PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

...PUBLISHED BY D. E. WHITE...

PITTSBURGH:

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Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment *is made* in advance. Wherever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be immediately 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 month or yearly contracts are made.

WE—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.

WE—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 8 o'clock, on Saturday.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT.—Since the partial triumph of the Know Nothings in New York and Massachusetts, the leaders are throwing off the reserve manifest before the election, and betraying their real pro-slavery inclinations. In order to succeed at all, it was necessary to hoodwink the people with anti-Slavery professions; but now that success has been won these professions may be cast to the winds. Thus, the New York *Express*, the leading oracle of the "Americans" of that State, announces boldly that its party will not divide from the South on the Kansas issue; "they entertain but one opinion," it says, "on which they set value, *and which they do not mean to sacrifice to Kansas.*" In plainer language, Kansas will be sacrificed, if necessary, to save Know Nothingism. The party was organized for the latter, and not for the former.

"In other words," continues the *Express*, "the American party was created for Sam, and not for Sambo. It is held to be of more importance to protect the white men of the country from foreign and Papal invasion than it is to battle about the African, to the sacrifice of everything American." This slang, (for it is nothing else,) is indulged in to convey to the public the intimation which it does most thoroughly—that the great object of the K. N. party is Nativism, and that to accomplish that object all issues about Slavery must be thrust aside, no matter how; if it can only be obtained by handing Kansas over to the tender mercies of slaveholders, that will do as well as any other. "The American party was created for Sam and not for Sambo." The purport of all this is too plain to need comment.

"The American party," adds the *Express*, "is the only one now that can embrace all sections of the country—the slaveholding States as well as the non-slaveholding States—Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee—as well as Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut." And of course it can only embrace both sections by getting rid of all taint of anti-slavery. To maintain its nationality it must give up its opposition to the extension of Slavery; for "the American party was created for Sam and not for Sambo." Let Slavery spread as much as it will, so that "Sam" gets what he wants.

This article of the *Express* is important only as indicating the tendencies of the current. The unexpected successes of the Know Nothings in New York, Massachusetts *and* Maryland have stimulated the belief that they can carry their candidate for President next year if they can only keep up the nationality of the party; and to attain this end, no such thing as deference to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North is to be allowed. "Sam" is now considered sufficiently strong to cope with "Sambo."

How the party is to be kept a unit, with the Kansas question in the way, remains to be yet demonstrated. A part of the scheme is now hatching at Washington, and its development may be looked for in the course pursued in the organization of the House. That there is treachery of some kind meditated on the part of some of the Northern Know Nothing members of the House, is becoming every day more apparent.—Two of the New York members are already there, closeted with leading Southern members of the Order. We say, therefore, to the people, look well to your representatives.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* boasted, not long since, that there were at least *twelve* K. N. members of the House from that State, elected as Anti-Nebraska men, who would, in the hour of trial, be found upon the side of the South; and it was also broadly hinted that others would be found in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and perhaps other Northern States. Keep a sharp look-out, then, for the doughfaces. There is some new dodge on hand—some "Compromise," it may be; or, perhaps open treachery may be thought best, trusting to the power of "Sam" as a means of defence. However it may be, the cause of Freedom in the territories has apparently little to hope for. It will be ruthlessly sacrificed, we fear, to make room for a "national American" party sound enough on national issues for the South to trust. At least, it will be safe to watch, closely, those whose Anti-Nebraska pledges are but little more than a year old, and see by what means they expect to fulfil their pledges and yet accomplish the "nationality" they seem to long for.

CHEAP FOOD.—The two prominent articles of food in this country are wheaten bread and meat—the latter being mainly pork and beef; and now that it is certain that neither of these will be cheap this winter, it becomes a serious question with those who have but a small or precarious income, to know how they are going to get through the cold season without starvation. The most sensible course seems to be to adopt cheap substitutes for the articles that are dear, and it is now a fitting time to ascertain what substitutes of that kind can be obtained.—The New York *Tribune* has a long article on this subject, in which it enumerates the several articles of consumption, and their relative value as a means of sustaining life. Beans, peas, oatmeal, corn-meal and hominy it regards as not only more nutritious than any other articles of food, but much cheaper, and adds:

"Perhaps of all the articles named, taking into account the price and nutritious qualities, oatmeal will give the greatest amount of nutriment for the least money. But where will you find it in use? Not one family in a thousand ever saw the article; not one in a hundred ever heard of it, and many who have heard of it have a vague impression that none but starving Scotch or Irish ever use it; and, in short, that oats in America are only fit food for pigs and horses. ... It is a great mistake. Oat-meal is excellent in porridge, and all sorts of cooking of that kind, and oat-meal cakes are sweet, nutritious and an antidote for dyspepsia. Just now, we believe oats are cheaper than any grain in market, and it is a settled fact that oats give the greatest amount of power of any grain consumed by man or beast.

This cheap food only needs to be fashionable, to be extremely popular among all laborers, all of whom, to say nothing of other classes, eat too much fine flour bread.

Hominy, samp, hulled corn, we have so often recommended and urged upon the attention of all, both rich and poor, as cheap, wholesome nutritious food that we have indeed many to try it, who would not give it up now under any consideration. We reiterate all that we have ever said in its favor. Thirty years experience in its use only serves to confirm us in the opinion that it is such excellent and economical food that too much cannot be said in its favor. The only thing necessary in its cooking is to cook it enough—it cannot be cooked too much.

Every family should eat beans and peas, because of all articles they afford the most nutriment for the least money.

One bushel of white beans will feed more laboring man than eight bushels of potatoes.

We would not confine the laborer or the poorer family to this cheap food; but we do insist that it is their duty to substitute such food occasionally in place of that which is more expensive, and thus by saving, lay up a few dollars in the savings bank to save themselves from the mere life-saving contrivance, the soup house.

We hope never to see another of these pauper-making establishments in operation again in this city. Let men think twice before they open another one.

But let every one think of the economy of making a soup-house at home. We spoke of pea soup. Is there any living witness of that good old Yankee dish of cheap food, called bean porridge? Let it be revived in every family; among the rich as a luxury, and among the poor as an article of economy.

There is another Yankee dish besids bean-soup and baked beans that we should like to see revived, and that is the baked Indian meal pudding; and this brings us to Indian bread, a mixture of two-thirds corn meal and one-third rye meal, not rye flour, which makes most delicious bread at less than one-half the cost of wheat flour.

We could go on a long time pointing out the errors of living in which economy has been lost sight of, if we thought the wished-for effect would be produced. We urge all to think of what we have said, and that one of the best things that can be done for the poor is to teach them practical economy in every-day life.

No charitable societies have ever done so much good to the poor by a distribution of food as they could do by printing and putting into the hands of every family a little tract containing practical lessons of economy in the art of living well and living cheap—an art that would prevent the waste of food, and lessen the expense of first purchases, and increase the nutritious qualities, while it added immensely to the table enjoyment of every family.

In a great majority of cases it may be set down as an incontrovertiable fact that want comes of waste, and waste comes of want of knowledge of the properties of different articles of food, and how to combine them so as to produce the most beneficial effect.

It may be set down as another incontrovertible fact that no class of people can want food and remain virtuous. Their degeneracy, both physically and morally is certain. It is our religious duty, then, to study and teach economy in food, and the art of living better and cheaper; more in accordance with the principles that promote health, vigor, intellectual capacity, comfort, happiness and morality of the human family.

One of the most singular accidents on record is that of the train *blown off the track*, lately, on the Harlem (N. Y.) Railroad. The following are some of the statements given by those who were on the train:

James E. Duncan, a young man, was in the baggage car with the baggage-master, John Shelly; the train was coming round the curve about half a mile north of Boston Four Corners, all at once the front door burst open by the violence of the gale, which was then blowing from a south-easterly direction, and almost instantly the car went wheeling down the embankment, a distance of fifty or forty feet, and was smashed up; the coupling had broke from the tender, and the locomotive went on. Duncan was bruised about the head, and his neck was stiff from pitching head first into the top of the car. After Duncan gathered up, he heard Shelly swearing lustily and ordering Duncan to get off him. It turned out that Shelly was washed down under a heavy chest containing couplings and tools.—His escape was miraculous, and, although he was covered with bruises about the head and body, and injured in the spine, no bones were broken. His injuries are not considered at all dangerous.

Judson Barnes made the following statement: I am a brakeman, and was standing on the rear platform of the baggage car when the accident occured; we were running about twenty or twenty-five miles an hour on the curve in a southerly direction; a gale of wind was blowing through the valley from the southeast; I felt the car raising gently at first, and as I saw it was going over attempted to gain the upper side to jump off, but could not make any headway against the wind; the next instant I was flying in the air clear from everything, and landed down the embankment about thirty feet, in a little hole; the baggage car came rolling down the embankment and crushed me down; I managed to crawl out and all around was dark and still. Some fifteen minutes elapsed before I could get a breath or speak, and then I saw some men coming along on the track with lanterns, and occasionally they would stop down and hold on to the rails to prevent being blown down the embankment as a sudden gust of wind would blow over. When I was going in the air I heard "Lew" blow to put on the brakes, but I was making an extensive break myself. Next heard "Jack," the baggage master, swearing the biggest kind for some one to get off of him, and could not help laughing. I then crawled off a little on one side—as I supposed, to die. Barnes was bruised about the head, body and legs badly, but is able to be around.

Mrs. Van Vechten, residing at Pittsfield, whose husband is a master mechanic on the Western road, was in the middle car, and by her attentions toward others, regardless of her own injuries, saved that she was a woman of spirit equal to almost any emergency. She assisted to dress the wounds of three ladies, the newsboy, and several others, and finally, after the lapse of several hours, it was ascertained that her injuries were more extensive than any she had aided. The first intimation that she had of danger was the gentle rising of the car, and then it pitched down, turning over and over, and her impression was that they had run off a very high bridge and were whirling down into a stream of water. Seats and various missiles were flying about in all directions, tearing the dress, bonnet and cloak nearly off her. All at once they struck ground and she was standing upright in a mass of ruins; all was dark and still, not even a groan to indicate the presence of a living being. A moment before the accident she was conversing with Mr. White, the conductor. She called out for Mr. White, and he replied that he was safe. He then procured a lantern and with Mrs. Van Vechten crossed the fields to the ladies and others from the ruins and make them as comfortable as possible, by spreading mats and cushions for them to lay upon. After some three or four hours all of the injured persons were conveyed to the hotel at Mellerton. The neighbors gathered round and looked on while Mrs. Van Vechten dressed the wounds of three ladies and then attended to the newsboy. It was then for the first time that discovery was made that she was injured. She received several severe gashes about the head by striking against the top of the car and from flying missiles, and was injured in the back.

The road leading to this point for three quarters of a mile forms an embankment about thirty feet high, with a curve corresponding in its course with a range of mountain half a mile eastward of it.

From a close examination made of the track and indentations in the ties, it is evident that the wind raised the cars and carried them a distance of six feet four inches westward, so that the east-side wheels alighted eighteen inches west of the west-side rail, and that they thus ran with west-side wheels at a considerable elevation above the embankment for distance of nine feet, when it is believed from the jagged condition of the rail, that the coupling between the tender and baggage-car gave way, and set the cars at liberty to roll down the embankment.

Harvey Gaylord, brakeman, of Chatham, says that he was on the front platform of the rear car, and that the wind blew a perfect hurricane; had never known the wind blow so hard before, and found it utterly impossible to keep one of the car doors closed; that while at his post he felt the entire car lifted up by the wind, and almost at the same instant the car turned over, and that he went down the embankment with it, which was the last he had any recollection of relative to the accident, until rescued from the wreck of a car and taken to a house near the scene of disaster—where he lies in a very precarious state, having five ribs broken, his lungs ruptured by the points of the broken ribs, his skull depressed, and his right shoulder, chest and face severely bruised.

One man was killed, and seventeen wounded, some of them seriously.

THE RURAL ANNUAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY.—This is a little hand book on gardening and fruit trees, containing directions for the preparation of the ground for the orchard and fruit garden, planting, pruning, &c., with lists of fruits recommended by the American Pomological Society and the several State Societies. Also directions for making and planting lawns and flower gardens, and a catalogue of nurserymen in the United States and Canada.—The work is illustrated with 60 engravings, representing various forms of trees, leaves, and fruits, pruning, designs for plantations, etc. A very valuable little work, richly worth the money asked for it. Published by James Vick, Rochester, New York.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF THE STUARTS.—By Wm. Harrison Ainsworth. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, has just published a cheap edition of this novel, in one volume. For sale by Miner & Co. and Gildersleeve & Co.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES.—The Rev. Luther Farnham read a paper before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society the other evening, on the private libraries of Boston. He estimates that there are 800,000 volumes in private libraries within ten miles of the State House in that city, each of which contains 1,000 volumes or upwards. Twelve of them contain 10,000 volumes, and ten 9200. Some of these libraries are of great value from the character as well as number of books contained in them.

ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.—A despatch from New Orleans announces that the Democrats have triumphed in that State, electing the Governor, State officers, and three out of four of the Congressional delegation.

DIED—In Allegheny, Mrs. JULIA B. PALMER, wife of Doctor R. S. Palmer.

Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her father, Mr. E. Brewer, Anderson st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Thursday, Nov. 15th, Mrs. ELLEN, wife of Henry Gartley, of South Pittsburgh.

The f neral will take place from the residence of her late husband this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Hot Hollandsch Bitter.—We have rec'd another certificate out of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated 19th June, 1855.

Peter Dana, a Hollander, desires us to publish in the *Newsboiek*, that the Holland Bitters entirely cured him of Indigestion, Fever and Debility, with which he suffered all the spring. Peter Dane is grateful to the proprietors of this great remedy, and takes this way of recommending it to his countrymen. J. QUINTUS.

De Nederlandsche Nieuwsbode, Nieuwsgeer, Mich.

See advertisement in another column. m15-4dwg

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you a Diseased Liver?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regularity, and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found: it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from fagastic derangement?—Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask 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. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canada.

For sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
no12dw6 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

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 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 blotches.

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 ear 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.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

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 common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system: yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no hot words, bustle or ha'a about it; nothing to excite and not room. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old: to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy coking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have been cured by one bottle. In no case does the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular reelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always pass off in from one to three hours. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is one you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever gave to any medicine. No puffing of this is necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eighteen, dessert spoonful. Children from five to eighteen, teaspoonful. All no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels three times a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KENNEDY'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. feb24wT

Speaking What They Know.

These gentlemen take pleasure in testifying in regard to R. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, because two of the first have used it in their own families, and have for a number of years, and they have known it, by observation, to be good.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 4th, 1855.

To R. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

GENTLEMEN—Having sold your valuable Vermifuge for some time, and having used it myself for many years, I would recommend it to all as a safe and efficient remedy for all cases of worms. In no instance have we ever seen any evil results following its administration, but always had it answer the purpose for which it was intended, and been entirely satisfactory.

Believing that everything that has been set forth in regard to its virtues is strictly in accordance with our observations, we only say substantially, in addition to the same, we would unhesitatingly say to all who read this, that it is the best Vermifuge now in use, and that its virtues are best known when tried.

Yours, &c., HOOVER & RILEY.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States, Prepared and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner Third street and Wood alley.

Important to Farmers—New Discoveries—VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These Powders are put up in one pound packs, and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to Horses, *cows, swine,* and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent preventative of disease and keep the animal in a healthy condition.

For Milch Cows, they not only improve the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietor knows that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time, and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price 25 cts. a paper; 5 papers for $1.

GEO. H. KEYSER,
Corner Wood street and Virgin Alley,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
oct6-d&wT

Dr. Urban's Anti-Bacchanalian Elixir, a safe and sure remedy for the cure of INTEMPERANCE. A concentrated vegetable extract, and as a tonic is unequalled. For the following complaints it is a most valuable medicine: *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic, New* and *Long Standing Colds, Delirium Tremens, Fits, Nervous Debility, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Fevers of all kin