PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. L. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

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Republican Declaration of Principles, ADOPTED BY THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

1. We will oppose, 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, Republican, 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 extinction of freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

☞ For Telegraphic News see 3d page. For City and Commercial News see 4th page.

Kansas Convention at Cleveland.

We are authorized and requested to announce that the National Convention at Cleveland, of the friends of Kansas, to relieve the suffering and aid the cause of Freedom, will meet on Thursday the TWENTY-SIXTH of June, instead of the 20th, as at first announced. This is done to accommodate the more distant parts of the country which are now largely represented at Philadelphia. We trust the call will be widely and generously responded to.

Editorial Correspondence of the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1856.

The city is already pretty full of delegates.—The bulk of those in are from the west and northwest. The east will send in its quota to-morrow. Ohio has a large delegation present, and so has Pennsylvania, every part of which is represented. There is considerable canvassing going on, to ascertain how the land lies. But few of the delegates are pledged, and each one seems most anxious to know what the others have to say. There is no partisanship apparent—no canvassing for rival candidates; but an earnest inquiry as to who is the strongest man. I like the temper of the members very much, it argues well for the general result.

So far, there is no indication of what the nomination will likely be. The Pennsylvania delegation is largely in favor of McLean, but there are some Fremont men in it. Ohio will give a complimentary vote to Chase, and after that its vote will be divided between Fremont and McLean the former preponderating. New York will at first vote for Seward, and after that, *it is said*, the bulk of it will vote for Fremont. Vermont, Delaware, New Jersey, Michigan and Indiana will go for McLean, the rest of New England and the Northwest for Fremont. These are the indications *now*; the canvassing to-morrow may change matters materially.

Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Delaware will be represented, besides all the Free States. S. N. Wood and Lieut. Gov. Roberts, of Kansas, are both here.

The Convention will convene at the Musical Fund Hall on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

There is a very manifest change in the public opinion of Philadelphia, since the attack on Sumner. There is a general desire to throw Fillmore overboard and unite, if possible, on the Republican nominees. There is a very healthy tone to the public sentiment now prevailing, which is exceedingly refreshing to to those of us who can remember the freezing pro-slavery coldness hitherto so prevalent here. E.

KANSAS.—The details on the first page of recent events in Kansas are extremely interesting. It is evident, however, that the scale of fortune is beginning to turn in favor of the settlers, and against their savage and brutal invaders. But the former must be reduced to great distress, having been harrassed, driven about, robbed, abused, and obliged to lie in arms for their own defence when they needed to be at work to supply their wants and render their new homes comfortable. The hardships incident to a new settlement are enough of themselves, without adding to them the terrible task of defending themselves against bands of armed ruffians, thieves and murderers, sent against them for the openly avowed purpose of forcing Slavery into their midst. They must necessarily stand in great need of material aid. Let them have it speedily; for otherwise the horrors of famine will be added to those of war.

Men whose party prejudices have led them to palliate as far as possible the enormities committed by the invaders of Kansas, try to excuse the propagandists of slavery for sending these outside ruffians into that territory by pleading that New York and Massachusetts began it by their Emigrant Aid Societies. Began what?—Did the men sent out by those societies, or rather the men aided by them, form themselves into marauding and pillaging bands, to spread terror and ruin wherever they went, as have the men who were sent from Missouri, South Carolina, and other slave States? Did they enter the territory, rush to the polls like savages, drive away or overawe the proper officers, vote, and then leave the territory? They did none of these things. On the other hand, who built towns, mills, churches, school-houses, and comfortable rural habitations, and turned portions of that wilderness into a garden, a happy home for themselves and their children? Was it the Border Ruffians of Missouri or Col. Buford's South Carolina *regiment* who did these things? Why, the attempt to apologize for the enormities committed by the emissaries of Slavery in Kansas by such a plea is as gross an outrage upon common sense and popular intelligence as were those atrocities upon Freedom and the rights of man. The men who went to Kansas, aided by those societies, were just as good citizens and as *bonafide* settlers as were those who went on their own resources. They differed as far from their pro-slavery antagonists as honest, industrious men differ from banditti. The one party were the pioneers of civilization and refinement; the footprints of the other are marked with desolation and blood, and widows' and orphans' tears.

PHILADELPHIA.—This is Mr. Fillmore's stronghold in Pennsylvania; but every sign indicates that there is a powerful movement going on in favor of a union with the Republicans and all others opposed to the present administration. Meetings have been held, and the spirit of union and harmony is growing rapidly. John McLean is the first choice of the Philadelphia Americans, except such of them as still adhere to Mr. Fillmore. Two things are operating against the latter gentleman; one is, that he stands on a pro-slavery platform, though less objectionable than the one upon which Mr. Buchanan stands; the other is, that he has not the shadow of a hope of success. At such a time as this men do not like to throw their votes away; and this last consideration will operate with increasing power as the day of decision approaches.

The brutal outrage in the Senate Chamber seems to have aroused the Philadelphians more than any thing else. They are proverbially phlegmatic, but have an intensely quick sense of honor and decorum, and this was the very thing to touch them. Brooks' cudgel fell heavily upon the head of Sumner, but heavier upon the pate of the slave democracy.

THE *Newark Mercury*, speaking of the old line Whig support upon which the friends of Mr. Buchanan are calculating so largely, remarks:

"The admirers of Henry Clay can never be induced to support a man who was instrumental in bringing the name of that gallant chieftain into dishonorable connexions, from which, notwithstanding all the nobleness of his life, he could not break away even when the traducer had acknowledged in the face of the world that he had spoken falsely. The Democracy must look elsewhere than to the old Whig ranks for votes for Mr. Buchanan."

We think so too.

They had a most unseemly exhibition at the white house the other evening. A procession of "democrats" marched to the presidential mansion to *congratulate* the President upon the result of the Cincinnati Convention. The President responded from a window. The lack of delicacy on the one side could only be equalled by the lack of dignity on the other.

Freedom of the Press.

It is a very significant fact that the Slave Power is the only power in this country that ever dared to strike at the liberty of the press; and until within a few days, never dared to operate through any higher tribunal than a lawless mob. Of presses and printing establishments destroyed by pro-slavery mobs we have had several examples: One at Alton, Illinois, where the establishment was destroyed, and the editor and proprietor, Mr. Lovejoy, killed. In Kentucky there were we believe two examples of the kind. And more recently, two presses were destroyed by mobs—one, the *Territorial Register*, conducted by Col. Delahay, a democrat, opposed to border ruffianism, at Lecompton, and the *Parkville Luminary*. Both these were descroyed by Missourians.

Infamous and deplorable as these occurrences were, they were of small moment compared with the recent outrage at Lawrence. Those outrages were committed in defiance of law, and no more undermined the security and defence which the law affords than do any other great crimes; but this last outrage swept away the last guarantee of freedom; for it was done *legally*, in virtue of a writ issued by a Court of the United States, at the finding of a Grand Jury, who took, as they were bound to do, and as doubtless they were very willing to do, the law from the lips of the Judge. Two newspapers, the *Herald of Freedom* and the *Kansas Free State* were returned by that jury as *nuisances*, and, in conformity there, with a writ ordering their destruction was issued and placed in the hands of Jones, the man who had been appointed Sheriff by the border ruffian Legislature, and under his order the writ was executed. These facts are as notorious as any facts that ever transpired in this or any other country. The *Lecompton Union*, the pro-slavery organ at the territorial seat of government, whose editor made part of Sheriff Jones' posse, and was present on the occasion, says:

"Jones had a great many writs in his hands, but could find no one against whom he held them. He also had *an order from the Court* to demand the surrender of their arms, field and side, and a demolition of the TWO PRESSES and the Free State hotel as *nuisances*. He ordered two companies into each printing office to destroy the press. Both presses were broken up, and thrown into the streets—the type was thrown into the river, and all the material belonging to each office destroyed."

All accounts are to the same effect.

The Constitution of the United States, (*Art. 1 Amendments,*) says: "Congress shall make no law * * * * abridging the freedom of speech OR OR THE PRESS." This is a broad, solemn, emphatic declaration, without a shadow of qualification. Under this great panoply we all imagined ourselves perfectly safe, and gloried in our freedom. But we see that we are not safe. We see that there is a power behind the constitution stronger than it—a power strong enough to set at naught and laugh to scorn such guarantees as the above; for we have seen *one* Judge at its bidding, violating it in the most flagrant and outrageous manner, and doing that which the supreme Legislature of the nation is peremptorily forbidden to authorise by law. If the the *Herald of Freedom* may be so destroyed, so may any paper in the land, or any number of them. Not one of us has any better right to freedom and protection than those papers in Lawrence had; nor is there one of us more deserving of it. We all speak our sentiments on the various topics that agitate the public mind, and they had done no more.

Judge Lecompte of Kansas did this thing, and he has not been removed, nor called to account, nor rebuked in the slightest manner; but on the other hand the military forces of the government are placed at his disposal to enable him to carry out his tyrannical mandates, and aid him in his usurpations. The President connives at his outrages, and applauds his gross and palpable violations of the Constitution. There is, therefore, no *legal* power existing that can redress this wrong. We use the word legal in its strict technical sense. What then? Are we free? Are we safe? If one Judge may do such a thing why may not another? If the the press, and types of the *Herald of Freedom* may be thrown into the river at the bidding of Judge Lecompte, why may not those of the *North American* be thrown into the Delaware at the bidding of Judge Kane, or what hinders Judge Irvin from ordering the types and press of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* to be tossed into the Monongahela? Is not it a "nuisance" in the eyes of Slavery? Why then is it not treated as the papers in Lawrence were treated?

Slavery is strong enough to subvert the Constitution, to debauch a weak President and a large and corrupt party; but it is not yet quite strong enough to either muzzle or destroy this press; but truly there is danger of a total subversion of all Constitutional guarantees, if the power which has crushed out freedom in Kansas cannot be curbed and broken. That power, as we have seen, has been exercised in direct contravention of the Constitution; *and if suffered permanently to triumph there, it will triumph here.* Liberty and Slavery have grappled there, and the issue of the struggle depends upon what we do at the coming election. If we suffer the party of Slavery to triumph, Liberty is vanquished in Kansas; and nothing short of revolution can save it here in Pennsylvania.

Some will call this extravagant talk; but we point to those demolished presses, to the writ in virtue of which the thing was done, to the Judge who did it still basking in executive favor and sustained by the strong arm of the government. We point to the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention inferentially approving of all these outrages, by approving the course of the administration under which they were done. We point to James Buchanan himself, who in his eagerness to mount the platform prepared for him by the men who ordered them to be done, abrogated his manhood and almost his individuality; and finally, we point to his chief supporters here in Pittsburgh who are doing all that *such men* can do to render the very name of FREEDOM "a hissing and a by-word."

Murder of Mr. King.

The murder of Mr. King, the editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin* was a very serious affair, and may lead to serious results. A brief account of the affair appeared in our paper of Saturday, of the shooting of Mr. King, and the subsequent summary execution of Casey by the Vigilance Committee, which moved in the matter with fearful deliberation and power, completely overawing and ignoring the regular legal authorities.

Casey, it appears was a gambler, and had been an inmate of the Sing Sing Prison; and the mention of this latter fact in the columns of the *Bulletin* was the provocation that led to the murder. That city is infested with such characters, and public opinion, or rather indignation runs high against them. There seems to be a determination to drive them out; but it is a deplorable state of things that requires a resort to such measures as have there been enacted—This Vigilance Committee is not a mob in the common acceptation of the term, but a regular organization, with $75,000 in their treasury, and an organized armed force—an *Imperium in Imperio*, and at present apparently supreme in power. The like has existed before in San Francisco, and yet anarchy did not result from it; and again we hope the reign of regular law will follow this outbreak of illegal violence.

NOW AND THEN.—The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* telegraphs as follows to that paper:

"The President *halts* in sustaining SHANNON, and forbids the use of Southern volunteers in burning and destroying property, and disarming the inhabitants."

We venture the prediction that President Pierce, now that the Cincinnati Convention is over, will "halt" a good deal in doing the work of the Pro-Slavery party. His service thus far was not well rewarded, and he is not the man to work for nothing. We should not be at all surprised to see him turn a short corner and cheat the South out of Kansas, in revenge for their cheating him out of the nomination. We are confident that he will speedily issue orders to the Federal troops to interfere for the protection of the *Free State* settlers. His telegraphic dispatch to Col. Sumner just upon the eve of the Convention, was a premonitory symptom of what might be expected in the event that has occurred.—*N. Y. Times.*

HENRY CLAY A FREE SOILER.—He said, in the Senate, "I repeat that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote, to spread Slavery over Territory where it does not exist."

"NO OCCASION FOR THE POSSE!"—The following despatch from the President to Gov. Shannon is just published. It will be seen that the President, two days after the posse had pillaged Lawrence, wrote to Gov. S. that he "perceived no occasion for the posse!"

Copy of Telegraphic Despatch to Col. Sumner.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21, '56.

To Col. E. V. Sumner, Fort Leavenworth:

I have just sent by telegraph, to Gov. Shannon, a despatch, of which the following is a copy:—

"Since my telegraph of this morning was sent, the Secretary of War has laid before me Col. Sumner's letter to you of the 12th instant. This suggestion strikes me as wise and prudent and I hope that before this reaches you decisive measures will have been taken to have the process in the hands of the Marshal quietly executed.

"My knowledge of facts is imperfect, but with the force of Col. Sumner at hand, I perceive no occasion for the posse, armed or unarmed, which the Marshal is said to have assembled at Lecompton. The instructions issued to yourself and Col. Sumner, during your last visit to this city, must be efficiently executed. Sufficient power was committed to you and you must use it.

"Obedience to the laws and consequent security of the citizens of Kansas, are primary objects. You must repress lawless violence in the Territory in whatever form it may manifest itself.

(Signed) FRANKLIN PIERCE."

True copy.

"E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry."

This confession of error was too late to do any good either to Lawrence or himself.

A SPECK OF TROUBLE.—The Charleston *Mercury* takes strong ground against the fillibuster plank in the Cincinnati platform. We quote a single sentence, which contains the gist of the editors argument: "The Monroe doctrine, *as now interpreted*, is a pure figment of political demagogues and fillibusters." The *italics* are ours. Now what is going to be done with that plank?

The *Mercury* says the declaration of President Monroe was "made to meet an exigency, and made at the suggestion of the British Government itself. It was Mr. Canning, the British Premier, and not Mr. Monroe, who originated and suggested it," and appeals to the authority of Mr. Rush, who was minister to England at the time, and to Mr. Calhoun, for the truth of its declaration.

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The Telegraph will keep us advised of the doings of this important body, but here is a short extract that will better convey the spirit that prevails there. Mr. Baker of Massachusetts is the speaker:

"Now what did they want to do? They had a most unholy administration, and an Executive to be put down; and, in order to succeed, they should unite all the elements of opposition to that Administration. Now, what were the elements of opposition? There were but two, analyse them how they might. And he would go farther, and say there was but one,—being, American freedom for American men. (Applause.) And, by American freedom, he meant free speech, free schools, free religion, free territory, and free men. (Applause.) There were some who said there was another element. Well, let them use it: but they must work in their own harness. Therefore let the Convention; which is an American one, harness its own team, and let the Republican Convention harness theirs, and they would lash the two together, and drive the wagon into the White House at Washington. (Applause.)"

A SIGN.—At the great meeting at the Tabernacle in New York, on the affair of Brooks' assault on Sumner, when Charles King said "I scorn the assassin like act, I scorn all extenuation of it, and I scorn especially the ignoble cause of all, *slavery itself*," the applause of the people was indescribably wild, and lasted for some minutes, a large proportion of the audience rising to their feet, and mingling their cheers with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

This, in a meeting of merchants and other solid men, in such a cotton-dealing city as New York, is a very significant sign.

RATIFICATION.—The "democracy" of Detroit had a ratifying meeting, as in duty bound; but the *Daily Advertiser* says it would not work. It was thin, cold and spiritless. After giving a description of the affair, that paper adds:

"It was a meeting, such as it was, of office-holders, office-seekers and boys, met together to be regaled with the foulest, the wickedest, and most disgraceful sentiments which ever fell from the lips of the foulest of demagogues. Such is ratification in Detroit."

The *Freeman's Journal*, "the official organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop," comes out flat-footed for Buchanan, who, we are told:—

"is as well known to the country for his unimpeachable honesty and his unfaltering integrity, as well as for his great abilities, it is certain that he will be carried into the Presidential chair by a vote larger than characterized even the last Presidential election."

IS THIS TRUE.—The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat of the 4th notices the arrival of a large quantity of Sugar and Molasses from Boston via New Orleans, at a cheaper rate for freight than it is possible to obtain them from Pittsburgh or any other point. The freight from Boston to New Orleans is about a bit a hundred, and from that place to St. Paul the charges are so low as to make it an object to bring that class of freight around by that route. Ships outward bound from Boston often need heavy articles for ballast which accounts for the seeming inconsistency.

THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.—Col. Lane, in his speech at the Kansas meeting, held in Chicago on Saturday last, said that most persons had a very erroneous idea of the people of Kansas—thinking they were mostly from Massachusetts. They were really more than nine-tenths from the north-western States. There were more Ohioans, Illinoisans, and Indianians in Kansas, than there were people from all the New England States and New York combined.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted—The number and formidable character of diseases of the liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable, and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this is not longer the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLane, prepared solely by Fleming Bros, Pittsburgh, Pa. act directly on the liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cure off and extirpate the complaints which have their origin in the disease of this organ. Remedies hitherto resorted to for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure stream of disease which thence derive their existence.

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STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

From the First day of August to the Thirty-first day of December, 1855.

Amount received in Marine premiums	$68,243 31
do do Fire do	29,908 82
Total premiums for Five months	$108,101 81
CAPITAL	300,000 00
	$408,151 13

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Bonds of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh City	$78,721 68
Railroad Bonds, Cost	28,400 00
Loan on First Mortgage of Real Estate	49,850 00
do do Stocks, Collateral	34,354 50
Cash in Bank and on hand	11,022 22
Capital subscribed (payment not yet due)	200 00
Premium Notes, not assessable	66,237 31
Due from Agents (secured by Bonds)	18,555 81
Expenses and Commissions	11,052 33
	$408,151 13

Total amount of Losses incurred, but not yet adjusted.	
Fire	1,566 66
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 5th, 1855.

Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,920 94
Philadelphia City and other Loans	63,110 00
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Com'ys	23,060 10
Bills Receivable	158,440 97
Cash on hand	20,826 09
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued,—and other debts due the Company	93,653 96
Subscription Notes	100,000 00
Total amount of Assets	$561,348 06

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jel4:1m&w1y

Consumption.—How often do we hear the death of a friend by the hand of this fell destroyer, and when we ask the particulars, the answer often is: "They had a humor, it settled on their lungs and they died.—Here then it is admitted that humor was the primary cause of their disease. Its these humors upon which we wish to speak. Kennedy's Medical Discovery has now been before the public for some 12 years, and in that time its merits have been thoroughly tested; certificates are daily being received by its proprietor from all directions, of persons cured of humorous diseases; now if these persons had suffered these humors to remain in their system they might ere this have been thrown into a consumption or other fatal malady. Delays are dangerous.

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Whitens the Teeth,
Purifies the breath,
Strengthens the gums,
Is pleasant to the taste,
Will keep the teeth from decay,

Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cts, and powders at 25 cts at KEYSER'S, No. 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. my28,d&w7

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For the cure of Constitutional Weakness and General Debility.

Sold by the quart, gallon and in bottles by the dozen or single bottle every bottle warranted pure Cod Liver Oil, at the Wholesale Druggists of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.

wp13 d&w1

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