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MOULDINGS. SIGN Irish Cathedrals are a strong and vigorous race, inured to hardship and toil, and wonderfully given to association. An etching prompted by religious motives, would find many thousands ready to follow in its wake.—Phila. N. Amer

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The President is bent on getting up a civil war in Kansas. There must be something done to make his administration memorable, and all his hopes rest on Kansas. For two years he has been laboring for it. First he brought about the ill timed and unnecessary repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Then he put Reader as governor, and brought him back as he found there was a chance of his siding with the majority of the citizens against the Missouri invaders. Then he sent Gov. Shannon, whose reckless conduct served his turn, and very nearly got the civil war started. Then he sent a special message to Congress whose sole purpose was to excite the Southern citizens of Kansas against the Northern, and to encourage the "border ruffians" from Missouri in their nefarious schemes. Lastly, having got all parties at swords' points, he issues a proclamation which is calculated to make the belligerents, who have already been wrought up to furry, fairly begin the fight.

It is a lamentable thing to see the Chief Magistrate of this great nation thus trifling with such serious matters as the peace of the country and the preservation of the Union. It is lamentable to see a man think so much more of his next Presidential chances and his standing among the most reckless of his party, than of his constitutional oath, the welfare of his country and his future place in history. However ingeniously the Kansas proclamation may be worded, the people at large, who know the President's inclinations on the Kansas question, will at once interpret it to be directed solely against the North. It is designed to rebuke those northern governors who have—unwisely as we think—endeavored to make the affairs of Kansas subjects of their own domestic legislation. Its inevitable effect will be to encourage the Missouri "ruffians," who, indeed, have been encouraged to their more recent acts by the President's special message. They and the President are making common cause, and as he has led them into their present position, he is committed to stand by them. It is the duty of all good citizens North and South, to resist the inflamatory appeals of fanatics and demagogues of all kinds, whether they be Northern or Southern fanatics and demagogues. We still confide strongly in the conservative patriotism of the bulk of the American people, which we assure will save us from the anarchy into which the President seems disposed to hurry us.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Washington Union virtually admits that the Democracy in Congress gave up its platform when it consented to the adoption of the plurality rule. "There was a strong repugnance," says the editor, "among the national Members to its adoption." Finding it dangerous, however to delay, "propositions were made by the Democrats, to which the Southern Know Nothings indicated a disposition to accede." In fact, the Democrats went over to the Know Nothings. When Aiken was asked by Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, whether he stood upon the Democratic platform, or had been pledged to the Know Nothings, he refused to answer. And Mr. Barclay's democracy was so intense that he refused to vote for Mr. Aiken, because that gentleman told the House that he was not the nominee of any caucus, and did not go into the contest with the abominable caucus resolution sticking to him. Mr. Barclay's Marshal was right in claiming a victory for the National Americans—in that the Democrats were voting for a man who disclaimed the caucus resolution. It must have been a great satisfaction to the American members to see the Democrats forced to give up their caucus resolve, after nine weeks blind and stupid resistance to it. There was no understanding between the National Americans and the Democrats. This was distinctly declared by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, on the final vote for Speaker. And the only "proposition" to which the National Americans could or would "accede" was the unconditional surrender of the odious resolution. Pity they didn't give in before; the resolution would have been no greater, and the result would have been the election of a good Democrat as Speaker, instead of a Massachusetts Free Soil.

DESPERATE DUEL.—BOTH PARTIES BADLY WOUNDED.—The holy Sabbath day, says the New Orleans Bee of 6th Feb., was, day before yesterday, desecrated by one of the most desperate duels which have for some time occurred in this neighborhood. On Sunday morning there arrived at the lake end of the Bontebartrain Railroad, by the Mobile steamer, two men named Quarles and Bell, brothers-in-law from Selma, Alabama, accompanied by their seconds and surgeons.—They immediately started up the shore of the lake about half a mile, and proceeded to arrange the preliminaries for the encounter. Five-shooting revolvers were the weapons, and ten paces the distance. At the first fire Quarles' hat was pierced by his antagonist's ball; at the second Quarles was shot through the ear; at the third, he received a ball through his cheek. The fourth round of shots was fired without any effects. Bell had thus far escaped untouched, but at the fifth fire he was wounded in the hip, and his adversary in the shoulder. The wounded men were then taken to a house at Milneburg, and on Sunday evening were carried on board the steamer and went back to Mobile.—The origin of the difficulty is said to be this:—Bell had married Quarles' sister, and had treated her very badly. Quarles went to his brother-in-law's house to call him to account for his conduct, when an affray resulted, in which the latter was very dangerously shot. Bell fled to this city, but was arrested here and taken back, but Quarles declined prosecuting him, choosing to settle the matter by a duel.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—One of the most important cases ever brought up for adjudication by the Supreme Court is now being tried before that august tribunal—No. 61, Dred Scott, plaintiff in error vs. John F. A. Sanford. Mr. Montgomery Blair for the plaintiff in error, and Hon. Messrs. Geyer and Reveady Johnson for the defendant in error. The points particularly in issue are: first, the right of citizens of slaveholding States to carry their slaves into non-slaveholding State for a temporary sojourn there, without the loss of their right of their property in such slaves; and, next, the Constitutionality of the Missouri compromise, as involved in the question of the right of Congress to legislate with reference to Slavery in the United States Territories. Messrs. Geyer and Johnson are expected to argue the cause to-day.—Washington Star, Feb 12th.

THE Petersburg Va., Express says:—We learn from several sportsmen who have lately been out on hunting excursions in the neighboring woods and fields, that many bears have been found starved and frozen to death, and that large covies of partridges are found closely crowding together, to keep alive by warmth alone.

THE IRISH MEETING IN TORONTO, which passed resolutions against the proposed migration of Catholics from the United States to Canada, appears to have been called in opposition to the movement on account of a previous meeting of Catholics there to elect delegates to the Convention. According to the report of the Toronto Colonist, several thousand persons participated in this demonstration, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. The preamble to the resolutions adopted asserts that the Irish Catholic citizens of the United States are principally those who were the disturbers of their native country, and not satisfied with the mildness and liberty of the British Constitution, forfeited their right to the designation of British subjects by emigrating to a foreign state, and that their turbulency and intermeddling, their active subserviency and blind obedience to their priesthood, have rendered them obnoxious to their fellow republicans. After these very serious charges the resolutions proceed to deprecate and disapprove in the strongest manner of the contemplated wholesale transmission of Irish Catholics to Canada, "because, it is firmly believed, and has been often and fully proved, that a people who blindly submit to the dictates of a foreign hierarchy, cannot be expected to be good citizens, or to appreciate the advantages of a free and constitutional government," and that the migration referred to would be dangerous to the working of our Canadian institutions, and should be resisted by every constitutional means. These resolutions were carried with rapturous applause. We have little common sense, in order to show that even if the exodus should be towards Canada, the emigrants would find no more favorable condition of things there than the one they complain of in the United States. There can be little doubt that the English, Scotch and Irish Protestants in Canada are less favorable to the Irish Catholics than the Protestants of the United States.—What, then, is to be the result of the Buffalo Convention? The resolution adopted by the Catholic congregation at Columbus, Ohio, furnishes a hint which may possibly have influence with the body. Instead of going to Canada, these people may choose to pitch upon one of our own remote territories as a field of operations, and there lay the foundations of a colony under their own auspices. The prominence of the Catholic clergy in the movement is remarkable. So powerful is the influence they wield over their people, that if they are seriously engaged in it, it will be very likely to be followed by actual results of much importance. No one can doubt their ability to produce a successful colony in the wilderness for the Irish Catholics are a strong and vigorous race, inured to hardship and toil, and wonderfully given to association. An etching prompted by religious motives, would find many thousands ready to follow in its wake.—Phila. N. Amer

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The President is bent on getting up a civil war in Kansas. There must be something done to make his administration memorable, and all his hopes rest on Kansas. For two years he has been laboring for it. First he brought about the ill timed and unnecessary repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Then he put Reader as governor, and brought him back as he found there was a chance of his siding with the majority of the citizens against the Missouri invaders. Then he sent Gov. Shannon, whose reckless conduct served his turn, and very nearly got the civil war started. Then he sent a special message to Congress whose sole purpose was to excite the Southern citizens of Kansas against the Northern, and to encourage the "border ruffians" from Missouri in their nefarious schemes. Lastly, having got all parties at swords' points, he issues a proclamation which is calculated to make the belligerents, who have already been wrought up to furry, fairly begin the fight.

It is a lamentable thing to see the Chief Magistrate of this great nation thus trifling with such serious matters as the peace of the country and the preservation of the Union. It is lamentable to see a man think so much more of his next Presidential chances and his standing among the most reckless of his party, than of his constitutional oath, the welfare of his country and his future place in history. However ingeniously the Kansas proclamation may be worded, the people at large, who know the President's inclinations on the Kansas question, will at once interpret it to be directed solely against the North. It is designed to rebuke those northern governors who have—unwisely as we think—endeavored to make the affairs of Kansas subjects of their own domestic legislation. Its inevitable effect will be to encourage the Missouri "ruffians," who, indeed, have been encouraged to their more recent acts by the President's special message. They and the President are making common cause, and as he has led them into their present position, he is committed to stand by them. It is the duty of all good citizens North and South, to resist the inflamatory appeals of fanatics and demagogues of all kinds, whether they be Northern or Southern fanatics and demagogues. We still confide strongly in the conservative patriotism of the bulk of the American people, which we assure will save us from the anarchy into which the President seems disposed to hurry us.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Washington Union virtually admits that the Democracy in Congress gave up its platform when it consented to the adoption of the plurality rule. "There was a strong repugnance," says the editor, "among the national Members to its adoption." Finding it dangerous, however to delay, "propositions were made by the Democrats, to which the Southern Know Nothings indicated a disposition to accede." In fact, the Democrats went over to the Know Nothings. When Aiken was asked by Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, whether he stood upon the Democratic platform, or had been pledged to the Know Nothings, he refused to answer. And Mr. Barclay's democracy was so intense that he refused to vote for Mr. Aiken, because that gentleman told the House that he was not the nominee of any caucus, and did not go into the contest with the abominable caucus resolution sticking to him. Mr. Barclay's Marshal was right in claiming a victory for the National Americans—in that the Democrats were voting for a man who disclaimed the caucus resolution. It must have been a great satisfaction to the American members to see the Democrats forced to give up their caucus resolve, after nine weeks blind and stupid resistance to it. There was no understanding between the National Americans and the Democrats. This was distinctly declared by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, on the final vote for Speaker. And the only "proposition" to which the National Americans could or would "accede" was the unconditional surrender of the odious resolution. Pity they didn't give in before; the resolution would have been no greater, and the result would have been the election of a good Democrat as Speaker, instead of a Massachusetts Free Soil.

DESPERATE DUEL.—BOTH PARTIES BADLY WOUNDED.—The holy Sabbath day, says the New Orleans Bee of 6th Feb., was, day before yesterday, desecrated by one of the most desperate duels which have for some time occurred in this neighborhood. On Sunday morning there arrived at the lake end of the Bontebartrain Railroad, by the Mobile steamer, two men named Quarles and Bell, brothers-in-law from Selma, Alabama, accompanied by their seconds and surgeons.—They immediately started up the shore of the lake about half a mile, and proceeded to arrange the preliminaries for the encounter. Five-shooting revolvers were the weapons, and ten paces the distance. At the first fire Quarles' hat was pierced by his antagonist's ball; at the second Quarles was shot through the ear; at the third, he received a ball through his cheek. The fourth round of shots was fired without any effects. Bell had thus far escaped untouched, but at the fifth fire he was wounded in the hip, and his adversary in the shoulder. The wounded men were then taken to a house at Milneburg, and on Sunday evening were carried on board the steamer and went back to Mobile.—The origin of the difficulty is said to be this:—Bell had married Quarles' sister, and had treated her very badly. Quarles went to his brother-in-law's house to call him to account for his conduct, when an affray resulted, in which the latter was very dangerously shot. Bell fled to this city, but was arrested here and taken back, but Quarles declined prosecuting him, choosing to settle the matter by a duel.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—One of the most important cases ever brought up for adjudication by the Supreme Court is now being tried before that august tribunal—No. 61, Dred Scott, plaintiff in error vs. John F. A. Sanford. Mr. Montgomery Blair for the plaintiff in error, and Hon. Messrs. Geyer and Reveady Johnson for the defendant in error. The points particularly in issue are: first, the right of citizens of slaveholding States to carry their slaves into non-slaveholding State for a temporary sojourn there, without the loss of their right of their property in such slaves; and, next, the Constitutionality of the Missouri compromise, as involved in the question of the right of Congress to legislate with reference to Slavery in the United States Territories. Messrs. Geyer and Johnson are expected to argue the cause to-day.—Washington Star, Feb 12th.

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1856.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All gratuitous advertising, will be required to be designated in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a 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.

The Border-Ruffian Proclamation.

Where are the Sharp's Rifles?

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law exists in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force; it appearing that combinations have been formed therefor in the recited to disturb the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are contemplating