PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1856.

Terms:

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WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance.
Four Copies per annum.....$5 00
Ten Copies per annum.....10 00
Twenty Copies per annum.....20 00
☞ Advance payments are strictly required, and the paper stopped when the year is out, unless it is renewed.

Republican Declaration of Principles.

ADOPTED BY THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

1. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist by every constitutional means the existence of slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, Independent State.

3. Believing that the present national administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—An error having occurred in the statement of receipts of this road as published in our last, we republish it. The receipts of the Company, for February of this year, as compared with last, are as follows:

February, 1856, (passengers).....	$35,067 04
" " (freight).....	34,855 05
Total for February, 1856.....	69,922 09
Receipts for February, 1855.....	64,831 09
Increase.....	5,591 00
Receipts for January, 1855.....	77,873 05
Receipts for January, 1856.....	66,181 79
Decrease.....	11,191 26

The result for February is very gratifying, as it exhibits the largest amount of receipts of any February since the road was opened. From the time the road was opened, until last summer, there was a constant increase of receipts; but the high water all last summer, together with the exhausted state of the country consequent on the failure of the crops the previous year, had a disastrous effect on the business of the road. Circumstances have again changed in favor of the road. The rivers are bound up with ice, and a large amount of freight is passing on the road, both ways; so that notwithstanding the cold weather, and the difficult state of the track, the Company has done a handsome business. It is not at all probable that the river will keep up this year as it did last, and we have the promise now of another bountiful harvest. It is safe, therefore, to predict, that under prudent and judicious management the road will do better than in any former year of its existence. To the gentlemen who have charge of the road the stockholders and the public look for working out the best results, both in the way of profits and facilities, and we think they will not be disappointed. The President, on whose shoulders more than on that of any one officer, and probably more than on all others put together, rests the responsibility of the management and the credit of the Company, is a gentleman of judgment and experience, and he is no doubt animated with a desire to make the work all that the Stockholders and the Company can desire, and all that was contemplated in the commencement and progress of the enterprise. He undoubtedly has the best wishes of the public, as he has ours, that the most abundant success may crown his labors in the responsible and honorable position to which he has attained. He has an arduous duty to perform in maintaining the credit of the Company, burdened as it is with a heavy floating debt, but we trust that the increasing receipts of the Company will soon relieve his anxieties on this score, and enable him to push on the Bridge connection with vigor. This latter work we consider of great importance to the Company, and one which ought not to be delayed one moment longer than absolutely necessary. The Stockholders evinced their extreme desire to have the Bridge connexion finished, when they consented to forego their dividends for the sake of expediting the work. The new Board will gratify the public by announcing at an early day that the superstructure is under contract, and that the long looked for extension of the road to this side of the river is near at hand.

As the Ohio and Pennsylvania road is now without any direct rival road to contend with, it should embrace the opportunity to strengthen itself in every possible way by affording the best facilities within its power to trade and travel. If the Steubenville road is ever completed, it will come into direct competition for the Cincinnati and St. Louis business; but the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company can, by that time, establish a business, through and local, which will render it measurably independent of competition. Even if the Steubenville road is finished from river to river, without bridges, it will be no serious rival to the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. *Time* and *money* are the two items considered by Railroad passengers, and the Steubenville road can never complete in time, and money with the Ohio and Pennsylvania, until its connections are perfected by two immense Railroad bridges. This will be a work of years, thus leaving the field comparatively clear for the skill and genius of the Managers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. Our means to benefit it is the early completion of the Bridge connection.

A NEW APOLOGY FOR SLAVERY.—It is suggested that the following be printed by way of appendix to Rev. Dr. Adams' next edition of his "South Side View of Slavery." It is also commended to those who were so shocked at what they chose to call "Mr. Banks' Amalgamation Sentiments:"

From the Missouri Democrat.

Very lately a pamphlet has been freely circulated throughout Missouri, entitled "A Report made to the Platte County Self-Defensive Association by a Committee, through B. F. Stringfellow, Chairman." In that Report, on page 30, occurs the following atrocious and infamous paragraph:—

"Negro slavery had a further effect on the character of the white woman, *which should commend the institution to all who love the white race more than they do the negro.* It is a shield to the virtue of the white woman.

"*So long as man is lewd, woman will be his victim.* Those who are forced to occupy a menial position, have ever been, will ever be most tempted, least protected; this is one of the evils of slavery; it attends all who are in that abject condition *from the beautiful Circassian to the sable daughter of Africa.* While we admit the selfishness of the sentiment, *we are free to declare we love the white woman so much, we should save her even at the sacrifice of the negro,* would cheerfully go around her every shield, to keep her out of the way of temptation.

"*Such are the effects of Negro Slavery* upon the *individual character* of the white race."

☞ The proceedings of the American Executive Committee as given in the *Chronicle*, and quoted in our columns yesterday, were incorrectly reported. As given in the *Dispatch*, the resolution adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That we approve of the plan of organization suggested by the American, Whig and Republican members of our State Legislature, and request the Americans of Allegheny county and all others opposed to the National Administration, to meet in the several townships at the usual places for holding elections on Saturday, March 15th, between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M., and in the wards and boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock P. M., and elect two delegates, to meet in Convention at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, March 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 25th day of March, inst., to nominate a State ticket.

This is entirely different from what we commented on yesterday, and is not liable to the same objections. The resolution is not, in itself, a subject of cavil; but we are decidedly of opinion that it would have been better had the Committee taken no action in the matter, which was the course adopted by the Republican Committee.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—We learn that the Committee of Councils having before them the application of the Valley Railroad for the right of way, will report in favor of Liberty street. How those interested in that already overcrowded thoroughfare will like this action, remains to be seen. The little publicity it got yesterday raised considerable excitement.

NEW MUSIC.—"*Oh take me to my Georgia home,*" written and composed expressly for Sanford's Opera Troupe, by T. C. JOHNSTON, has just been published in Philadelphia, by E. M'Carthy.

THE WAR AGAINST FILLMORE, by the *Albany Register*, the leading, we may say, the official, American paper of the State, continues with vigor. We gave an extract from that paper yesterday. The next day appeared another crushing article, from which we take an extract, because it tells some wholesome truths, to most unwilling ears. After stating that Fillmore was forced upon the American Convention by pro-slavery, Northern Dough-faces, in alliance with the Slaveocracy, the *Register* proceeds:

But there was no hope of their candidate's success based upon the free sentiment of the North. His antecedents went crashing against the Anti-Slavery instincts of the northern people; and however they might secure his nomination, they felt that there must be more than even Americanism backed by the "Silver-Grey" strength, to overcome the prejudice in the Northern mind against his Southern affiliations. They therefore leagued with Slavery. They urged him upon the South through the memory of the Fugitive Slave Law, and they pledged his future action to square with the past. They spoke of the necessity which existed on the part of the South of having a man for President who could show a clean record in favor of Slavery—whose antecedents would in themselves be a platform on which the South could stand. They talked about the Kansas Nebraska Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and appealed to the South if their candidate was not worthy of their trust. They united with the South in driving from the Convention the New England States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and practically the great West. Having done this, the conspiracy was complete. The South, after the secession, held the entire control of the Convention. Its vote was cast in a solid mass for MILLARD FILLMORE, the candidate of the conspirators—and he stepped forth nominally the standard-bearer of the American Party, but in truth the champion of Slavery.

By this result, a candidate was forced upon the State of New York against the expressed wish of two-thirds of the American members of the Legislature, against the expressed wish of a majority of the State Officers, against the expressed wish of more than two-thirds of the Delegates from the State in the Convention. Nominated as he was by the slave-holding States, because of his pro-slavery antecedents and their confidence in his pro-slavery future, he can only be regarded, not as the representative of the American Party, but as the representative and the candidate of Slavery. As such, we say to-day, as we said yesterday, we will not support him. We have no stomach for the battles of Slavery, and we will not fight them. We will not struggle against the popular sentiment of the free States, the North, and the West. We were content to ignore the slavery issue; we tried our best to do so. But our back is to the wall, and we will go no further. Let those who desire to see the American Party crushed between a false Democracy and Republicanism, continue to press it into the service of Slavery—and they will see it grounded to powder between the upper and the nether millstone.

But, let those who wish its preservation, who have no desire to don the funeral garment and follow it to the grave, go with us in saving it from destruction. Let us do in New York as they have done in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, in all the Eastern States, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the whole West—place it upon a platform which does not clash with the popular sentiments of the people. Let us swing loose from Slavery. Let us break away from the service of an institution which the Northern mind abhors; and compelled as we are to unite the Protestant and American sentiment with Slavery or Freedom, choose the latter. Let its standard as Massachusetts stands, as all New England and the West stands—on one common American platform, and at the same time vindicating the rights of Freedom.

A PROTEST FROM THE SOUTH.—Our New York papers furnish us with the following protest of a portion of the members of the American nomination Convention, growing out of the rejection of the twelfth section of the original platform:

PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Southern members of the National Council of the Native American Union, and of others intending to adhere to the twelfth article of the platform of the American party, held on the evening of the 20th of February, 1856, it was with great unanimity resolved (and the result halled with nine cheers,) that, in case the National Council should strike out or materially modify the twelfth article, the Southern delegates would at once retire in a body from the hall, and proceeding to the—Ninth ward council room, would there, with such other members as might unite with them, continue the session of the true National American Council. Some of the undersigned retired, in pursuance of the above resolution, the moment the entire platform was stricken out; others remained to witness the result. The undersigned deem it due to themselves and those they represent to declare that they cannot stand upon the new platform, nor continue members of any national organization of which it is the supreme law, or of which those who represented several of the Northern States are members; and they therefore resigned their commissions as members of the National Council, and severed their connection with the national organization, as at present constituted, adhering, and meaning always to adhere with undiminished loyality, to the American party of their respective States.

ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas.
CHAS. MATHEWS, of California.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—We refer the traveling public to the advertisement of this road. Emigrants and others, bound to the fertile prairies, and the flourishing towns of Iowa and Minnesota and the regions beyond, will find the route through Chicago the best which is offered any where. In less than two days from Pittsburgh, passengers are landed at different points on the Mississippi, as they may desire, with little fatigue, and at comparatively low rates, and with no danger of sickness growing out of long delays on the river. Passengers and Emigrants to Kansas and Nebraska will find the route by the Galena and Chicago Union line the most expeditious one they can take, and free from all the dangers and annoyances of the Missouri river route.

KANSAS MEETING IN NEW CASTLE, PA.—This was a very spirited affair. One hundred and fifty-seven dollars were paid in, and three persons entered their names as volunteers for Kansas, designing to make Kansas their permanent home.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, has just published a new novel, by that well known author, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. It is entitled, "*India: The Pearl of Pearl River.*" Mrs. Southworth's novels are very popular, and this last is said to be equal to any of her previous productions. For sale by Gildenfenny & Co. and Miner & Co.

From the Cleveland Herald, March 4.

Willoughby Seminary Burned to the Ground.

Our thoughtful friend, Mr. Andrew Trowbridge, of Willoughby, gives us the sad news of the destruction of the Female Seminary building in that village this morning. It took fire about 7 o'clock, no doubt catching in the cupola from a burning chimney. The fire-boy, inside of the building, first discovered the blaze in the attic, and about the same time a passing man walking down street saw smoke issuing from the cupola, and the alarm was instantly given, but the high wind caused the fire to spread with great rapidity, and want of water and engine, rendered all efforts to check the flames fruitless.

There were a number of young ladies in the Seminary practising their music lessons, and all the pianos save one were saved. The apparatus and books generally were got out in a damaged condition, but the cabinet of minerals, birds and other specimens were entirely destroyed.

The dwelling houses of Andrew Austin and Samuel Smart were set on fire from flying embers, but fortunately preserved from destruction by the exertions of the citizens.

The Seminary was a three-story brick building—formerly the Medical College—and the school, under the charge of Rev. Alvin Nash, had some one hundred and fifty pupils.

We are informed by Mr. A. L. Hall, of this city, who was at the fire, that there was an insurance of $1800 upon the building, and $200 upon the furniture. We suppose the building was worth about $5000.

The Principal of the Seminary has the sympathy of all, for those who have known of his exertions and labors can appreciate his feelings when, on rushing out of his house at the alarm, and seeing the black cloud of smoke encircling the pride of his heart, he exclaimed—"My Seminary is gone." The young ladies, too, as young ladies will, found vent to their feelings in a flood of tears, and clustered around their teachers in a sad group, watching the flames as they licked up their familiar friends, the "recitation rooms." Each one had left a mark or a name by which to be remembered, when she should have graduated, and by which, upon the revisit of after years she on the instant could summon up the crowd of school-day recollections; but the fire blotted them out forever.

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See advertisement in another column. mr14w4w8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS Hannen, No. 600 Fourth st., says of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by FLEMING BROS, of Pittsburgh,

NEW YORK, May 15, 1852.

☞ A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a little of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering (should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

MRS. TYSON, No. 18 Avenue D, writes under date of August 16, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

MRS. DEVOTS, a German woman, residing at 204 Bivington street, says that after using one vial of McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Northern mind against his Southern affiliations. They therefore leagued with Slavery. They urged him upon the South through the memory of the Fugitive Slave Law, and they pledged his future action to square with the past. They spoke of the necessity which existed on the part of the South of having a man for President who could show a clean record in favor of Slavery—whose antecedents would in themselves be a platform on which the South could stand. They talked about the Kansas Nebraska Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and appealed to the South if their candidate was not worthy of their trust. They united with the South in driving from the Convention the New England States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and practically the great West. Having done this, the conspiracy was complete. The South, after the secession, held the entire control of the Convention. Its vote was cast in a solid mass for MILLARD FILLMORE, the candidate of the conspirators—and he stepped forth nominally the standard-bearer of the American Party, but in truth the champion of Slavery.

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Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, *Sec'y.*

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

WE INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire. ALSO against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley, Samuel Rea, Robert Dunlap, Jr., S. Harbaugh, Isaac M. Pennock, Walter Bryant, Jas. M. Cooper, Capt. Mark Sterling, S. M. Kier, Wm. Bingham, John S. Dilworth, Francis Sellers, J. Schoonmaker, Wm. B. Hays.

John Shipton. de21

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

SON. GEO. BARRIS, PRES'T. J. M. GORDON, SEC'Y.

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

R. Miller, Jr., J. W. Butle, Wm. Lyon, Thomson, Thos. Scott, A. Nimick, C. W. Ricketson, G. W. Jackson, Wm. H. Smith, Jas. McAuley, Geo. Dravis, Ralph Holmes, A. Lippincott.

☞ A home institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the Office, No. 92 Water Street, (Spears & Le's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh. ja28

PITTSBURGH Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company,

Office, Corner Market and Water Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. GALWAY, President. THOS. GRIFFIN, Sec'y.
WM. M. WOOLLEY, Jr.

This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also against Hull and Cargo Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss or Damage by Fire, And against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galwar, Samuel McClurkan, Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., John Scott, James Marshall, David Richey, James W. Hallman, Chas. Arbuthnot, Alexander Bradley, Joseph S. Leech, John Fullerton, Mansfield S. Brown, David H. Chambers, Christian Zug, William Carr, Robert H. Hartley, Jas. D. M'Gill.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, S. E. corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES,

On VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES,

On Goods, by Rivers, Canals, Lakes and Land Carriages, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

LIST OF ASSETS, Nov. 1st, 1855.

Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate.....	$101,920 94
United States Stock, State Stocks, and Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies.....	23,060 10
Bills Receivable.....	105,440 97
Cash on hand.....	26,826 09
Premiums due at Agencies—Fire, Inland, Marine	
Policies recently issued—and other debts due the Company.....	93,489 96
Subscription Notes.....	100,000 00
Total amount of Assets.....	$517,248 06

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Joseph H. Seal, Edmund A. Souder, John G. Davis, Robert Burton, John R. Penrose, George G. Leiper, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, J. G. Johnson, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Dr. R. M. Huston, Hugh Craig, Spencer M'Ilvain, Charles Kelly, Samuel R. Stokes, Henry Sloan, James Traquair, William Rorer, Joshua L. Price, James Tennent, James B. McFarland, Wm. C. Ludwig, Charles Stokes, J. T. Logan, Pittsburgh. D. T. Morgan, Baltimore, John B. Semple, Natchez, Miss.

WILLIAM S. MARTIN, *President.*
THOMAS G. HAND, *Vice President.*

HENRY LYLBURN, *Secretary.* F. A. MADEIRA, Agent, No. 95 Water st., Pittsburgh.

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Capital, $177,674—Assets, $220,000. Security invested.

FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Scrip Certificates of Profit issued by this Company, are profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company, and bear interest.

CLEM TISDALE, President.
B. M. HUCHMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tisdale, Wm. A. Thompson, P. C. Rockhill, G. W. Carpenter, Robert Sloan, C. S. Wood, Marshall Hill, James L. Taylor, Joseph H. Dunlap, G. M. Stroud, Lewis R. Ashhurst, George T. Thomas, Benj. W. Tingley, Z. Lothrop, H. L. Carson, Robert Toland, Edward G. James, Wm. Hansell, R. D. Cochran, John A. Caugley, E. S. Bryan, David McCandless.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States. ja26d&w1y

A Work on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Secretory and Absorbent, (including the glands and skin,) Nervous and Motor Systems of the Human Economy.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LIFE; or the Way to Enjoy Life and its Comforts, and to secure Longevity.

With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism, by

A. H. HEATH, M. D.,
No. 840 Broadway, New York.

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