PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY E. H. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

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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.

☞ Look at Matter on each page of this paper.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

The St. Louis papers of Saturday, Dec. 1st, bring no additional information from the scene of war in Kansas. All the reports yet received, have reached us through pro-slavery sources, and are doubtless perverted and colored to give an excuse for another foray from Missouri upon the free Territory. The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of Saturday morning, reminds its readers that there are two sides to a story, and that one will do to wait the other come; and then proceeds to make the following comments:

"But we will take it for granted, for the present, that the story received of the full and voluminous account of the violence and bloodshed that have disgraced the soil of Kansas, and that will, from the peculiar state of the public feeling at this time, send a thrill of apprehension and horror throughout the country. The feature of the case that we wish to comment on is this: The first news of the affair that reached Jefferson City, where the *Missouri Legislature* is in session, was by a dispatch from Mr. Boone, a citizen of Jackson county, Missouri, to Mr. McCarty, a member of the Missouri Legislature. That dispatch contained this sentence:

"We want help. Communicate this to the friends."

"Now, in the devil's name, who is it that "want help?" And what do they want that "help" for? Are the citizens of *Missouri* want help?" Who or what is putting the citizens of Missouri in peril, so great that the *Legislators* and "the friends" at Jefferson must "help?"

Is it not the Government of Kansas, that wants help? If so, let them call on President Pierce for assistance. Kansas is under the care of the Federal Government. Missouri has no duty to perform in the premises. If the National Government cannot take care of its own pets and appointees, its Readers and Wilson Shannons, why let Pierce resign, and a New Government come in. The people of Missouri are not the ones to be called on to back the miserable political puppets that Frank Pierce shall send out from the Eastern States, to play the fool and introduce bloodshed and anarchy in Kansas. If the poor imbecile of the White House had possessed the good sense or the justice to put over Kansas, at the beginning, a Western man of high character, courage and experience, there never would have been a particle of trouble in forming the community there into a quiet and thrifty State. But instead of that, we had Reader and his Fryeeollium, then Shannon and his pro-Slaveryism—all wretched, time-serving, place-seeking demagogues, who have played out their reckless games for political aggrandizement and drawn upon poor Kansas the curse of lawlessness and blood.

Now, let *Pierce* reap the fruits of his imbecility. Let not the people of Missouri, by any urgent appeal or cunning device, be drawn into this infernal feuds of Kansas. It looks very much as if there were a preconcerted effort to do this very thing. Our despatches from the West say that parties have already proceeded from Independence into Kansas; and that "meetings have been held at Weston and St. Joseph, and committees formed to go to Kansas."

There it is! Now, is not this conduct most fatal to Missouri interest and honor? In heaven's name, let Pierce and his political pets—his Kansas officials—take care of themselves. Have we not been told, time and again, that the pro-slavery party were the people of Kansas—that fourfifths of the actual settlers of Kansas, were supporters of the territorial officers and the territorial legislature, and that the Free-soilers were an insignificant squad out about Lawrence, who were deveid of courage, and fit only to be laughed at?

And now forsooth, the United States officials in Kansas, and the all-prevailing pro-slavery people of Kansas, are in deadly peril, and "dispatches from Weston and St. Joseph, state that large meetings of the citizens have been held, and companies formed to go to Kansas." All to protect that country from the "paupers and hirelings," lately shipped to it from the cities of *Emigrant Aid Societies*.

It does seem to us that one of the devil's own choicest humbugs is exploding in this call on Missouri for "help."

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Gov. Shannon, the doest of Governor Shannon, that the President would uphold him in enforcing the laws extending Slavery over Kansas, was well founded. The President orders the military force of the nation into Kansas to slay the free settlers and enforce the slave-code upon Kansas at the point of the bayonet. Comment is unnecessary.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.—The chivalry of the Palmetto state is wonderfully excited. The message of Governor Adams breathes nothing but defiance to the North, and to Massachusetts in particular. In reference to Kansas matters, the message says:

"The agitation in relation to slavery continues to increase, and is rapidly tending to its bloody termination. Measures, which it was hoped by some would give quiet to the country and dignity to its deliberations, have served but to redouble the efforts and augment the power of abolition. Civil war is a dreadful calamity, but its present ave to be endured in preference to degradation and ruin. The people of South Carolina are alive to the issue, and are mindful of their obligations. They are calm, because they are prepared and self-reliant. They have not forgotten their history, and they will not fail to vindicate its teaching. The right of secession provide new guards for their future security, has been sealed by the blood of their ancestors, and will never be surrendered. Come what may, they will do their duty, and leave the consequence to God."

In regard to Massachusetts, the language of of the Governor is not a whit less grandiloquent. He informs the Legislature that he has returned the resolutions sent him by Massachusetts to the proper officers of that state, and in explanation says:

"Had Massachusetts confined herself to resolutions expressive of her feelings and purposes in relation to slavery, impertinent as I may have regarded them, I would have received them with indifference, and transmitted them without comment; but I consider the acts of her late Legislature as an insult and an outrage upon every citizen of the Confederacy who has a right to demand the enforcement of the fugitive slave act. A State whose Legislature deliberately, unblushingly, impiously violates her constitutional obligations and whose people resist the execution of law, even to the shedding of blood, is not entitled to courtesy from us; and I feel that I would have betrayed the dignity of my State had I hesitated to affix on such conduct the seal of official condemnation. The interchange of civilities with a people who feel it to be no dishonor to prevent the recovery, of stolen property, will hardly reclaim the faithless, and is incompatible with the respect which honesty owes to itself."

In While South Carolina raves in this way about Massachusetts, she does not hesitate, in violation of the Constitution and of every principle of comity and justice, to imprison every colored citizen of Massachusetts who visits her ports on business, and this, too, while the same Governor Adams recommends that the law of the State be modified so as to permit colored seamen, the subjects of *foreign nations*, to remain on board their vessels, to be allowed to land whenever the duties of the vessel may require it, upon their receiving a written permit *to* that effect from the Mayor of the port; and that while on land they be subjected to the ordinary restrictions applied to the native colored population. The Governor, it is seen, is willing to concede to *foreign* nations, what South Carolina refuses to sister States of her own country! Beautiful fraternal intercourse this!

Gov. Adams makes one admission which shows the vast difference between South Carolina and Massachusetts, and which proves that slavery and a general education of the people cannot exist together. He pronounces the free school system of that State a *failure!* In every free State the free school system has worked wonders for the elevation and welfare of the people, and is eminently prosperous. Poor South Carolina! She has, however, one prosperous institution,—the Governor says the *military academies* are in a prosperous condition! These are singular institutions for a peaceful State, which has relinquished the powers of waging war! They must however, be to suit the fire-eaters, for they flourish, while the free schools are a failure!

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The annual report of the Directors of this Company is not, it seems, to be given to the public through the newspapers. The example of the Allegheny Valley Railroad has been followed by ordering it to be published in pamphlet form. We think those having control of this matter have erred, for the following reasons. The real stockholders of this road are the tax-payers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, and of two or three town corporations. The amount of private stock is so small as hardly to form an element in the calculation. The only means which these tax-payers have of obtaining information of the transactions of the Directors and of the state of the work is through the newspapers. A publication in pamphlet form, as far as the great mass of property holders and tax-payers is concerned, is no publication at all, as the needed information will never reach one-tenth or one-twentieth of the people in this way. A railroad corporation composed of private stockholders solely, could with much more propriety direct this mode of procedure, but even in such a case the policy is of doubtful propriety, as the public has a deep interest in all such works, independent of the stock. For the sake of the benefits to be derived from railroads, the public yields up valuable franchises, which frequently produce great individual hardship and some public inconvenience. All the transactions, therefore, of every company should be given all the publicity possible, by a publication in the newspapers.—In case of roads, however, built mainly with corporation and county bonds, the necessity of extensive publication becomes vastly increased, and cannot be withheld without manifest injustice, not to say danger to those mainly interested. We know the excuse will be given that the publication is withheld on the principle of economy. This is a pitiful excuse, when the sums lavishly paid for salaries and other services are considered. If the people have risked their millions with the object of benefiting themselves by constructing these works of improvement, they will not thank those who control the publication of the reports, for keeping them in darkness on the plea of economy. Besides, the precedent is a dangerous one, and may lead to most flagrant abuses, and may result in the suppression of the transactions of the Directors altogether.

A similar policy was pursued by the County Commissioners, last spring, in relation to the report of the Auditors. Their transactions of the previous year were published in a pamphlet. How many of the taxpayers saw this document, which revealed the transactions of the Commissioners regarding the disbursement of tens of thousands of dollars? Economy was the plea in that case! Singular that economy should always commence in withholding the means of information from the people who are alone interested. We approve of economy, and admire its practice in those who have the charge of the money of the public, but we think the best way to promote honesty and fidelity in public servants is to give the widest publication to their transactions.

It is far from us to attribute a desire to withhold the report of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad from the public to the respectable gentlemen who have been elected Directors. We suppose some one of the few stockholders present moved to have the report printed in pamphlet form, as is usual in such cases, but we hardly think that such a resolution should be construed into an order that it shall have no wider publication. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Directors the propriety of meeting the expectations and wishes of the people, by giving the report immediately a more popular publication in the newspapers, which is the only mode of giving it a publicity co-extensive with the number of persons actually and pecuniarily interested.

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☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a Know Nothing paper, writes:

"The "Americans" are in high feather, and with them, every thing would go on merry as a marriage bell," but for the abandonment on the part of some of them of the twelfth article of the Philadelphia Platform. Southern American members declare the preservation of the twelfth plank as indispensable to their safety, and the success of the cause. Rely upon it, this National article will be insisted upon, and no candidate for any office in the gift of the House will receive their votes unless they subscribe to it wholly, unreservedly and without any "mental reservation." The course pursued by the "American Organ" is most severely denounced by Southerners and "Adamantine" Americans from the Northern States."

So, all attempts to patch up a truce between the Northern and Southern "Americans" is a dead failure. Who could expect any thing better unless the North would yield all. *The South never yields;* not ONE INCH! Dough-Facism must always go to its knees, and sue for peace, and if there should be any reconciliation between Northern and Southern Americans, the Northern men will yield. Mark the assertion. We shall have another disgraceful exhibition of meek and sycophantic Dough-Facism. *The South is firm* and will remain so while it calculates on the usual amount of Northern trembling and servility. The Louisville *Journal*, the great Organ of the Know Nothings in the South West, says:

"Upon the only question which threatens to disturb the tranquility of the Union, the South now presents an unbroken front. It is a unity. Let it use the strength which this indivisible unity assures is exerted with tact and patriotic forbearance. In the sectional controversy so darkly impending, the South plants itself immovably upon the existing legislation, and demands only to be let alone. Its position is purely and exclusively a defensive one, and it has quietly yet firmly resolved to maintain it."

This is the ground taken everywhere, and by all parties in the South. Having broken faiths, and seized Kansas by violence, it will not recede, and now places herself on the defensive. What shall the North do? Yield. So says the timid, the time-serving, the office-seeker, and the whole race of Doughfaces. This is what gives the South its unity and strength. The North has yielded so often that the South is encouraged to repeat her outrages, trusting to the same cowardly and temporising spirit to get her out of the scrape. If the North, for a wonder, should stand firm in this case, the South will yield, and be careful hereafter how she provokes the slumbering giant too far. She will bluster, and threaten, and talk of disunion, but she will never give up her position of safety in the Union. The only chance for the North to preserve the Union, and to secure future peace, is to resist the South in her present attempt to wrest Kansas from freedom to slavery. That done, and we shall hear no more about slavery extension for some time to come. Will the North maintain her rights? The next few months will tell the tale.

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The expectation that the South will respond favorably to the platform adopted by the Cincinnati convention, has not yet been, and is not likely to be, realized. The Convention at Louisville, which followed immediately after the one in Cincinnati, took no notice of it whatever, but re-enacted that of Philadelphia. The Kentucky Commonwealth, however, alludes to the Cincinnati platform in the following terms:

"And first and principally, we have to say that the change they propose in the national platform is utterly inadmissible, and to expect that it will be made is folly. The restoration of the Missouri Compromise Restriction is altogether impracticable, and the exclusion of any State from the Union, because the people have consulted their own judgment and wishes in modeling their domestic institutions, and have permitted slavery, would be monstrous."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* adds to these and to other similar facts the following reflections:

"We are not at all surprised at these indications which would have, before this time, been infinitely stronger had not Southern Know Nothingism in general, determined to treat the Cincinnati movement with silence and contempt.—Except in a few individual cases, it does not deign to notice the little knot of outcasts from the national body, who came together here, in the vain hope to trickle themselves back into the communion. It will not do. The National Know Nothing platform—if such a thing exists—is the one made by the National Council at Philadelphia. The South stands upon, and will not swerve from that platform. By it, the body and all that belongs to it, is committed to the extension of slavery. The voice of the South to the North is, 'Beyond the platform or leave the order.' Northern Know Nothings who desire to regain their position, must come, not as high contracting parties, to treat in diplomatic phrase—to issue protocols, invent compromises, or make parade of windy allusions. They are holden as traitors—as deserters; and their place is that of penitents—wrapped in a sheet kneeling at the door of the temple, with a rope around their necks and candles in their hands.—So far from having done a work of merit at Cincinnati, the doings here are an exaggeration of the offense. The very ploughing of these wicked is sin. Therefore, gentlemen, down on your marrow-bones, as many of you as are determined to preserve the Union, and pray to be forgiven. Southern Know Nothings! it is true, have been liable about you. Unlike the Northern, Southern political parties rely upon themselves. The South can always turn its factions into national parties, by getting up a plot to dissolve the Union. All that is wanted in this case is a weak tail to dangle across the frontier as a sign of nationality, and that you can supply, at a sacrifice of nothing but your principles."

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A dispatch sent us yesterday (which we withhold) from the agent of the press, east, stigmatises the Republican members of Congress as "*Black* Republicans." Thus insult is added to injury.

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DIED—At Louisville, Ky., on Sunday afternoon, December 2d, after a few days illness, GEORGE LIDLIE, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Allegheny Cemetery for interment, this afternoon (Wednesday) at half past one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 93 Second street. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you a Diseased Liver?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration, that a majority of the human family are afflicted with diseases of 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 trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any diseases of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Leave 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 the celebrated Vermifuge, are for sale at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canada.

For sale by the sole proprietors,
FLEMING BROTHERS,
Druggists, Pittsburgh.
Agents: Brownsville, Redstone & Co.; Allen & Co., 56 Wood st.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, S. E. corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.
Statement of the Affairs of the Company, as published in conformity with a Provision of its Charter:
Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1854, to Oct. 31, 1855.....$228,120 03
On Marine and Inland Risks.....111,440 49
On Fire Risks.....
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1854.....$97,170 13
Premiums marked off from 1st Nov. 1854, to October 31, 1855.....
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$261,310 10
On Fire Risks.....163,200 78
Interest, &c., received during same period.....10,000 78
Interest accrued, accruing the year as above.....
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$284,983 19
Fire Losses.....70,004 08
Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Agency Expenses.....93,684 68
Profit and Loss—Interest on Guarantee Notes.....
Depreciation on Stocks.....42,962 18
Expenses, Rents, Salaries, Stationery, &c.....13,271 45
The Assets of the Company are as follows—
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate.....$101,922 94
Philadelphia City Six per cent. Loan.....50,150 00
Philadelphia City Six per cent. Loan, Warehouse.....
$10,000, Certificates, Bank of North America.....12,750 00
Delaware Six per cents. Loan.....15,000 00
$19,000 Commissioners of Amboy & Bordentown Six per cents. do do Five do.....7,300 00
$5,000 do do Six per cents. do.....5,125 00
100 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....2,400 00
50 Shares Reading Railroad Company.....823 00
63 do Penn Township Steamboat Company.....
50 do Philadelphia and Gloucester Steamboat Company.....100 00
Steam Tow Boat Company.....
2 Shares Philadelphia Exchange Company.....500 00
1 Share Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.....50 00
Bills Receivable.....14,415 16
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance Companies.....182,440 00
Bills Receivable.....29,858 08
Cash in Bank.....
Balance due at Agencies—Fire, Inland and Marine.....
Policies premium, Inland and other debts due the Company.....83,929 66
Subscription Notes.....100,000 00
Total amount of Assets.....$617,845 06

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after 1st proximo.

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Joseph H. Seal, John C. Davis, Samuel Wilcox, John R. Penrose, Richard Wood, Edward Darlington, D. Jones Brooks, Jr., Charles Stokes, Edward H. Trotter, Hugh Craig, Thomas Robins, Jr., F. R. M. Heston, Hugh Craig, Samuel Miskey, Thomas H. Powers, Edward Lafourcade, Jos. M. Cooper, Richard Peters, Jr., E. M. Richards, Samuel R. Shipley, Wm. G. Boulton, Wm. Hacker, Jr., Thomas Sparks, Wm. C. Ludwig, Charles Macalester, J. T. Logan, Pittsburgh, D. T. Morgan, " Wm. Phillips, " WILLIAM MARTIN, Pres't of Co.
THOMAS H. POWERS, Vice Pres't.
JAMES W. COVAN, Secretary.
de5 1m

Vertigo, Extreme Languor and Exhaustion will not trouble you after using one bottle of *Brandreth's Holland Bitters*. Take half a teaspoonful regularly, one hour before meals, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true. Try it; if it fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, Acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of dyspepsia, it will cost you but a trifle, and you will feel like another being, then endeavor to prevent every friend you have from using it. de1

Lyon's Kathairon—The present immense sale of this article, is almost fabulous in amount, which shows the public appreciation of a preparation which meets its claims entirely upon its own merits. The astonishing results produced by the KATHAIRON in preserving the hair from baldness, and restoring it when it has fallen out—imparting to it a beautiful gloss and silken texture; together with its delightful perfume and perfect cleanliness have made it the most universal favorite. Solid everywhere, in large bottles, for only 25 cents.
HEATH, WITHROW & CO., Proprietors,
53 Liberty st., New York.
For sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers. de5-1m&w

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures 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 Apoplectics). 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 raging sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will do it in the system of blotches.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst spitter in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of scrofula.
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 indolent ulcers.
One bottle will cure each eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of ringworm.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of tetter.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of erysipelas, if taken in time. It never has failed in a single instance to cure it when taken in season. Many have been cured by using from one to two bottles, who had been afflicted with it for years.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of rheumatism. I have in my possession certificates of cures performed by it in this disease, of the most singular character. Eight bottles were administered to a man who had been afflicted with rheumatism for seven years, and had been confined to his bed and room for six months. He was unable to turn himself in bed. He was carried out of doors in the arms of two men, and placed in the sun, where he remained two hours. He has since been able to walk around, and has now entirely recovered the use of his limbs.
Eight bottles were administered to a girl who had been afflicted with the rheumatism for three years, and was unable to walk. She was carried out of doors in the arms of two men, and placed in the sun, where she remained two hours. She has since been able to walk around, and has entirely recovered the use of her limbs.
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