PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY J. R. WHITE
PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1855.

Rooms in the Gazette Buildings for Rent.

A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and two or three rooms, in the Gazette buildings, on Fifth street, for rent, or, as a term of years. It would suit a Lawyer, Engraver, or Conveyancer or a Weekly Newspaper Office. oct31

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The Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The attractive publication of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known to the thousands in Pennsylvania and five thousand, reaching almost every school, and intelligent family will step longer in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and Western States.

Advance Payment.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time for which the subscription is paid, this paper will be stopped, unless a renewal is made. Subscribers to the Weekly Gazette, will be required to be paid in all cases before publication. All transient advertising, or yearly advertising, will be strictly adhered to. Yearly advertisers will be charged quarterly, if payments are not made in advance.

Weekly Gazette.—Persons making out their papers, will please send their names and the name of their Post Office.

Northern Mexico.—The people of the free states are not easily roused to a sense of impending trouble; it is only when the danger becomes imminent that they shake off their sloth. Frequently they postpone action until too late for successful resistance. It is hardly probable, therefore, that they will look aright upon what is now transpiring on the borders of northern Mexico, or take the alarm until a new scheme of wholesale annexation is fully developed. Never-theless, it behooves the press to put current facts on record, and trust to time for their fruition.

The Northern provinces of Mexico, extending from the Rio Grande to the Sierra Madre, are at present removed from the influence of the central government as to be always in a state of partial disaffection, and the dream of its chief men has been for some years the erection of a new Republic within the bounds mentioned, which might enjoy wiser counsels and better management than has hitherto been vouchsafed to the Mexican nation. In the recent revolutionary movements, resulting in the overthrow of Santa Anna, this intention on the part of the northern revolutionary leaders has been so apparent that it is now doubtful whether the new central government has any better hold upon the provinces in question than that of the expelled Dictator. Among the probable events of the future, none seem at present more likely than an attempt, steeped in the well-planned, to erect the Republic of Northern Mexico. The only grand obstacle in the way is the resistance of the clergy, who anticipate a curtailment of their power and revenues; and this can hardly be regarded as insurmountable.

If this were to be the end of it—if we had nothing further to look for than the establishment of a new Republic upon apparently liberal principles, there would be no cause either for objection or suspicion. A nation under wise rulers and with a good government would be a better neighbor upon our southern border than we can at present boast of. But it is in the fact that no such Republic is likely to acquire stability or maintain its independence that we are to find the sources of proper apprehension. Already the filibusters of the South, and those who are ever looking and longing for an extension of our territory southward, are the allies of the northern Mexican revolutionists. They seem to have a premonition that their hour is coming.

Let us suppose the formation of such a Republic attempted. It can only achieve its independence as Texas did, by force of arms, and it will naturally look in such an emergency for the aid of men and means from our side of the line. It was to volunteers from the United States that the Texan Republic owed the maintenance of its existence. The hostility of the parent government to it never died out; and there would be the same bitter warfare pursued by the old towards this new government as there was towards its immediate predecessor in the same direction. With the assistance of American adventurers, then, the republic of the Sierra Madre would doubtless acquire a mutual independence of Mexico, and set out upon a national career; but it would have to encounter, from the beginning, attacks from both sides of the line. Mexico would spare no means of annoyance, and the Texan borderers, as they say now doing, would be making continual irruptions, either upon the plea of shedding Indian depredations, or the recovery of fugitive slaves. The end is easily foreseen. After a few years of fitful struggling in behalf of independence, annexation to the United States would be looked upon as the only means of safe escape from a return to Mexican rule.

This is one view of the range of probabilities. There is a shorter road, however, to the same end. In the many complications that might arise out of the struggle between the revolted provinces and the parent government, the United States might easily become involved in a war with Mexico, resulting in the annexation of the disputed territory. This would be all the more easy while the United States has a government predisposed to war and territorial conquest.

It is neither idle nor improper, therefore, to look forward to the separation from Mexico of the provinces of the Sierra Madre—and an attempt to bring them into the Union as Slave States. This is the ambition of Southern politicians and statesmen, and the sequel of present intrigues to that end can only be found in the manner which shall characterize the action of the North in regard to Kansas. If the free states of the Union take a firm and decided stand against the further extension of slavery or the further admission of new slave states, the conquest or acquisition of northern Mexico will be deferred or defeated; but if they can be tempted into yielding to southern demands now, and to leaving the door wide open for the ingress of slave States without limit, then will Mexico be speedily dismembered. It is not merely the destiny of one state, therefore, which is bound up in the fate of Kansas; the future freedom of a vast territory beyond her borders is involved in the decision of the conflict now going on respecting her.

The Boston Post.—The *Post* of yesterday thoroughly vindicates its character for stupidity. It says:

"We noticed yesterday a perverse attempt of the Gazette of this city to get up an impression that we have a short supply of food this year. We wondered where it got its *cue for so extraordinary a feat* at price-raising. It has at length kindly informed us. The New York *Tribune* says so. The malign influence of the *Tribune* is ever ready to array American interests against the Gazette's purposes its mischievous humbugs."

How this if to quarrel to be malignant. The article to which the *Post* alludes was written by us on Saturday for Monday's *Gazette*, and that edition of our paper was worked off on Saturday night. The article in the *Tribune* was published in New York on Saturday, and only reached here in the mail of Sunday night, nearly twenty-four hours after our paper was worked off, and was not delivered until Monday morning.—We plead it on Tuesday as a mere corroboration of our article, although differing in the calculation, the publication of the two articles being almost simultaneous. How but a proverbial dolt could have drawn the conclusion so suddenly rushed upon by the *Post*.

A Sharp Dodge.—It is said that certain Wall street bears, who speculate in calamities, have in the habit of going around among the large "stock houses" in the early part of the day bespeaking large loans which they will call for in an hour or two. Just before three o'clock they go around again to notify the lender that they can get along without the money, but are willing to pay a day's interest on it. Of course this looks up a large sum from other parties who would like to borrow, and compels them to sell stocks for cash at a low figure, just before three o'clock, or break. This is one of the "dodges" tried to depress prices and increase the panic.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A petition to Congress is in circulation in the States of Maine and Illinois, praying that Judge Kane of Philadelphia, may be impeached at the bar of the Senate of the United States for misconduct in office, in usurping a jurisdiction properly belonging to the Court of Passaic Pleas, and committed to prison the good Penn-sylvanian Williamson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, without authority, and in violation of the rights as a citizen of Pennsylvania, and of the United States.

The idea of demanding protection to American industry seems to have been abandoned for the time, we hardly know why. Most certainly the necessity for it becomes every now and then painfully apparent; and the fact that we are continually stripping ourselves of the precious metals to make up the difference between our exports, and the imports of such articles as we should produce ourselves, ought to awaken the public mind to the conviction that we can never be free from commercial embarrassment and financial trouble so long as we are the mere customers of foreign producers.

The Philadelphia *North American* quotes the following extract from a report recently made to Parliament, in which, as will be seen, it is shown that the numerous changes in the prices of iron on this side of the water are the result of voluntary action on the part of the iron masters of England—that they are resorted to as "the most essential instruments for maintaining the manufacturing supremacy of England—and that the reporter deems it so important that this view of the case should be fully understood, that he has taken care to put it in italic letters. The passage is as follows:

"I believe that the laboring classes generally, in the manufacturing districts of this country, and especially in the iron and coal districts, are very little aware of the extent to which they are indebted for the being employed at all, to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incurr in bad times in order to destroy foreign competition and to gain and keep possession of foreign markets. *Authentic instances are on record of employers having in such times carried on their works at a loss amounting in the aggregate to £300 or four hundred thousand pounds in the course of three or four years.* If the efforts of those who encourage the combinations to restrict the amount of labor, and to produce strikes, were to be successful for any length of time, the great accumulations of capital would no longer be found which enable a few of the most wealthy capitalists to overwhelm all foreign competition in times of great depression, and thus to clear the way for the future trade to step in when prices revive, and to carry on a great business before foreign capital can again accumulate to such an extent as to be able to establish a competition in prices with a chance of success. The large capitals of this country are the great instruments of warfare (if the expression may be allowed) against the competing capitals of foreign countries, and are the most essential instruments now remaining, by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained; the other elements—cheap labor, abundance of raw materials, means of communication, and skilled labor—being rapidly in process of being equalized."

This extract is suggestive enough, of itself, to add comment to it would but weaken its force.

The occasion of the revival of discussion on this subject is found in the partial decrease of population in some districts of the old states, and the slow increase in others. The cause of the check thus given to the previous uniform growth of the population is traced, very properly, to the injuries inflicted by the policy of our government upon the manufacturing interest.—Where manufactures flourish the population of villages and towns is built up, and the rural districts fill up to their greatest capacity; and where they languish or fail the population of both town and country diminishes. This is now felt to be peculiarly the case throughout New York. The late State census shows that the rural population is decreasing while that of the interior towns is barely maintained; and the only increase is in such places as the cities of Buffalo and New York—the termini of lines of transportation and travel.

The Norristown *Herald* spurns our proposition for a union of all the anti-administration elements in Pennsylvania, because we would not support Thomas Nicholson for Canal Commissioner, and proposes to carry on the campaign next year without the aid of those who opposed Nicholson. Very well; if it thinks there is no hereafter let it go on and practice its spite to its soul's content.

In a recent article on the "Union of the opposition," we said that whatever was done "must be characterized by sincerity and candor. There must be no secret doings, no underhanded measures. The very suspicion of anything unfair, or an effort to give any faction or party an advantage, would blast the whole scheme forever. We believe we can speak for the great masses of the sincere Anti-Nebraska men of the State, that they desire nothing so much as a sincere, open, hearty and honest union to resist and overthrow the Administration party in Pennsylvania, which is justly considered the ally of the slave extensionists." This we repeat; and if the Norristown *Herald* desires to know why, entertaining these sentiments, we opposed a union of the opposition upon Mr. Nicholson, we reply—Because that union was not characterized by sincerity and candor. In accomplishing it there were "secret doings" and "underhanded measures." It was an unfair effort to give a certain faction or party an advantage, and the scheme was blasted, as any repetition of it will be. If the editor of the *Herald* desires us to be more explicit, he will understand us when we say that the appointment of the Republican State Committee—(a part of the arrangement which resulted in Nicholson's nomination)—was a fraud, and that he was a party to that fraud. He accepted a place on that Committee when he did not belong to the party, and acted as a member of it while openly holding membership in another and totally distinct political organization. It was against such dishonorable acts, and their results, that we rebelled; and if Mr. Robert Iredell, of Montgomery county, has any desire to promote the "union of the opposition," he will at once resign the position he improperly occupies upon the Republican State Committee. If the Republican party of this State enter into any arrangement with the other branches of the opposition, they ought at least to have the poor privilege of doing their own speaking and acting; and no really honest man will consent, for one moment, to occupy a place in their councils when he does not really belong to them.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

"The First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh."

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In this will be found "Daily Gazette" of Monday the 29th inst., was a carefully written article, headed as above, to which, at present, it is our purpose to pay some little attention.

In speaking of the marriage ceremony, lately performed in the church, the writer expresses his unqualified disapprobation and entering into the matter finds some circumstances which were objectionable, from which he hastily draws his conclusion, that the performance of *all* marriages in church are altogether improper.

Now, we cannot but think that the only place where this ceremony should be performed, is in the church. It is a holy rite as well as a civil one, sanctioned by God and acknowledged by man, and why should it not be celebrated in church?

Because, forsooth, others than the parties to be married assemble at the time to witness the ceremony and forget that the sanctity of the church is over the same—therefore, the church which is the most fitting place for men to stand and make solemn vows, as do the parties to be married at the solemnization of the ceremony, the church, we say, in deference to the thoughtless should be closed and some other place less suitable for the purpose be used instead.

We believe it would be greatly to our advantage if law were to oblige all marriages to be performed in church and by a minister of the Gospel. By thus rendering the act more solemn and public it might have the happy effect of making it more binding. "In England there is much less, and the number of pretended and unlawful marriages has been much diminished.

Besides, sir, we will not admit that the element of a large, invited, and irreverent assemblage is the *necessary* consequent of a Church marriage. Great publicity we think (although many thoughtless will not agree with us on this point) can always be prevented, and even if it could not, as the act is, from the after position of the parties, in a measure a public one, it should not be too private. Upon those whose behavior is improper will fall the responsibility of their own acts. One objection given to the performance of the "Holy Rite of Matrimony" in the holy place is, that it is not the custom to any considerable extent in any of the Presbyterian Churches of the present day."

We, at least were much pleased to see a step further taken from the rigid and puritanical notions which have hung around the Presbyterian Church. If the custom of marriage in church is opposed because it never has been a custom before, we think that a good reason, and our friend to the contrary notwithstanding, we hope that it will become as general, as we sincerely think it if it were universal it would be beneficial.

The proposition of the Central Ohio Railroad, the propositions of which are, in substance, that the city of Wheeling is to subscribe $50,000 towards the construction of the "Kirkwood Extension," was adopted by the Council, at their meeting on Monday night last. So we learn from the *Times*. This we suppose will end the matter between the city of Wheeling and the Central Ohio Railroad Company.—*Cincinnati Herald.*

Heavy Receipts of Breadstuffs.—The arrivals of breadstuffs by the North River and Canal Boats were yesterday unusually large, 46,000 barrels of flour; 120,000 bushels of wheat; 66,000 bushels corn; 27,000 bushels rye; 15,000 bush. of oats, and 5,000 bush barley. The receipts of flour per Erie Railroad amounted to about 8,000 barrels, making the total of flour from the interior, in one day, 42,000 barrels. The 120,000 bushels wheat are equal to 80,000 bbls. flour, making a grand total, in one day, of 73,000 barrels, independent of that brought in vessels from the Southern ports.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

The War Against Georgia Currency.—In Wisconsin and Illinois the war against Georgia (wild cat) currency is being carried on with success. From the whole of Wisconsin the rags have been expelled, and in Illinois the stuff is being shuffled off in every possible way, and a general preparation is making for "standing from under." The Chicago *Tribune* can hear of no locality where there is not a complete change going on in the currency—*money* getting into circulation in place of rags. From Chicago alone it is said that $20,000 a day for the last twelve days have been sent home for redemption.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855. Gen. Pierce says Gov. Reeder was elected by a "mob." It is a "fixed fact" that the entire Cabinet will oppose Reeder's election and admission as the delegate from Kansas. Jefferson Davis swears it shall never be done; Guthrie and Cushing cry Amen to that; Dobbin says little, and Marcy looks glum but backs it up. They however don't wish to have all this known before the November elections.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Diseases of the Liver—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that dyspepsia was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men in every day continuing. The many agreeable forms assumed by this disease, the use of quicksilver, vegetable, stirpet, and as a basis is universally admitted. For the future of this complaint, we are fully convinced, is the safest remedy for the cure of INTERMITTENTS. A fashionable