PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

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To the Republicans of the United States.

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican press, unauthorized, Chairman of the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d of February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention, to meet on, and on providing for a National Delegate Convention, to meet on the second Wednesday in June, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

F. STONE, of Ohio.
J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis.

INCREASE OF THE SALARIES OF OUR JUDGES.—We are glad to learn that the Bar of this city are taking measures to induce the Legislature to increase the salaries of the Law Judges of this county. We hope the project may succeed, as it is no more than sheer justice to the Judges, and is of the utmost importance to the people, if they would secure the services of able and learned men in high judicial stations. The great increase in the price of living has diminished relatively the salaries paid, so that $5,000 now would be no higher than $2,000 five years ago. Gentlemen who consent to serve as Judges have to give up their practice, with its large prospective increase, and to depend upon their salaries alone for support, and for the education of their children. When their time is out, they find themselves without practice, and consequently without business, and have to commence anew to build up what they have relinquished by accepting a Judgeship. It will be impossible to secure the best talents and experience, with the present niggardly salaries, and we should not be surprised if some of the present Judges relinquish their situations in despair unless the salaries are raised. It is not right, it is not sound economy, to stint men who sit in judgment on such important interests, thus compelling them to the sad reflection that they are inadequately rewarded, and to the irritating necessity of twisting and turning every way to save a penny, and to avoid debt. We go for the increase of salaries.

VENTILATION WANTED.—The Organ states that the fires are kept up all night in the House of Representatives, by which the bad air of the previous day is literally cooked and served up again on the following day. And as this process, says the Organ, goes on from day to day, and from week to week, until the very paint on the walls begins to turn black with the noisome atmosphere. No wonder that members and reporters complain of headaches, indigestion, and even more serious ills. The wonder is that they are alive at all, after breathing for weeks and months so pestilential an atmosphere.—*Baltimore American.*

There is some hope for Congress, because new Legislative Chambers are erecting with all the modern improvements and appliances to secure perfect ventilation. There is no such cheering prospect before the judges, jurymen and lawyers of this county. Our Court House will stand probably for generations to come, and will all that time be a source of discomfort, disease and death to hundreds of our citizens whose duty calls them to breathe its pestilential atmosphere, unless our Commissioners can be induced to apply the adequate remedy. On their heads rests a heavy responsibility and we are astonished that they should refuse so reasonable a demand, which is so unanimously called for. A few days ago one of the Judges invited us to walk up to one of the Court Rooms, and take a sniff of the sickening, disgusting atmosphere in which he had to spend hours every day. We declined the experiment, having no desire to experiment on our health, or to rush into danger unless necessity required. The best plan would be to invite the Commissioners to take the seat on the Bench for a day or two, and if they would not bring them to reason they are incorrigible.

THE STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—The new plan for the lease of this road will be found in our columns to-day. It is a great improvement on the one originally contemplated, and if it is carried out in the evident spirit and intention of the draft, will be probably the best disposition which can be made of the work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1856.

"Open your ears! For which of you will stop
The vent of his hearing when loud rumor speaks."
The vent of his hearing when loud rumor speaks.
Slavery demands that the Free State men in Kansas be driven out.

DEAR STR—We have had rumor upon rumor of the critical posture of affairs in Kansas, but rumor with her thousand tongues has not too greatly magnified the perils that surround those who were lured by the deceptive promises of having the right secured to them of self Government, and have gone to seek homes in Kansas.

Ere this reaches you, you will doubtless receive by telegraph, the Message which the President of the United States sent to both Houses of Congress on yesterday. Strip it of its verbiage and we have the declaration that the laws of the Territory shall be enforced, if necessary, by the whole power of the General Government. The laws alluded to, are those enacted by citizens of Missouri under the guise of a Territorial Legislature. Laws passed for the *very purpose* of driving out the Free State men or driving them into a state of rebellion, so that the General Government *could* intervene with its army and crimson the plains of Kansas with the blood of the innocent. Those laws make it a penitentiary offense to *speak* against slavery in the Territory. It would be a penitentiary offence to circulate some numbers of the *Gazette* in the Territory. Those laws were passed to entrap, and if possible destroy the Free State men who it was well known could not obey them, and it was not designed, or desired that they should. Such are the laws President Pierce pledges himself to see executed. Reader, do you think I speak at random? read his Message, and then read the laws which are to be enforced. The Message has produced the deepest anxiety in the minds of the thoughtful and patriotic. I have heard the old, the venerated of the land express the deepest regret, and the liveliest solicitude for the internal peace of our country. They believe that should the President call out the army and blot out the existence of the town of Lawrence, and put its citizens to the sword, that the sword of civil war thus drawn would not be sheathed until it became drunk with the blood of the people, and every section of our beloved land should become parties to a most horrid fratricidal war. Does the President suppose that he can wipe out the towns of Kansas with a mop of blood, and the crime be not avenged? Would not the blood of the Sons of Pennsylvania and of New England cry for vengeance? Are these some of the fruits we are to gather from electing to the Chief Magistracy the veriest drivelers in politics, incapable of a Statesmanlike view of a dangerous and delicate subject, and stranger to a generous or magnanimous sentiment?

The nation may yet have cause to weep bitter tears over that act of perfidy, the Repeal of the restrictive clause of the Missouri Compromise. This Message is another bid for Southern votes.

The House of Representatives still remains unorganized. Who shall yield? Can the friends of Freedom yield at such a crisis as this? We may be disposed to censure the members of Congress for their persistant obstinacy, and some are doubtless obnoxious to censure, but are the Anti-Nebraska men? Had the President a Congress to back him, Kansas would be swept as with a besom of destruction.

The ship of State is fast drifting toward perilous breakers. May we not hope that the good ship shall be able to weather the storm, and avoid the breakers until the people can have another opportunity of shipping a new and a better pilot? JAY.

Yours,

"SLAVERY AND ITS REMEDY.—By Wm. McMichael. Pittsburgh: J. S. Davison, 53 Market street."

This is the title of a new work, which will be issued from the press to-day by Mr. Davison. We have barely room, to-day, to make this announcement, and shall notice the book more at length hereafter.

PIERCE'S KANSAS MESSAGE, is denounced in every quarter where independence and manliness is not extinct. The New York Evening *Post*, which supported Pierce for the Presidency, regards the Message as a piece of insufferable insolence. It says:

"By what authority does this man, who has got into the executive chair, presume to tell us who may settle in Kansas, and who must stay at home; who may help their neighbors to emigrate, and who may not? What warrant has he for occupying the two Houses with his denunciations of those whose only offence is that they have become residents of Kansas, where they have as perfect a right to be as he has to be at Washington? Did we elect him for this?"

The Baltimore *American*, a southern paper, treats the Message and its author with undisguised contempt:

"We publish the President's Message on Kansas affairs rather in deference to the custom of the press to spread such documents before the public than from any impression of the importance or pertinency of the document itself.

* * * * * * *

must be regarded as a fortunate man that in discharge of his duty in advising Congress, he is able to issue documents so capitally fitted to advance his interests as the southern candidate before the Cincinnati Convention. His opponents for that nomination, condemned to silence, if not inaction, must feel terribly the advantage he holds over them in this respect."

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW JERSEY.—The Newark Mercury says:

"Our Republican friends in other sections of the State will be glad to hear that arrangements are in progress for a representation of this District in the informal Convention at Pittsburgh on the 22d of February. This is necessary from a variety of considerations. We should be prepared to act with the Anti-Nebraska men of the North to defeat the purposes of the Slave Oligarchy, and therefore we must be represented in their Councils. This course will have no tendency to prevent union and harmony in our State action, because that union, if it takes place, must of necessity arise from a community of principles all looking towards the welfare of the State. There are some in the State who think that this union and harmony can only be secured by ignoring the Slavery question; but it is hardly necessary for us to say that this idea is utterly chimerical. If New Jersey is carried against the Democracy this fall in the Presidential struggle, it will be done by the Anti-Nebraska element."

The prospects now are that the Convention will be a full one, and that all the North, and several of the Southern States will be represented.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.—*Jan. 24.*—Mr. Pratt reported as committed, House bill No. 15, to repeal an act to regulate the public printing in the northern part of Allegheny county.

Mr. Cresswell moved to take up the bill from the House, No. 2; to repeal the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors. Not agreed to; and the bill was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

On motion of Mr. McClintock, Senate bill No. 105, the supplement to the act relative to overseers of the poor in the county of Allegheny, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Browne called up Senate bill No. 70, to provide for the incorporation of Insurance companies, which passed second and final reading.

Mr. Buckalew moved to discharge the Committee on Vice and Immorality from the consideration of the bill from the House, and that it be referred to a special committee, with instructions to report on Tuesday next.

The question was debated by sundry Senators and was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moorhead offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire if further legislation be not necessary to protect the personal liberties of this Commonwealth, against the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the Courts the United States exercising jurisdiction within this Commonwealth.

Twice read and negatived—yeas 31, nays 62.

Mr. Montgomery reported a bill to extend the Montevue and connect the same with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in Somerset county.

Mr. Johns read a bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

Mr. Riddle, a bill to repeal an act declaring Chartiers creek, in Washington county, a public highway.

On motion of Mr. Biddle, the bill was taken up and passed second and final reading after a few remarks from Messrs. Ball and Riddle.

THE LIQUOR BILL.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the restraining liquor law. The question being on the final passage of the bill, after debate it passed finally, yeas 69, nays 25—all the Allegheny county members voting for repeal.

Mr. Ingham moved that the House proceed to consider the resolutions instructing our U. S. Senators to vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska Act; which, after some remarks from Messrs. Ingham and McCarthy, was not agreed to—yeas 30, nays 65.

SENATE, *Jan. 25.*—Mr. McClintock presented a resolution from the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, against the passage of an act defining the liabilities of said city in certain cases.

Mr. Wilkins read a bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

Mr. Frazer, a supplement to the act authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Youghiogheny river in Fayette county.

Mr. Wilkins, one to surrender to the city of Pittsburgh that portion of the Pennsylvania canal in said city, between the south-east end of the tunnel at Grant's Hill and the Monongahela river.

On motion of Mr. Killinger, Senate bill No. 7, to repeal the act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, was made the special order for Thursday next. [This is Mr. Wilkins' bill.]

Mr. Wilkins called up Senate bill No. 79, declaratory of an act extending the right of trial by jury in certain cases.

Mr. Wilkins explained that the bill was merely declaratory of an act relative to the right of trial by jury in cases of damages for property taken for railroad purposes. There was doubt as to whether the law in such cases applied to cases pending at the time of its passage. This bill declared that it did so apply.

HOUSE.—The resolution relative to the protection of American citizens in the enjoyment of their rights of conscience and religious practices in foreign countries, was taken up, yeas 51, nays 40.

[The bill instructs our Senators and requests our Representatives in Congress to use their utmost endeavors to procure by treaty for American citizens when traveling, or residing in foreign countries, the unmolested enjoyment of their rights of conscience, the right to have their own public worship where they desire it, and to bury their dead with such religious service as they may desire.]

After debate the resolution was negatived, yeas 41, nays 46

A bill relating to the fees of justices of the peace, aldermen and constables, was taken up in the House. (Mr. Hunsecker in the chair,) and reported to the House without amendment.

It being on second reading,

Mr. Mumma enquired whether the bill increased or decreased the fees.

Mr. Fry said it would slightly increase them. It would revive the fee bill of 1814, which had been reduced in 1821, when everything was low. These fees were below the proper standard, and he thought it but fair to review this subject at the present period.

After debate the bill passed finally.

The resolutions of instructions to our Senators and Representatives to vote for the repeal of the Kansas Nebraska Act and the substitution of the act to establish the territory of Oregon, being next in order,

A motion was made that the House proceed to consider them; which was not agreed to, yeas 33, nays 57.

A bill in relation to collectors of State and county taxes was taken up in committee of the whole, (Mr. Lott in the chair,) and reported to the House without amendment.

[The bill provides that the county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, who have the power to appoint collectors of State and county taxes, may do so without being confined in their selection to the persons whose names may be returned by the assessors, anything in the act passed April 16, 1834, relating to county rates and levies, and township rates and levies, to the contrary notwithstanding.]

Mr. Wright, (Luzerne,) moved a verbal modification of the bill so as more clearly to exempt from its operation all counties which have a special system; which was agreed to. The bill then passed.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, for *February*.—This valuable Magazine continues to improve in character and to grow in public estimation. The present number opens with reminiscences of Washington at Boston—sixty-six years ago, which is followed by an attractive array of literary articles.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, for *February*.—This No. contains a well written tale—"The Old and New Squatters," with many pleasant sketches and instructive articles. We know of no more valuable serial publication.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW, for *February*.—This is an illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls, very handsomely got up, and embodying a large amount of useful information conveyed in a lucid manner.

All the above works are published by Messrs. Dix & Edwards, No. 321 Broadway, New York, and are for sale by S. B. Lauffer, No. 80 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hunter on the Complications of Consumption, and on the Means by which Disease of the Lungs is Detected.

LETTER NO. XII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,—Consumption is often mistaken for other diseases. Although its *destroying influence* is confined to the lungs, the sympathetic *complications* to which it gives rise, are frequently of such severity, and produce so much distress in other organs, as to lead to grievous mistakes and errors in treatment. If you have carefully read what I have said on the "*kinds of Consumption*," you will at once understand why it is that physicians are so liable to overlook the disease in the lungs, and direct their whole treatment to mere temporary derangements of the *stomach, liver or bowels.*

The injury always *commences* in the lungs, but often gives us no warning of its presence. It passes on from stage to stage, without pain, or cough, or expectoration. The lungs do not manifest their diseases by suffering. I have known large ulcerous excavations to be formed without the patient ever having been conscious of the slightest pain. But when disease goes on thus silently in the lungs, it produces in *other parts* of the body the most violent disturbance. I will explain why derangement of the general health always follows any serious disease of the lungs.

In the changes which are ever going on in the body, the receiving of fresh nutriment and the expelling of impurities, there are certain offices to be performed by each organ. The *stomach* receives the food and prepares it for nutriment; the *bowels*, the *kidneys*, the *skin*, and the *lungs* expel the impurities—each has its appointed duty, and that duty is its *function*.

Now the function of the lungs consists in purifying the blood, by removing from it a poisonous substance known as carbon. This is accomplished by *breathing*, and so destructive to life is this substance, that we die, if we cease to breathe for even five minutes. The impure blood is sent from the heart to the lungs, and is distributed over the surface of the air-cells in delicate vessels, which form a perfect network of principles all looking towards the welfare of the State. There are some in the State who think that this union and harmony can only be secured by ignoring the Slavery question; but it is hardly necessary for us to say that this idea is utterly chimerical. If New Jersey is carried against the Democracy this fall in the Presidential struggle, it will be done by the Anti-Nebraska element." *throbs*, and every vessel is filled with *blood*; we *breathe*, and every air-cell is filled with *air*. By a beautiful law of nature, this momentary union is sufficient to remove the carbon from the blood, and the air is expelled from the lungs, loaded with this impurity.

Now, consider the immediate effect produced by disease within the lungs. The tubes and *cells* of the diseased part become filled up, and do not allow the air to enter, in consequence of which the blood sent to that part of the lungs returns to the heart *unpurified*, and is again sent the round of the circulation, producing disturbance in every part.

This disturbance we call "*sympathy*." But it is something more than that nervous connection existing between the organs of the body which the term "*sympathy*" is frequently applied. It is a sympathy produced by *impure blood*. The failure on the part of the lungs to perform their function, *links* the several parts of the body together in the disastrous consequences which result therefrom. The injury begins in the lungs, whence it is transmitted from organ to organ, until the local malady becomes lost in the wide range of complications to which it has given rise. In one instance, *diarrhœa* is so violent, and assumes so much the character of "chronic dysentery" as to engross the whole attention.—In another, the chief symptom consists in "disorder of the stomach," and is marked by loss of appetite, pain, and vomiting; or there may be obstinate "*dyspepsia*," in which case it is the commonest thing in the world for the patient to be dosed with "*bitters* to improve *digestion*."—In a third, there is ulceration of the epiglottis, when the disease is thought to be "*all in the throat*," in a fourth, "*ulceration of the larynx*," with the loss of voice; in a fifth the pleura becomes inflamed, and adheres to the ribs, when the disease is called "*chronic pleurisy*." The pleurisy may not be discovered until water has formed in the chest, which follows as a consequence; and then it is called "*dropsy in the chest*." Sometimes a hole ulcerates through the covering of the lungs, allowing the air to pass through into the cavity of the chest producing a condition known as "*pneumo-thorax*," or "*air in the chest*." All these, and many other secondary diseases, become engrafted on the original malady in the lungs; disguising its true character, and leading to the most deplorable and fatal errors in practice.

Such are the "*complications of consumption*." Space will not permit me to extend my observations on this head, but I feel that I cannot leave it without warning the reader to be ever watchful of the *chest*, and not to be misled by hope based on a hastily formed opinion. Few medical men are competent to determine the true state of the lungs, in the *early* stages of consumption, and certainly no opinion can have the least value, except it be formed *after* a thorough and careful examination. Unfortunately for the poor invalid, and equally so for the dignity of our profession, examinations of the lungs by the stethoscope, are generally little more than *an idle form*. They are made in the most careless manner—often through several thicknesses of clothing—and with a parade of knowledge and an assumption of intelligence, regarding the state of the lungs, which would deserve to be called *ludicrous*, if it were not tampering with human life. Hence spring the contradictory opinions given by physicians in the same case, and hence the doubts which have hitherto shrouded the invaluable principles of *Auscultation* and *Percussion*. The *public* have been in a great degree deprived of their *benefits*, and the *profession*, as a consequence, has failed to obtain the confidence of the public. And the reason why this has so long existed, and still continues, is, that the physician attempts to grasp too much. He is not satisfied with being a good *physician*, a thorough *surgeon*, or an able *accoucheur*, but he must be all in one. Once engaged in practice, his active and dissimilar duties leave him no time or opportunity to fill up the blanks in his education. Whatever his ability may be, he is unable to attain a profound acquaintance with either department, or to accumulate that amount of experience in any intricate disease which would render his opinion deserving of full reliance.—Too often, indeed, all the pride of profession, and even the native genius of his own mind, are crushed out before the first few years of his professional life are passed. He falls (hideously) into the *routine* of his preceptors; and from this time forward clings to the dogmas of the past—*lives* on the discoveries of past generations, and *dies* without having added one stone to the venerable temple of medicine.

The study of auscultation and percussion alone requires years of intense application, combined with the practical experience of a Hospital for Consumption. Thus educated in all the sounds of the lungs, the physician can as easily and as accurately detect their condition, in disease, as the Pianist can detect, by the touch and the ear, the notes of the piano which are out of tune. But you might, with as great reason, expect a man to be a thorough musician without practice, as to look for a correct opinion, in diseases of the chest, from a physician who has not devoted his attention to their study.

In my next letter, I shall discuss the "*Treatment of Consumption.*" It was my intention to have continued the series to a much greater length, but I find that the nature of my professional engagements—in consultations at my office and in correspondence with patients from abroad—renders it necessary that I should devote my time wholly to the practical duties of my profession. I shall, therefore, close the present series in considering the Treatment of Consumption—availing myself, from time to time, of such leisure as may present, to add a few observations on such points as I deem of interest to the public.

Your obt'servt, ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

No. 828 Broadway, New York.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for February has been received and is for sale by Gildenfenny & Co., Fifth st., and Minor & Co., Smithfield st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tape Worm cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

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Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,920 94
Philadelphia City and other Loans	55,110 00
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies	23,060 10
Bills Receivable	108,440 97
Cash on hand	25,226 09
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Subscription Notes	100,000 00
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Philadelphia 6s	10,000	9,350
Delaware Railroad	20,000	20,400
Reading Railroad	12,500	12,000
Amount Loaned on Mortgages in the City of Philadelphia	51,950	51,950
Amount Loaned on Notes, secured by Collateral or Personal Property	25,500	
Cash on hand and in bank	21,284	
	$206,000	

Amount of Fire or Marine Losses ascertained and not paid.....None.
Amount of Fire or Marine Losses claimed, other than those ascertained and unpaid.....None.

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