things, and free.—We are prepared and eager to take the side of our country against the aggressions and insult of any "foreign party and its abettors."

Therefore *Resolved*, That in the difficulties and orthcoming conflict between our own country and the government of Spain, we are very American; that we like the promise of the conflict all the better because the Allied Powers of France and England have already disclosed their purpose and design in regard to the regulation of American affairs; and we can safely pledge the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, of which we are proud, in these dark days, to be a portion, that it will stand by and sustain the General Administration to the uttermost in the adoption of extreme and signal measures for instant and full redress of all our wrongs. Our account is large, of long standing, and daily increasing. The true Americans demand a speedy and final settlement.

If we understand these resolutions, they undertake to play off one kind of "Americanism" against another. While repudiating that "Americanism" which proscribes men solely on account of their place of birth or religious opinions, it seeks to outbid it in public favor with that other spurious kind of patriotism which pits the United States against all the nations of the earth, and is ready to provoke and enter into a fight with either or all of them, without reference to justice or right, and just because we are a great nation and able to whip all creation. This *may* be patriotism. But if we were called upon to decide which we thought the most savory of demagogueism—the exclusion of all but Americans from office and voting, or the willingness to "pitch in" to a fight because America happens to be a party to it—we should confess our inability to decide. The trail of the serpent is over both.

The same principle, we take it, is at the bottom of both. The Know Nothings appeal to the prejudice against foreigners, as individuals; and these resolutions appeal to the same kind of prejudice as existing against foreign nations. Of the two, the latter is the most invincible. There are myriads of men who can look with complacency and fraternal feeling upon an Englishman or a Frenchman, who are yet capable of firing up indignantly against the British and French nations. But it is the same feeling, at bottom; and our democratic neighbors have simply hit upon a new development of the heresy they are otherwise so careful to scout.

The simple purpose of the present foray upon Cuba is to make another acquisition of slave territory and so strengthen the slave interest. The Ostend Conferees offered no higher justification than their anxiety to protect Slavery and the South, by acquiring Cuba and so put it out of the power of Spain to abolish Slavery there. The object of that conference was to obtain Cuba by negotiation, and for this avowed purpose; and now that negotiation has failed we are seeking a quarrel with Spain in order to precipitate a contest that may eventuate in depriving her of her island possessions.

The administration, it is true, seeks to cover up this purpose under pretences of avenging insults heaped upon our honor and injuries inflicted on our commerce: but if this purpose did not exist there would be no such sensitiveness to insult as is now manifested, and there have been no injuries done to our commerce that Spain has not evinced a perfect willingness to atone for.—It is the anxiety to get up a conflict in which we feel assured of being the victor, that magnifies what would otherwise be trifles into "insults" and "outrages;" and, with Col. Benton, we are much more fearful that our national honor will be tarnished in the conflict than we have any reason to be confident of its vindication.

A war on the part of the United States for the spread or protection of human Slavery would, we are free to say, be infamous; and the effort to conceal this infamy under the flimsy pretext of vindicating the nation from insult and her commerce from outrage, is cowardly. More manly, by far, is the fillibuster, who openly avows his piratical purpose, and is content to abide whatever comment his rapaciousness may provoke.

Spain is a weak nation, and hardly more able to cope with us than the lamb in the fable was with the enemy who quarreled with him with out a cause; perhaps it is the sense of this fact which prompts the demagoguism of the day to array France and England on her side so as to make the contest appear more equal. But how, if this be so, are we to understand the choice of a moment for the conflict when France and England have their hands full elsewhere? Is it simply to make the array *appear* equal, on both sides, while in reality there is none but poor, weak Spain to contend with us? If we are so able to whip all creation, would it not be more manly and courageous to wait until those who are classed as our enemies are prepared to meet us?

We are not without a hope that a war with Spain may yet be avoided, and the nation saved from the disgrace into which events seem to be fast hurrying her; but if so, the end will be attained by the inculcation and prevalence of wise and prudent counsels, and a healthful public sentiment far removed from the low prejudices which the resolutions we have cited are calculated to foment.

A MODEST MAN.—The people of Jefferson Co. Ky., have recently held a meeting to agonize over the release of Rosetta at Cincinnati, and sympathize with the afflicted Rev. Mr. Dennison. Mr. Wolfe made a grandiloquent speech, enlivened with anecdotes, followed by Sherrod Williams, who *also* told some anecdotes, and then came Mr. Joshua F. Bullitt, "who reviewed at some length the difficulties between the North and the South, demonstrating that the North had always pursued a constant system of aggression, while the South had always chosen rather to submit than to run the risk of inflaming sectional prejudice." Mr. Bullitt must either be jolly green, or afflicted with a strange distortion of vision. The general impression in the north seems to be just the reverse. The aggressions have all, according to the opinion current in this section, been on the side of the South, and the submission on the side of the North; and this opinion seem exceedingly well fortified with facts.

THE METHODISTS AND THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.—*The Boston Telegraph* is told that when the news reached the Methodist Conference, in session at Chelsea, on Saturday, that the address for the removal of Judge Loring had passed the House of Representatives, the whole body, some three hundred strong, rose to their feet and gave three cheers.

"ION," of the *Baltimore Sun*, furnishes the annexed practical views of the war scheme which our Government paper is pressing on the country with such vehemence. They must strike every reflecting man capable of an unprejudiced judgment on the subject as possessing force and dictated by a patriotic spirit:—

"Some of our newspapers, and particularly those in the chief commercial cities, are quite clamorous for a war with Spain. There are classes in every community that are to be benefitted by war; it affords a harvest for contractors and creates a capital for politicians. What the producing and commercial interests of the country will gain by a war may be seen by a glance at its consequences.

"Our exports and imports must cease, for the privateers under the Spanish flag will sweep our vessels from the ocean. Our cotton product, and all our staples for export, which cannot be consumed at home, will rot on our hands. Our Mediterranean commerce will be at the mercy of Spanish cruisers, issuing from every Spanish port on that sea.

"Cuba and Porto Rico will afford snug nests for Spanish privateers and pirates; but we can rid ourselves easily of that nuisance by taking Cuba and Porto Rico at once. We can do that as easily as the French and British have taken Sebastopol and Cronstadt, and of course without more expense of life or treasure. The British and French allies of Spain are not of any practical account, and it is not necessary, therefore, to make provisions for them, probably. In fact we must, as the Ostend bombast has it, go into the war *without regard to cost*. Granting, then, that we may take Cuba and Porto Rico at a hop, skip and jump, we will have nothing then to do but to seize old Spain, and perhaps the peninsula will be a more easy conquest than the island.

"It would hardly require much activity on the part of privateersmen under the Spanish flag to drive our commerce from the ocean, because that would soon be effectually done by the enhanced rate of insurance on American vessels, which would throw our trade into foreign ports."

KANSAS.—The *Kansas Herald* gives official returns of the election in that territory in most of the districts, and adds the following:

CERTIFICATES GIVEN.—The Governor has granted certificates of election to the following named persons: Council—W. P. Richardson, W. Barbee, J. W. Ferman, A. M. Coffee, D. A. N. Grover, David Lykins, R. R. Rees, M. F. Conway, L. J. Eastin. Representatives—Joe. Anderson, T. W. Waterson, S. A. Williams, J. H. Stringfellow, M. A. Heiskell, R. L. Kirk, A. Wilkinson, H. Harris, H. W. Younger, J. Wedell, Samuel Scott, Dr. W. H. Tebbs, A. J. Baker, S. J. Houston, J. P. Blair.

A majority in each house obtained certificates—nine in the Council, and fifteen in the House. One Free Soiler in each house declared elected. All the rest pro-slavery.

F. J. Marshall, of Marysville, will get a certificate. The balance of the districts have been contested, and certificates withheld until the Attorney General's opinion is obtained as to Reeder's right to set aside any of the elections. The Leavenworth polls were set aside, for want of formality in Judge's certificate. Next week we will give an account of the protest, and of Mr. Phillip's affidavit. A rich treat may be expected.

NEW BUSINESS HOUSES.—On referring to our advertising columns we find several new business houses introduced to the public.

Atwell, Lee & Co., a substantial house, open a new wholesale grocery establishment at Wood, near Water street, under favorable auspices.—Mr. Atwell has had very considerable experience in the wholesale grocery business, and brings to the new firm the advantage of an extended acquaintance and good business capacities.

HENRY S. KING, late of King and Morehead, opens a new Commission House at No. 76 Water St., near Market, and will give especial attention to transactions in Pig Metal and Blooms. Mr. King is well qualified, by experience and judgment for this business.

The new firm of W. McCutcheon & Co., succeeds to the old and highly respected house of W. & R. McCutcheon, one of the partners of which died last year. Mr. H. L. Norton takes the place of the late deceased partner.

Mr. James McCully, who is one of the oldest flour merchants of the west, and has kept up his flour establishment in the city for a long and unbroken series of years, has taken Mr. Wm. Frew and Mr. Chas. Lockhart into partnership with him, the new firm to be known as Jas. McCully & Co.

PHILADELPHIA PACKET LINE.—An advertisement of this well-established and favorably known Packet Line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, appears in our paper of to-day.—Mr. John Thompson, is agent for this city, and his long experience in the business renders him especially trustworthy. Persons in this country who have friends to bring out from Great Britain will find Mr. Thompson to be the man for them.

THE NEW YORK PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—Mayor Wood, of New York, has issued his proclamation calling upon the citizens to obey the new prohibitory liquor law. Without expressing any opinion as to the propriety of the measure, he argues the necessity of a peaceful submission to all laws, passed by the legislative authority, until they are declared unconstitutional by a judicial tribunal, or repealed in obedience to the assertained will of a majority of the people, expressed through the ballot-box. These, he says, are the only constitutional resorts—all others are treason or rebellion. As Mayor of the city, he conceives it to be his duty to enforce obedience to the laws as he finds them, and not to enquire into their expediency or constitutionality. As to his exact duties under the new law he is not yet sufficiently informed. On this point he will announce his conclusions in a few days.

The liquor merchants of New York have taken measures to obtain the legal opinions of Charles O'Connor, W. Curtis Noyes, Greene C. Bronson, James R. Whiting, Horace F. Clark, George Wood, J. Prescott Hall, and James W. Gerard, Esqs., as to the constitutionality of the law.—The Evening Post seems to be of opinion that the law will be pronunced unconstitutional, and proceeds to make several very strong points. The law contains one provision which, it would appear, will have an effect, it is reasonable to suppose, that was never dreamed of by the author. It is as follows:

"This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States."

The seventh article in our convention with France, in 1831, provides as follows,

"The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as is used at present for wines in the United States,) to wit, six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks, and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts."

Here we have at once, says the Post, a large proportion of the wines imported into the country excepted from a prohibition which operates upon all the wines and liquors of American manufacture. The people of Oporto, and Teneriffe, and Sicily, and the Rhine, will henceforth find it necessary to ship their wines through France, and they will find in New York a market not only open, but free from American competition.

ANOTHER NEW YORK PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.—Com. Vanderbilt, of New York, has addressed a letter to several members of the New Jersey legislature, who are desirous to bring him permanently before the country for the Presidency. The object of the letter appears to be to "define his position," and he proceeds to say he is against extravagance and corruption; in favor of applying the surplus revenue to the liquidation of the national debt and the construction of a navy somewhat commensurate with an existing and prospective commerce. He also favors a change in the naturalization laws, so that immigrants may have more time to acquire a knowledge of our institutions before being invested with citizenship.

ENLISTMENT OF FREE BLACK TROOPS IN CUBA.—The Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation, dated the 9th of April, commanding the enlistment of 2,000 free blacks and mulattoes for the military defence of the Island. They are to be organized in companies of 125 each, three of which will be stationed in Havana, two in Mantanzas, three in Cinco Villas and Puerto Principe. The remainder will be distributed in the eastern department of the Island. The uniform prescribed for each soldier is a blouse, sabre and musket. It is required that the soldiers shall be strong, at least five feet high, and between twenty and thirty years of age. They will be drilled by experienced officers of the Spanish forces.

EMIGRANTS TO NEW ORLEANS.—During the quarter ending on the first day of April, there arrived at New Orleans, from foreign countries, 7178 emigrants, of whom 4174 were male, and 2999 females; 3261 came from Germany, 973 from France, 862 from Ireland, 770 from England, and 449 from Denmark. French emigrants to the United States seem to prefer New Orleans above other American cities, on account of the strong French element of the population there.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.—Large numbers of letters are daily received at the various departments at Washington, which cannot be answered in consequence of the culpable negligence of the writers. Scores and scores of these letters have been shown to us without dates and without the name of the post office, the county, or even the State, of the writers.—*Union.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
RETAIL DRUG STORE, favorably located, in Allegheny City, will be sold on reasonable terms.—For particulars, enquire of FLEMING BROS.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 60 Wood st.,
ap18-1md&wT Pittsburgh, Penna.

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement. ap18-2wd&wT

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are fast superceding all other remedies for liver complaint sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our own city. In such certificates the public must have confidence.
NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.
I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. By their use I have been completely cured of that dreadful disease, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache, or dyspepsia.
Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take no other. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st. feb15d&w2

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.
Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures *every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.*
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates, of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin