PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 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.

☞To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisements to 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 advertisements, of every description, will be required to be paid in ad vance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sep1dsw

☞Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men the 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 *States Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburgher Courier, is authorized 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

"FUSION."—Under this term the Daily *Post* and its correspondents are opposing any union on one ticket of the whig and democratic parties of this county for the Fall campaign. The prospect of such consummation is not so flattering as to call for such a waste of ammunition and breath. In the present aspect of affairs the crusade of the *Post* against Fusion is as Quixotic as the fighting of windmills by the renowned Knight of la Mancha.

There has been some private talk of a compromise on one ticket, in opposition to Know Nothing secrecy and proscription, and were there no greater principles at stake than the ordinary differences on Tariffs and Banks, and measures of Administrative policy which mainly have hitherto divided the two parties, such a union would be a desirable consummation for one or more campaigns. In such case the opposition to a secret and proscriptive political party would be paramount to all other considerations. But there is another question dividing the two parties of greater moment than even opposition to Know Nothingism—a question which has divided the Know Nothing party, and has led it to endanger its distinctive principles and measures for the sake of this paramount principle,—a question which has also divided and riven forever the great Whig party, when there was the most cordial agreement on every other subject. That question is the aggressions of slavery—the principle, is, opposition to all such aggressions in future.

We live in a Northern State. All our interests and affinities are with the North, and with Freedom. The Whig party sympathises with these interests and affinities, which is the proper and natural condition of our position. If the Democratic party of this county is willing to join us on the natural Pennsylvania ground of Freedom against slavery, and will pledge the union candidates it may present to a firm and unalterable opposition to the further aggressions of slavery in Kansas, or any where else in the National Territory, we can harmoniously unite. We are willing to forego for the time being our distinctive whig principles, and to vote for democrats standing on a platform of freedom, and of opposition to all secret and proscriptive political organizations. But if we are required to take men who stand on the platform indicated by the correspondent of the *Post*, and endorsed by the editor, we beg to be excused. The *Post's* correspondent says that the democrats here hold to the doctrine that slaveholders have a right to emigrate to "all our territories" with their human chattels, and that when such territory shall ask to come in as a state, with a slaveholding constitution, Congress has no right to interfere to prevent it. This doctrine gives the widest latitude to the extension of slavery, yields up without a struggle the principles of freedom established by the Fathers of the Republic, and throws the egis of protection under the national constitution over a vile system of oppression which exists only by state laws made in violation of the principles of freedom on which the Government is founded, and in opposition to the great principles of christian civilization.

There can be no union or political affiliation between the Whigs of Allegheny county and such a party, and the *Post* and its correspondent may save themselves the trouble of contending against any such fusion. The thing is politically and morally impossible.

In these times of political confusion there seems but one course left for the Whigs of Allegheny county, and that is to unite with those of their fellow-citizens of all parties who are willing to inaugurate a party to oppose the further aggressions of the slave power, on a platform similar to that of the Republicans of Ohio and other free states. All other issues can easily wait while the momentous questions involved in the Kansas-Nebraska outrage are receiving a solution. The true-hearted Northern Democrat, as well as the Whig, or the Freesoiler, or the Native-American, can afford to forego for the present their peculiar and distinctive principles while the great battle for liberty is fighting. If we are defeated and are willing to sit down as humble subjects of the slavocracy, there will be nothing left worth fighting for. We shall receive everything then as the boon of our Masters. If we succeed, as we most assuredly shall, in driving back the cohorts of slavery, we can then take up our adjourned opinions and differences, and fight our old battles over again, if we think proper.

Let us, then, have this Republican party, and let us have it soon. There is no need to delay it until next year. We should have it well organised before the Presidential election comes off. Pittsburgh is the proper point to inaugurate this important movement for Western Pennsylvania. We have here the means to give it character and power, and the influence to make it felt. Our sister counties are looking to us for counsel and example, and if we act promptly, and wisely we may reasonably expect a most cordial and enthusiastic response.

☞A correspondent of the *Post* asserts that the Whigs "hold tenets in entire hostility to the principles of the free extension of the rights of conscience, and the extension of equal rights of citizenship to the foreigner. They dread such extension of free principles as may invite to our shore the suffering myriads of the old world, and propose to introduce more onerous rules on the subject of naturalization," &c. We pronounce all these allegations *false*, in whole and in part. The writer, in his anxious bid for the foreign vote, has coined these slanders from his own brain, where conscience and justice have been put to sleep. No Whig National convention, no Whig convention of this State, and no Whig convention of this County, ever endorsed such sentiments. And yet the editor of the *Post* endorses this slanderer.

We are in receipt of a large number of K. N. papers from different parts of this State, and have watched with some care to see how they would receive the action of the National Council. In Philadelphia they all endorse it, without exception. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the Governor's Organ, publishes the majority platform without a word of dissent. The *Lancaster Whig*, which speaks for Thaddeus Stevens, the Hollidaysburgh *Register*, the Westmoreland *Intelligencer*, the Somerset *Herald*, and the Freeport *Ledger* all do the same. The Washington *Reporter* and the Indiana *Register* disapprove, but do not repudiate, the platform. The Lockhaven *Watchman* endorses it throughout. The Meadville *Journal* is the only paper of the whole batch which spits upon the abomination and turns its back upon the national organization.—The Erie *Gazette*, the Beaver *Argus*, the Norristown *Herald*, the Washington *Commonwealth*, the Lancaster *Examiner* and the Chambersburg *Repository*—old line whig papers, unite in taking ground against the platform.

If the tone of the K. N. press throughout the State is to be taken as any indication, the State Council of the 3d of July will endorse the National platform without much opposition.

The Democrats of Washington County nominated the following ticket on Monday:

Assembly.—George W. Miller, Washington; David Riddle, Somerset.

Sheriff.—Andrew Bruce, Hanover.

Commissioner.—I. N. Walker, Cross Creek.

Treasurer.—H. B. Elliott, Morris.

Director.—Thos. Buchanan, Mt. Pleasant.

Auditors.—J. B. Ringland, Morris; 3 years; J. L. Irwin, Amwell, 2 years.

Coroner.—Moses Little.

Gen. W. S. Calohan, Dr. Bradley and D. P. Lowary were chosen delegates to the State Convention and instructed to support Arnold Plumer for Canal Commissioner.

The ticket given above was nominated by the popular vote system. The vote was very light—not over 1200 in all

The complete K. N. Ticket of Washington county is as follows:

Assembly.—John Birch, Claysville, John A. Happer, Union Township.

Sheriff.—James B. Ruple, Washington.

Treasurer.—Thomas Martindell, West Pike Run Tp.

Commissioner.—John Hodgens, Chartiers township.

Coroner.—John Brown, Cannonsburg, Pa.

Auditors.—W. C. King, Donegal tp., two years; S. G. Scroggs, Robinson tp., 3 years.

Director of the Poor.—Silas Parker, Amwell township.

The council which nominated this ticket recommended to the State Council the adoption, in substance, of the Cleveland platform, leaving out the plank against proscription on account of birth.

Gov. Reeder passed Gorough St. Louis last Saturday, and is in Kansas before this. An order for his removal has no doubt followed him.—G. P. Lowry, Esq., of this State, accompanies him as his private Secretary.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, intimates that Gov. Reeder will be displaced permanently, but that the other officers implicated will be permitted to remain after making explanations. "Ion" hints at the true cause of Gov. Reeder's removal in the following paragraph:

"Perhaps it was thought judicious to displace Gov. Reeder in order to prevent an expected collision between the *de facto* and the *de jure* authorities of the territory. There will now be no danger of the interruption of the public peace in Kansas, for the Missouri party has carried every point at which they aimed, and which could, in the nature of things, be at present accomplished, except the threatened hanging of Reeder. One would suppose that if the purchases complained of, were illegal, they would be simply null and void—and as if never made. But it may be alleged that the territorial officers were guilty of some misconduct in regard to the purchases, or rather attempt to purchase."

☞The Republican State Convention of Ohio will meet at Columbus on the 13th of July. A mass meeting is to be held on the same day, which CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and other distinguished men will address. Great numbers of the citizens of sister states who sympathize with the movement are expected to be present.

From the London Times, June 6.

The Prospect—Views of the London Times.

The formal dissolution of the Vienna Conference, which took place on Monday afternoon, is the most definite commentary we have received upon the situation of Europe and the prospects of the war. It *terminates that state of suspense* which *sometimes mistaken at home for a want of resolution, and abroad for a want of power.* It consigns the protocols of the past spring to that limbo in which the diplomatic relics of this may be preserved. It teaches us to rely on our own resources for the success we hope to obtain, and it brings to a decisive test the hitherto and waverers in this contest. We need hardly add that the people of this country infinitely prefer a clear stage and a direct trial of strength to the perplexity of negotiations, in which it was not unreasonably apprehended that we might be overreached by crafty antagonists and uncertain allies; and the best answer in the way of expense regret that the peace was not obtained on these restricted and precarious terms is to be found in our present military and naval position at the theater of war.

The first year of these hostilities found the Russian government in possession of an enormous and highly efficient army, and of warlike stores, accumulated with incessant labor and expense during a long peace. The first year of these hostilities found the Allied Powers with their armies and fleets on a peace establishment, and with no extraordinary preparations of any kind for carrying on war at a great distance from their own resources. Every succeeding month of this war had reduced the resources of the enemy and increased our own.—The army now in the Crimea, the squadrons hovering on its coasts and penetrating to the recesses of the Sea of Azoff, the fleet already in the Baltic, anchored within a few miles of Cronstadt, are all far more powerful and inured to war than the forces which began to operate by land and by sea last year; and, if the contest is unhappily prolonged, we have no doubt that we shall acquire a far higher degree of efficiency than we have yet attained.

The Russians appear disposed to acknowledge the fact that the turn of affairs is not in their favor, and that they have little to hope from active resistance, for since the allied forces arrived at Kertch they have been everywhere proceeded by the self-imposed sacrifices of the enemy. The troops retired from Kertch and Yenikale, steamers and stores of war were set on fire; and, by the latest intelligence, Soudjak-Kaleh, on the Circassian coast, has been evacuated, the works burnt, and no less than 60 guns and 6 mortars spiked and abandoned. Anapa now remains the only Russian fortress of any importance on the shores of the Black Sea to the south of the Sea of Azoff, and, if it be worth while to attack it, it must speedily fall into the possession of the Allies. As far as Circassia is concerned, we have no reason to extend our operations to that country. The natives of that mountainous region are eager enough to assert, and brave enough to defend, its independence; but Russia has already lost there the fruits of twenty years of warfare, all her fortified posts, and the principal line of communication with her Transcaucasia provinces. Hence the Russian army in Georgia has been paralyzed, and no operations have been attempted against Kars, which Colonel Williams has now succeeded in putting into a respectable state of defence.

Lord Raglan cannot be accused of having neglected or underrated the importance of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff. On the contrary he had obtained information which satisfied him that the Russian army in the Crimea, and even the garrison of Sebastopol, were mainly victualled from the eastern coast of the peninsula, and hence the extreme anxiety with which the conjunction with Sir E. Lyons, he urged on the Kertch expedition. Indeed, such was his earnest desire to effect this object at all hazards, that when Gen. Canrobert ordered the French ships to return, Lord Raglan authorized Sir George Brown to proceed with the British squadron, and to complete the enterprise, if he thought that the force under his orders was sufficient for that purpose.

It is clear, however, that until a very recent period, the government at home had very imperfect notions of the nature of this operation.—On the 14th of May—barely three weeks ago—Sir James Graham was examined before the Sebastopol Committee, and he stated at the close of his examination, that, in his belief, the principal supplies, if not of men, certainly of ammunition and provisions, had entered the Crimea not by Perekop or by the other known road, but by the Sea of Azoff. Upon this statement the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty was naturally asked whether any attempt had been made to blockade the Sea of Azoff; to which he replied that it was impossible to carry on any naval operations there without passing the Strait of Kertch. He added that "vessels of light draught had been provided to pass it, but that there are batteries which command the passage; and that the passage is blocked up by sunken vessels, as it is, at Sebastopol."

It certainly could not be foreseen that the Russians would abandon so important a position without firing a shot, and the commanders who planned the expedition were quite right in making preparations sufficient to overcome as much more powerful resistance; but it is a remarkable instance of the imperfect information possessed by Sir James Graham down to a very recent period, that he should have taken it for granted that communications by the Sea of Azoff could not be intercepted. Had the straits of Yenikale been blockaded from the beginning, the cruisers would probably have picked up some information as to the real state of the defences of that passage; and a skilful reconnoissance of the eastern shores of the Crimea during the course of last summer, might have contributed most important information to the undertaking in which the allied forces were then about to engage.

At the present moment it is not clear from the telegraphic intelligence which has been made public, in which direction Sir George Brown may have moved with his army. A Turkish garrison left at Yenikinale to command the straits, but as this point is far removed from any chance of attack by land, it would have followed the retreating division of the Russians, or advanced towards Arabat, on the land side, that being the nearest point to Simeropbol, at which stores have been landed. The country is more favorable for military operations than the southern or western coasts of the Crimea, for it is neither so mountainous as the one, nor sodry and unproductive as the other. Moreover, the close proximity to the sea on both sides is an immense additional facility to the movements of an army acting in conjunction with a flotilla. With 20,000 men of picked troops, Sir George Brown may be able to operate a formidable diversion on that side on which the Russians *have hitherto been least expected to attack, and we are sanguine enough to anticipate important advantages from the operations in which he is engaged.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liver Complaint of Ten Years Standing CURED BY ONE ONE OF DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. NEW YORK, August 2, 1853.

This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and after using *only two boxes* was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best *Liver or general Antibilious Pills* ever offered to the public.

MRS ANN MALONA, No. 11 Hudson st.

Purchasers will be careful to see for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge. I was at last induced to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and after using *only two boxes* was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best *Liver or general Antibilious Pills* ever offered to the public.

MRS ANN MALONA, No. 11 Hudson st.

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je23-dAwtf

A Wonderful Remedy—Mr. B. D. Woods, late Justice of the Peace, East Birmingham, Pa., says:

"I have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and nervous headache, for nearly fifteen years, and have spent some hundreds of dollars in order to effect a cure, but to no purpose. After using two and three bottles of your Holland Bitters, I feel myself entirely restored. I can eat and sleep well, and attend to my business with pleasure, and would therefore recommend it to all those who are similarly afflicted."

See advertisement in another column. 1e23-1wd&wS

New York, June 15th, 1855.

New-York and Liverpool Line of Packets.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the above city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
87 South st., New York.

je20-fcf

Dividend.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, June 16th, 1855.

The President and Directors of this Company, have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 25th inst., and one dollar credited to stock.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

je19-10td

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,

Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,

(between Wood and Market,)

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Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh9-1y

PHILADELPHIA

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

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OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.

HERBERT P. KING, President.
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DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Hayes,	E. R. Cope,
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G. Sherman,	John Sparkman,
R. J. Mcgregor,	E. Wiler.
F. HACKENBURG, Secretary.	

J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.

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REMOVAL.

McCORD & CO., HATTERS,

Have removed to their new store, 131 *Wood street, 5 doors above Fifth street*, which we have built with the express adaptation to our increased business.

The first floor has been fitted up in MODERN STYLE with every convenience, where will always be found exclusively for our retail trade, a complete assortment of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES of Gents' and Youths' Dress and Soft Hats and Caps, as well as LADIES' RIDING HATS and CHILDRENS' GOODS, adapted to the season. We shall be pleased to see our friends at our new store.

The four upper stories are expressly for our WHOLESALE TRADE, where will be found a full stock of Hats and Caps, embracing Beaver, Silk, every variety, Soft, Panama, Leghorn, Braids, and Palm Leaf Hats; Silk Plush and Cloth Caps, and Children's Goods of all kinds.

Merchants visiting our city will find it their interest to examine our stock, as our facilities are such as to enable us to compete with any jobbing house in the eastern cities.

ja27

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 10 WALNUT STREET.

Capital, $100,000. Assets over $150,000. 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 loss.

The Capital Stock of this Company, for the security of the policy holders, will be converted into a Mutual Fund, convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Comp'y.

CLEM'T ENGLE, President.
B. M. SHOEMAKER, Secretary.

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Richard Wood,	H. L. Carson,
C. R. Wood,	Joseph Engard,
Marshall Hill,	Edward G. Jones,
James L. Taylor,	Wm. Musser,
Joseph R. Hamilton,	Archibald Getty,
U. M. Stroud.	Wm. M. Semple,

mh5-fc

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. F. M. GORDON, SEC'Y.

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Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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Thos. Scott,	Jas. McAuley
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☞A home Institution managed by Directors well known in the community, and who will therefore act liberally and promptly pay all losses at the OFFICE, No. 72 Water street, (Sparks & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL I. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES. Also against Loss or Damage by Fire. ALSO against Loss or Damage by Fire, ALSO against Loss or Damage by Fire, ALSO against Loss or Damage by Fire,