# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

## PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1855.

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☞ 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.


**Leading Matter on each page of this paper.**

THE WAR BEGUN IN KANSAS.—The St. Louis papers of Friday say that the dispatch given below, dated at Westport, Mo., on the 27th, was received at Jefferson City on the 29th. The following is the dispatch containing it, as sent from Jefferson City to St. Louis:

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 29.—Col. McCarty, of the House, received a dispatch this evening which was read before the House. Col. McCarty says there is no doubt of its genuineness or correctness. Some regard it as a humbug to influence Senatorial election. Jones is sheriff of Douglas county; Lawrence is the county seat.

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A MAGNIFICIENT SCHEME OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The Governor of Texas, in his message to the Legislature, developes a magnificant scheme of internal improvement based on the public domain, and a moderate internal improvement tax, to run through a period of expenditure of fifteen years. He estimates the unappropriated public domain of the State at one hundred millions of acres, of which fifty millions are saleable at seventy-five cents per acre, producing $37,500,000, or, less the expense of survey, about $31,500,000, to be realised by gradual sales—and supported by an internal improvement tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, which would commence with a revenue of $268,000 per annum. This, he computes, would pay an interest of six per cent. on four and one quarter millions of dollars. The same tax, allowing the increase in the value of taxable property to be one-fourth less each year than it has been since the year 1846, would produce in 1860 the sum of $377,000, which would pay an interest of six per cent. on six and a quarter millions of dollars. At the close of 1860 the revenue from the sale of lands would begin to accrue and increase annually thereafter. The Governor's estimate is, that at the end of fifteen years the State would be the owner of all the works, erected at a cost of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, and might reduce the cost of transportation and yet enjoy an annual income from them of $750,000; and that merely by a prudent use of the public domain and the annual tax mentioned. His plan contemplates sixteen hundred miles of railroad at $16,000 per mile, or a total expenditure of twenty-five millions six hundred thousand dollars, which would leave of his estimated land fund six millions and upwards to be used in the improvement of rivers and harbors, and cutting canals, &c. The plan has a promising aspect upon paper, but the experience of those States that have entered deeply into schemes of internal improvement has generally not been fortunate. Though they have succeeded in developing their resources and advancing the value of property, the States have generally in the end found their treasury embarrassed with heavy debts and the works unproductive. The valuable public lands upon which Texas may rely will give to her a heavy reserve fund for internal improvements, and may make her case an exception from the general experience of other States.

A LETTER to the Mobile Daily Evening *News*, from a gentleman of Sumter county, Alabama, who is at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and has visited Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, contains the following:

"The result of so great agitation in Kansas has been to frighten many of the large and wealthy planters of Northern Missouri, and many have sold their negroes or moved further South; for fear of losing their servants. A Marylander told me; a few days since, that he had been travelling all through the portion of Missouri north of the Missouri river, and that he found many planters selling, and more desirous of doing so, to move further South; that the major portion of the present residents were in favor of making Missouri a free State; and that many Yankees and Western free State men were moving into the country all determined to do their utmost to make Missouri a free State."

This is to be received with many grains of allowance. That the effort of Stringfellow and Atchison to stir up the people of the border counties by alarming them as to the safety of their slave property has had some effect would seem to be natural; but that the Missourians generally have any fear of invasion from Kansas, or of the loss of their slaves in consequence of Kansas becoming free, we are not prepared to believe. The Alabama letter writer, we suspect, adopts this adroit statement for the purpose of stimulating the extreme south to come up to the help of Stringfellow & Co.

JOHN VAN BUREN publishes a long letter in the Albany *Argus*, in which he takes back his wish, before expressed, to be a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. He prefers remaining outside, and says:

"In the meantime, I desire to say, that no person and no press has, or will have any authority to commit me to any action the Cincinnati Convention chooses to take. If, as seems to be anticipated, anything should be deduced from which a plausible inference can be drawn by any gentleman that the past or present action of the Democrats of this State, with whom it has always been my pride and pleasure to act is subjected to reproach, I shall oppose and use all proper exertions to defeat the nominees of the Convention."

He urges the two factions of the party to unite, and says they must do it, if at all, before the Convention meets; but intimates that the prevailing temper is against such a consummation. He notices the South that in accordance with the Baltimore Platform he has refrained from discussing the question of slavery; but that if Southern politicians choose to open the way for such a discussion, he is ready to participate in it. The Prince is evidently throwing out an anchor to windward, that he may be prepared for a political tempest, if it comes.

A democratic meeting was held in the borough of Washington, on the 20th inst., (Tuesday evening of court week,) which adopted a resolution in favor of Wm. MONTGOMERY for U. S. Senator. Col. HOPKINS, late Canal Commissioner, opposed the resolution, but he was voted down. The *Examiner*, the old democratic organ, denounces the meeting as a trick and the resolution as a humbug to influence Senatorial election. Jones is sheriff of Douglas county; Lawrence is the county seat.

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**The Edinburg Review** for October has been received and is for sale by Gildersleeve & Co. Fifth st. and Mines, & Co. Smithfield st. It is a very valuable number.


MORE PRODUCERS WANTED.—The fact of the prevalence of high rates for breadstuffs and provisions, two years in succession, should challenge the attention of all upon whom the burden of extreme prices has fallen. The remedy is not in complaining, nor in blaming it upon speculators, but in changing the current of labor from the city to the country instead of from the country to the city. We want more farmers and producers and fewer consumers, so that our production may fairly keep pace with our consumption.

Last year we had a light crop, and the whole nation suffered, because the area of cultivation was barely sufficient, with an average yield, to supply our national wants. This year a heavy foreign demand comes upon us to absorb all of and more than the surplus production, and we are taxed again with last year's prices. As a consequence, our poor people, without a corresponding increase in wages, must soon find it extremely difficult to obtain the means of ordinary livelihood. Should we be subject to many repetitions of this state of things, a time may come when famine will literally stare a large portion of our population in the face. The only hope of escape from such a contingency is in a large increase of the farming population of the country. Most certainly a great agricultural nation like the United States should not twice be caught with empty garners at the dawn of harvest. In such an exigency, the succession of a bad season would well nigh ruin us.

Let us cultivate assiduously the arts, the sciences, commerce and manufactures, for these are a part of a great nation's life; but, look at it as we may, Agriculture must and should ever be one of the ruling pursuits in this Union. The culture of the soil should keep pace with the increase of population, and for every thousand or ten thousand additional mouths to feed, there should be an equivalent addition of acres of wheat and corn planted to supply them. Manufactories which give employ to a great number of people are constantly increasing. Public Works are growing in number continually—and through all the various avenues of industry and enterprise, the consumers of food in our country are increasing with a rapidity which can only be realised by such as have inside totally investigated the subject. But with this increase upon the one hand, there is not a proportionate increase in the extent of cultivated land. Farmers' sons, instead of striking the plow-share into the soil which so kindly invites them, think it more honorable to become clerks or merchants, lawyers or doctors, and the land is thus oftentimes cheated of its honest due. *Why* city and town pursuits should be thought more respectable than that of farming, we cannot divine. In a free country, Agriculture stands deservedly in the front rank of honorable and ennobling occupations; and, weighing fairly all the chances and vicissitudes that belong to the multiform avocations of life, it is in the long run the surest, safest and most remunerative of any. The following remarks, in this connection, from the Toledo *Blade*, are timely, appropriate, and worthy of serious consideration.

"An aversion to the pursuit of Agriculture is growing up, and gaining strength in our country. Young men—the sons of farmers—think it more honorable, more genteel, to forsake the pursuit of their youth, for something more fashionable in the city. Any occupation which gives them opportunity to reside in the town is preferable to that of farming. Law and Physic are very popular occupations—a clerkship is always desirable, and our farmer youth is suddenly transformed into a citizen—learns how to smoke cigars, mouth an oath, twirl a rattan, and sport a dirty looking moustache. With the foolish young girls, he becomes just the Tippy—and worries the heads of the anxious mamas more than ague or fever. One would not suppose that any of the youthful gentry that form this class of the community had ever seen a plough-share, swung an axe, or ate corn dodgers and buckwheat flapjacks.

We are not disposed to satirize, but the growing aversion to agricultural pursuits is an unfortunate for the country as for the young men who have been brought up to follow, and have forsaken them. Heretofore our systems of education have been defective upon this subject—and the time has been, when an education was not thought to be of any use to a farmer. Public sentiment has undergone a change in that respect, and now, the sentiment is daily gaining ground, that there are few occupations in life where a man can use education to better advantage than in the cultivation of the soil. But we are straying from the proposition, which we wish to illustrate—that is, that farmers must and will learn from present crisis in the market, that their occupation can never suffer from competition. It is always reliable—always brings its reward—and if at the present time we had in our country twice the quantity of products that we have now, and twice the number of acres under cultivation, it would not more than supply the demand for bread, which now presses upon us from all quarters. If we could supply the foreign demand, without prejudice to our home wants and at moderate prices, it would be better for all classes of the community. The farmer would buy cheaper—and some of the money which is now made by the wheat and flour speculator, would circulate in trade, and render money matters less oppressive. Too many acres cannot be improved; too many people cannot engage in the Noble pursuit of agriculture. We desire to see the adverse sentiment, which is springing up and spreading so rapidly, checked, and to know that there is in the rising mind of our country a principle on this subject that will never make it less noble than it has become, in the hands of the present race of American Agriculturists".

The steamer ATLANTIC arrived at New York at 9 o'clock P. M. on Friday night. Might we ask the agent of the Associated Press at New York, without danger of receiving an insolent answer, why the press here was not supplied with the news in time for Saturday morning's paper? We had a brief paragraph announcing her arrival—nothing more, not even the markets. If the matter can be explained satisfactorily let us have the explanation.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The annual election for Directors of this road will take place at the office of the Company to-day. As the city and county have a large stake in it, as well as the individual stockholders, a full attendance is desirable.

PROBABLE ARREST OF THE FORGER MEIGGS.—The Alta California publishes a letter from Valparaiso, dated September 14th, 1855, giving an account of the plans adopted at that place for the arrest of the forger, Henry Meiggs. The facts are published on the authority of Geo. R. Merwin, Esq., American Consul at that port.

It appears that Gov. Bigler made a request of the government of Chili, for the arrest and extradition of Meiggs, which the authorities of Valparaiso did their utmost to comply with. The Secretary of Legation went to a Southern province of Chili, to arrest Meiggs, but found that he had gone on a gold hunting expedition to the mountains. However, the Intendente of the province despatched a strong force after him, and there is scarcely a doubt but that he will be taken. The correspondent continues:

"However, the Intendente of the province despatched a strong force after him, and there is scarce a doubt but that he will be taken. When secured, he will be placed at the disposal of the American Consul here for safe keeping until he can communicate with the authorities of California.

If the plans for the arrest of Meiggs succeed, he will be delivered in this city within a week. These proceedings show a good feeling on the part of this government towards California, for there is no treaty of any kind requiring such action as has been had.

Meiggs has for some time past been living at Chilleau, some three hundred miles south of this, and, I am told, has been operating largely in native wines. His gold mining projects have only recently been embarked in. I suppose if this man is once got secure to Valparaiso, it will make quite a stir in your city and State, where he swindled the good people so much."

Another letter from the Hon. D. A. Starkweather, U. S. Minister to Chilli, confirms the above statement, and announces his intention to have the accused sent to California by the earliest conveyance.

CORN MEAL PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—Take six tablespoonsful of meal, and stir molasses enough in it to have the meal all wet, and no more; that will sweeten it enough; then take one quart of milk and boil it; pour it on the meal boiling hot; stir the meal while pouring the milk on to it, so as not to have it lumpy; stir in three tablespoonsful of wheat flour; wet with a little cold milk; salt it, and bake two hours; add spices, if you like. This will make an excellent pudding.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE IRISH INVASION.—Gen. Shields' (late U. S. Senator) name having been used in connection with the Irish invasion, he writes:

"If there is one man in America who thinks I am such a fool as to countenance such absurdity, he may cherish that belief. * * * If my name is mentioned publicly in connection with it, you will do me the favor to contradict it."

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Members continue to arrive in large numbers. There is much interest manifested, and considerable excitement among all parties relative to the organization.

The Know Nothing Caucus to-day fizzled—only about a dozen persons were present, who looked at each other and went to dinner. Whitney says its only object was to get acquainted.

The Republicans are holding an informal caucus to-night, which is still in session.

It is now understood that Lewis D. Campbell will not run for the Speakership, but general opinion has settled on nobody. Cullom's success for the Clerkship conceded on all sides.

The Republicans are somewhat undecided as to whether it is best to hold a formal caucus, or whether, if held, it shall be based on Anti-Nebraska or on general opposition to the Administration. The fact that there are a number of Democrats disposed to vote with the Republicans, who don't wish to be embarrassed by caucus associations, suggests the expediency of having no formal caucus.

Earnest efforts are making to secure the Republican nomination for Banks, but his success seems doubtful.

The Democrats are also holding an informal caucus to discuss the expediency of nominating a regular Nebraska ticket. This doubtless will be done, and Cobb will get the nomination for Speakership.

It is rumored that the Old Line Whigs are disposed to fuse with the Democracy, if necessary to defeat the Republicans. Such a union would give 108 votes for Cobb, and elect him, should it be found necessary to organize by resolving that a plurality shall elect. This is the game for which the Democracy will probably play.

Cobb says that Humphrey Marshall will be Speaker, which means, if anything, that the Democrats may conclude to aid the Philadelphia Platform Know Nothings and Old Line Whigs to elect their man, rather than allow the Anti-Nebraska men to triumph. I have no faith in this story, however.

Richardson says he will not run for the Speakership, which is quite probable, as his party prefer Cobb.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The feeling against the Chinese in the mines seems to be rapidly subsiding. In El Dorado county, says the Mountain Democrat, they rarely interfere with the miners. They generally work in old deserted claims, where they cannot realize more than from two to three dollars a day, and seldom this much. When they get a good claim they buy it and pay liberally for it. Business in some of the small mining camps in our county is now wholly suspended during the summer months were it not for them. They are content to work laboriously for two dollars a day—and work claims which no others would. They make good hands, and are frequently hired by the miners. We have heard but little complaints against them by the miners, and the feeling which first existed against them, and which was greatly exaggerated, is fast wearing away.—They are a sober, quiet, industrious, inoffensive class of men, and in our opinion, are a great benefit to our county. They pay annually into our treasury, for licenses alone, from sixty to eighty thousand dollars, a sum we cannot afford to lose. They pay our merchants promptly for every article they buy. They attend to their own business and are rarely engaged in brawls. The mines they work would be unproductive were it not for them—being too poor to pay others for working them. There is the miner in our county who would toil from day to yearly morn till deny ere" for two dollars a day, with no prospect of obtaining more? A Chinaman will do it cheerfully, but other miners will not. For the last year but few of them have worked on their own account, being principally hired by miners.

## 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 other 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 restore regularity and health to action in the Liver, would be a blessing indeed," 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 originating therein? Hereto-fore our systems of education have been defective upon this subject—and the time has been, when an education was not thought to be of any use to a farmer. Public sentiment has undergone a change in that respect, and now, the sentiment is daily gaining ground, that there are few occupations in life where a man can use education to better advantage than in the cultivation of the soil. But we are straying from the proposition, which we wish to illustrate—that is, that farmers must and will learn from present crisis in the market, that their occupation can never suffer from competition. It is always reliable—always brings its reward—and if at the present time we had in our country twice the quantity of products that we have now, and twice the number of acres under cultivation, it would not more than supply the demand for bread, which now presses upon us from all quarters. If we could supply the foreign demand, without prejudice to our home wants and at moderate prices, it would be better for all classes of the community. The farmer would buy cheaper—and some of the money which is now made by the wheat and flour speculator, would circulate in trade, and render money matters less oppressive. Too many acres cannot be improved; too many people cannot engage in the Noble pursuit of agriculture. We desire to see the adverse sentiment, which is springing up and spreading so rapidly, checked, and to know that there is in the rising mind of our country a principle on this subject that will never make it less noble than it has become, in the hands of the present race of American Agriculturists".

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PROBABLE ARREST OF THE FORGER MEIGGS.—The Alta California publishes a letter from Valparaiso, dated September 14th, 1855, giving an account of the plans adopted at that place for the arrest of the forger, Henry Meiggs. The facts are published on the authority of Geo. R. Merwin, Esq., American Consul at that port.

It appears that Gov. Bigler made a request of the government of Chili, for the arrest and extradition of Meiggs, which the authorities of Valparaiso did their utmost to comply with. The Secretary of Legation went to a Southern province of Chili, to arrest Meiggs, but found that he had gone on a gold hunting expedition to the mountains. However, the Intendente of the province despatched a strong force after him, and there is scarcely a doubt but that he will be taken. The correspondent continues:

"However, the Intendente of the province despatched a strong force after him, and there is scarce a doubt but that he will be taken. When secured, he will be placed at the disposal of the American Consul here for safe keeping until he can communicate with the authorities of California.

If the plans for the arrest of Meiggs succeed, he will be delivered in this city within a week. These proceedings show a good feeling on the part of this government towards California, for there is no treaty of any kind requiring such action as has been had.

Meiggs has for some time past been living at Chilleau, some three hundred miles south of this, and, I am told, has been operating largely in native wines. His gold mining projects have only recently been embarked in. I suppose if this man is once got secure to Valparaiso, it will make quite a stir in your city and State, where he swindled the good people so much."

Another letter from the Hon. D. A. Starkweather, U. S. Minister to Chilli, confirms the above statement, and announces his intention to have the accused sent to California by the earliest conveyance.

CORN MEAL PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—Take six tablespoonsful of meal, and stir molasses enough in it to have the meal all wet, and no more; that will sweeten it enough; then take one quart of milk and boil it; pour it on the meal boiling hot; stir the meal while pouring the milk on to it, so as not to have it lumpy; stir in three tablespoonsful of wheat flour; wet with a little cold milk; salt it, and bake two hours; add spices, if you like. This will make an excellent pudding.—*Rural New Yorker.*


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