PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1855.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent. A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and near of access, in the Gazette Buildings, on Fifth street, is for rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Book binder, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. aug16-tf

☞ 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 9 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 yearly contracts are made. sept10-tf

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

Our Prospects.

We continue to receive the most cheering accounts from our friends throughout the country. At first it was thought that there was no chance for our county ticket, and a feeling of supineness came over its friends, which has only begun to disappear within the past week or two. Late events, however, and the general favorable feeling among the people to our movement, have encouraged all who are conversant with current indications; and our prospects are brightening with every day's developements. We believe that the people are with us; and we are confident that the undercurrent of popular opinion is all on our side. It needs but a generous confidence in the masses to stimulate active efforts; and a general rally of its friends will, we feel well assured, result in the triumph of the Republican ticket.

Taking the vote of last year as the basis of calculations, it will be seen that we start even in the race, with our democratic competitors.—Our chances are at least equal to theirs. Then, we have no such load to carry as they have, in the Administration and Nebraska Bill, but profit by all the discontent in their ranks growing out of the Kansas troubles; and whatever dissatisfaction and disaffection has resulted from the Know Nothing nominations and frauds must all work in our favor.

The extent of this disaffection is doubtless underrated everywhere. In almost every district of the county we hear of men who cannot be induced to vote the K. N. ticket, and most of whom will vote ours. In some of these districts they can be counted by scores, and in all they are composed of men who have been prominent in the Order. It is impossible, we are told on all hands, and by men who know, to rally the Order to the support of the ticket; and what with the stay-at-homes, and the rebellious who will vote against the ticket, the aggregate vote of the K. N. party promises to be less than that of either the Republicans or democrats. As an evidence of the truth of this, we cite the lack of confidence manifested by the Know Nothing candidates generally, scarcely one of whom ventures to think his chances of election at all sure.

There are numbers of Whigs in the city whose fears of Locofocoism are so great that they may be tempted to vote the K. N. ticket to defeat their old enemies; and there is another large class of Whigs whose detestation of the corrupt practices of the Know Nothing leaders is so strong that they feel somewhat inclined to vote the Democratic ticket to defeat men in whom they and the community have no confidence. To both of these classes we say, vote the Republican ticket, and you will defeat both the Democrats and the Know Nothings.—Our chances are as good as either; and it needs but a concentration upon our ticket of all the elements at war with the other tickets, to give it a triumphant majority.

Backing Out.

We have seen it intimated in the Nebraska prints of New York that at least twelve of the K. N. Congressmen from New York will desert the North in the next Congress when the hour of trial comes on the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and that four or five more would follow from Pennsylvania. Who the four or five are from this State, whose treachery is counted on, we have had no means of learning; but we have ventured to guess quietly that Jacob Brom, Henry M. Fuller and J. R. Edie were three of the number. We had not imagined, however, that John C. Kunkel *could* by any possibility, be one of them. We had set *him* down as one of the reliable men, under *all* circumstances; and now that he is paving the way for a retreat, we shall not be surprised at anything that may follow.

An "American" meeting was held in the borough of York on the 14th inst., which was addressed by Hon. John C. Kunkel, of Harrisburgh, member elect of the next Congress. The following extract from the York *Advocate* will show the position he took on the Kansas question:

"On the Kansas-Nebraska issue the orator began very eloquently. His denunciation of the iniquity of the measure was very strong; but when the practical question of, what is to be done? came up, "what a falling off was there!" The audience were informed that in all probability Kansas would be a slave state. It was told, to be sure, that the northern sentiment would require a *bona fide* effort to be made in the next Congress to restore the Missouri Compromise—that such a bill would pass the House, but be defeated in the Senate. *The speaker then avowed himself to be in favor of compromising again and again*—compromising which must be done with the South which had shown its readiness to violate any compromise to promote its own interest—the meaning and result of which would be necessarily, *the admission of Kansas as a slave state*—a further violence done to northern principles and interests, and a complete *first's* of all this agitation on the Kansas-Nebraska question. After the vain waste of Public time and money on the passage of a bill by the House to be defeated by the Senate, and there stop, then compromising is to be resorted to, and a national "American" organization, or agreement between Northern and Southern sentiment on the Slavery question, is to be effected to elect a President, and all history shows that such a result can only be reached by a total surrender of the North to Southern dictation. The declarations of Mr. KUNKEL on this question show how much the Reading Platform amounts to, and the special ends which it was intended to promote. It is a "good enough Morgan" to last until after the election, and then it will be thrown aside for the sake of the compromising system. What a great chance will be left for the North to enjoy that splendid inheritance in Kansas which the orator so eloquently described!"

This position of Mr. Kunkel amounts, in fact, to a surrender at discretion to the South on the Kansas question. The Polk boast and bluster out on the Oregon question, in 1844, was not a more lame and impotent conclusion than this.

Mr. Kunkel, our readers must understand, when he was a Whig, stood in the front rank of the anti-slavery section of that party; and his election to Congress last year was hailed as a point gained in the choice of the right kind of material for the next House. The fact that he is thus going off, is, therefore, a suggestive one. It shows that the Know Nothing leaders of the State are opening the way for a more cordial union with the South, and that to accomplish this the cause of Freedom will be betrayed. Let anti-slavery men beware!

We find that a number of respectable gentlemen have signed a Card to *bolster* up the character of Passmore Williamson, and assert that Judge Kane has "assumed" that Williamson did not make a full and correct return. Now the truth of the matter is the *fact was proved* before Judge Kane, and there was no "assumption about it."—*Pennsylvanian.*

The *Pennsylvanian* is drawing upon its fancy for its facts. The evidence before Judge Kane, when Williamson was condemned, is a matter of record, and there is not the least proof to be found in it that Williamson made a false return. The return was pronounced by the Judge "vague and illusive," not false; and this was done upon an *inference* of his, instead of *evidence.* The commitment, however, sets forth, that Williamson is committed,—not for making a false or evasive return, but—for *refusing* to make a return. If, then, as the *Pennsylvanian* says, the fact was proved that he *made* a false return, why was he committed for *refusing* to make a return.

Are You Assessed?

Saturday next, September 30, is the last day on which voters not assessed can have their names registered. Let those interested see to it.

THE Know Nothings of Indiana county, desparing of electing their candidate for Assembly prevailed upon some democrats to bring out Mr. John Mullen as a candidate, hoping thereby to take votes enough away from the Republican nominee to defeat him. Mr. Mullen at first consented, but finally declined.

The prominent candidate for Associate Judge in Montgomery county is Mr. Mehelm McGlathery. If names are things, what sort of a thing is this?

Great Battle with the Indians.

Gen. Harney has signalized his advent into the Sioux country by one of the most gallant and complete victories ever obtained over an Indian enemy. The victory is so thorough as to strike terror into the whole of the savage tribes occupying that extended section of country. Still, there may be hard fighting to do before they are completely subdued. As yet, we are without details, our own letters not having come to hand. But other letters, immediately from the battle ground, have been received in this city, from which we gather some of the details of the battle.

The engagement took place on the 3d instant, at the Sand Hills, on the North fork of the Platte. The entire force of the United States troops who participated in the engagement is stated at four hundre dand fifty men. Major Cady was in command of five companies of the 6th Infantry. Col. Cooke had command of two companies of the Second Dragoons, one company of Infantry, mounted, and a company of Artillery. The whole force under the command of Gen. Harney.

The battle commenced early in the morning, and lasted several hours. Gen. Harney ordered Col. Cooke's command to place themselves in position some distance in advance of the infantry, and so as to come down with full force upon the enemy. This movement was successfully performed about three o'clock in the morning. The engagement was then brought on by the Infantry, who attacked and drove the Indians in the direction of Col Cooke's command. They were of course ready and eager for the fray, and commenced a desperate attack upon the enemy. They soon routed them, and a running fight followed for some ten miles. At a point of rocks, a portion of the Indians are said to have made a stand, and to have fought with great desperation. But they were completely routed—having seventy or eighty men killed, and fifty women and children taken prisoners. They suffered much more in the shape of all their camp plunder—a large amount of dried buffalo meat, their lodges, and fifty horses. The Indian women, it is said, fought furiously.

On the part of Gen. Harney's force, five or six were killed, and as many wounded. No officers were among the killed.

The Indians who were concerned in this battle were the Brule Sioux of the Platte—the same who were concerned in the ma-sacre of Lieut. Grattan's command, near Fort Laramie, and the murder of the mail party, and who have frequently defied the United States to meet them in battle. Among the papers found with them, were the way-bills of the mail which they had captured.

The letters speak of the engagement as a very gallant and well conducted affair, as it undoubtedly was, to be successful in killing so many of the enemy and the capture of their women and children.

This war will not end here. The Indians will not be satisfied with a single engagement, though the result has been most disastrous to them. It is not probable that they will again risk a general engagement, but their policy will be to annoy and harass our troops, by inviting pursuit into distant and inaccessible portions of the country, and there giving them battle. But they will find Gen. Harney, and the forces under his command, ready to meet and chastise them at any point and under all circumstances.—*St. Louis Republican, 24th*

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Editor: In common with you I think the masses of the so-called "American" party are honest, or at least that many honest men were inveigled into its Councils. They went there from a love of Protestantism and a desire to escape from political corruption; and they little thought, either that they were expected to do the dirty work of demagogues, or violate the great principles of Protestantism through a system of secret and vile Jesuitism.

The defeat of the Democrats, and the vicious political system which they are striving to build up, is a public necessity, and is felt to be such, as much by the honest members of the Order as by us who are outside. But, citizens, it is not enough to defeat the piebald ticket put forward by the demagogues who control that Order.—You should defeat them by such a majority that they will never again conspire against the purity of the ballot box, never again combine to deceive and betray the people.

That this ought to be done, thousands are ready to admit, and that it can be done at the coming election it is not difficult to show. Last fall there were in round numbers five thousand Democratic votes, which number, by the continued aggressions of the slave power in Kansas and out of it—at Washington by the plots of the Pierce administration, and in Pennsylvania by the usurpations of Locofoco Federal Judges, has been reduced within the last twelve months probably fifteen hundred votes. Allowing the Democrats then thirty-five hundred votes in Allegheny county—let us see how the rousing eleven thousand five hundred votes are to be divided. Or admitting that of this number only ten thousand should go to the polls, how will they probably be divided between the two parties, Republican and Know Nothings? What are the facts? The Republican organization sprung into existence full grown from the popular impulses. It was a manly response to that universal outcry for a party movement which should defend the rights of the north against the pro-slavery doctrines and practices of the democratic party, and at the same time defend individual rights against proscriptive intolerance.

After a public notice of only ten or fifteen days a County Convention assembled in which fifty-three out of fifty-eight districts were represented, by thoughtful, prudent and determined men who had acted heretofore in the old parties. This Convention so assembled, placed in nomination a ticket acknowledged by all to be one of the best ever offered in this county. Where in the history of our politics has any new party just organized shown such strength and harmony of action? Look too at the patriotic and truly Democratic principles of the party. Opposition to the aggressions of the Slave power—opposition to the usurpation of Federal judges—a strict adherence to State Rights, and a defence of *State* Sovereignty now prostrated in Pennsylvania by the pliant tools of the very party which clamors so loudly for *Equatter* Sovereignty.

With such principles, and with a ticket composed of men whose qualifications are acknowledged, and with harmony and good will in the body of the party, and with no disappointed candidates for nomination in their ranks, the Republicans have reason to expect a large proportion of the ten thousand anti-locofoco votes, say six thousand, or perhaps six thousand five hundred. Such at least would seem to be the prospect, looking only at *their* position. But if we turn to the evidence of Know Nothing weakness and decay, even a larger vote r the Republican ticket might be anticipated. Now what is the picture presented by the Know Nothings of this county. Before the organization of the Republican party they were considered and conceded to have a majority over the locofocos.—But why? Because the people approved of secret organizations? No. But because they disapproved of locofoco subserviency to the slave-power, and there was no other large party in opposition. Hence, greedy aspirants for office, to the number of eighty-three, put forth their names as candidates for Know Nothing nominations, and having thus committed themselves could not withdraw and join the Republicans on the formation of their party. These eighty-three aspirants and their friends were able to hold the party together *until* the nominations were made; but with all their industry and perfinacity, they were unable to drum up at the recent Know Nothing election more than thirty-four hundred votes, including minors, outsiders and *proxies.* But their election is now over, and instead of eighty-three (83) candidates and their friends, there are only *fourteen* nominated candidates to rally the decaying and despairing Know Nothings for the general election; while the remaining sixty-nine disappointed candidates will either secretly and efficiently oppose the party which has disowned *their* better claims or will stay at home and let the fourteen favorites work for themselves and their ticket. If eighty-three men could drum up only thirty-four hundred votes, proxies, minors and all, how many votes think you can fourteen men bring out, when sixty-nine candidates of their own party with their friends are either throwing cold water on them, or keeping on their heads coals of fire, by charging them with frauds and perjuries of the blackest die?

Next, what is the evidence of the strength of the Know Nothings since their nominations, as exhibited by their ticket and its reception.—The imputation of frauds made against the friends of Wilson by the friends of Woods, and the humbug investigation, and the farcical letter of Woods, who does not retract a title of the charge of fraud, are recent and notorious; but a few words respecting the nomination and present position of Mr. Flanegin, the head of the ticket, will suffice to show how fatal to the Know Nothing cause the ticket and the mode of its nomination must prove.

Mr. Flanegin polled at the Know Nothing election less than one half of the thirty-four hundred votes, while the combined vote of Craft and Kirkpatrick shows that a large majority of his own party were opposed to his nomination. But how was his small plurality obtained? An understanding was said to exist that temperance and anti-temperance should be kept out of view in the contest for nomination, but notwithstanding this, Mr. Flanegin got the native support of *all* the Liquor men in the Order and thus obtained a few more votes than his highest competitor, and to the public charge that to effect this he "carried Liquor on one shoulder and cold water on the other," he has made no reply. But having thus become identified with the Liquor interest, and his nomination secured over a temperance candidate, it was to be expected that the Liquor League would ratify the hard won victory, and that Flanegin's friends, having defied and defeated the Temperance men in the Order, the League should have thrown at least the whole liquor interest in his favor to give him *any* show of strength. But have they done so? Their more recent nomination of Judge Wilkins answers *no.* Where, then, is the strength of Mr. Flanegin to come from.

How stands the case with the Know Nothing candidates for Sheriff and for Treasurer and such Legislative candidates as Gen. Moorhead and Mr. Smith? Will not the friends of the defeated candidates who feel they were defrauded and bamboozled answer at the general election by voting the Republican ticket? If additional evidence of the weakness and despondency of the Know Nothings is wanting it is afforded by their Ratification Rally on Saturday night. Their Handbill notices, their splendid music, their boasted roll of eight thousand members, their recent triumph over the temperance men by the nomination of Flanegin and Jones, their boasted accession of strength gained from the Democrats by the nomination of Ward and Moorhead, ought surely to have brought two or three thousand together; but when the hour arrived and the meeting organized about *Two hundred and twenty-five* persons sadly and slowly came to listen to the apologies made by two or three speakers for the slim attendance and to admire the down-cast looks and modest demeanor of Gen. Moorhead, who, though himself a candidate, was the best material they could get for *Chairman.* Is this the party, are these the men to out-vote the pro-Slavery, Anti-Temperance elements in Allegheny county? Ashamed of their past acts—ashamed of their cause, and dishonored by their own dissensions, the Know Nothings have already defeated themselves; and it becomes the duty of every lover of Liberty, every friend of State rights, every Whig who desires the defeat of Locofocoism and every friend of temperance to rally to the Republican cause and support that which is the best and strongest ticket in the field and give thereby, an overwhelming defeat to the cohorts of Rum and Slavery. The contest now being between the Republican and Locofoco parties the result must prove a triumph for Liberty and the Right. A REPUBLICAN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—Another medical witness.—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its wonderful success in expelling worms. Read the following:

HARRISONVILLE, Shelby Co., Ky., April 2, 1852.

J. Kidd & Co.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1845, when I resided in the State of Illinois, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of one hundred worms. Yours, &c. J. CARPER, M. D.

☞ 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 agents below.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROS., successors to J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st. se22-1d&wlt

Who has not heard of Boerhave's Holland Bitters?—Simple in its composition, pleasant to the taste, and truly wonderful in its effect, its popularity cannot be wondered at. To invalids just recovering strength, it is invaluable; exercising that soothing influence over the nervous system, and imparting that health and tone to the stomach, so longed for by the convalescent.—*Daily Enterprise.*

See advertisement in another column. se22-1d&w3t

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Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure a cold in the head.
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A recent letter from Mr. J. W. Veatch, of Rokeby, Ohio, says:

"I want you to send me two bottles of your Pectoral Syrup by mail. There is a lady here who has a cough and the doctors can't cure her. I was in the same way, and tried everything without benefit, until I got a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup: I took it but twice, and it cured me sound and well."

Ask for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup and take no other. Price, 50 cts. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, No. 140 Wood st., and at J. P. FLEMING'S, Allegheny. se20-d&w3t

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Liver Disease.—Carter's Spanish Mixture was a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivaled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of personal living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel M. Pinkter, Esq., of the firm of Pleasant & Morris, Bookseller, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from disease of the liver. *We are* in addition, assured his blood is wonderful better than all the medicine he had taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all. See advertisement.

se4-1md&wT

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This is the only Machine, ever invented that will grind a Saw perfectly even in thickness.

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All our Saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast Steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.

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BRISTOL, N. H., June 9th, 1850.

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Prepared and sold by D. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fourth sts. se5-d&wT

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For sale by R. S. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers. se1-1md&wS

Joy for the Million. We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to pursue it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the important German Medicine Store, No. 130 Arch street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, frettfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable weariness of mind and body, are the familiar ills and life wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."

See advertisement.

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We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber, that no Saw will be sent from our establishment but what is of superior Steel and workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

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GENTLEMEN—for five years past, I have used D. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in an administrate in my practice my attention was first called to it in a case where I had failed to dislodge worms with calomel, pink and cowbane. A bottle was obtained and used with desirable effect; since then I have prescribed it for hundreds of patients, and in a large majority of cases with complete success. In one case a single bottle of the medicine brought away from one patient *Ninety-Eight Worms.* I have never known it to do harm, and I feel bound to make this statement from an honest conviction that it is the most valuable Vermifuge yet known. Such is my confidence in its "worm-killing" powers, that I recommend it to other physicians in this section, and furnish them with the article.

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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 Wood street. se19-3w7

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cure *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 running scrofula sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

Two to three bottles will make the system of blue.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

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Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to cure some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. It never fails in every case. It has already done some of the gre