PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ *I never owned one dollar in human flesh, and while reason holds its scoop in my brain, I never will.*

I love my country with the most ardent affection, but that will not look her from Ruin, rather than own the first slave in human flesh.—JOHN C. FREMONT.

☞ *I recognize neither 'American' nor anti-American, Whig, Democrat, or abolition Parties in the approaching contest—but simply a union of the people for freedom to Kansas, and the arrest of Slaver's extension.*—JOHN C. FREMONT.

☞ REPULSION, THE NATURAL CAPITAL WHICH CONSTITUTES THE REAL WEALTH OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY, AND CREATES THOSE VERY SEAS WHICH SEPARATE IT FROM THE MASSES OF SLAVE TO BE RELIED THAT DEVELOPMENT POWERS OF THE MASSES OF SLAVE TO BE RELIED ON AS THE BULWARK OF FREE INSTITUTIONS."—*Fremont's Let. on the Acceptance.*

TEN CENT JIMMY—ITS ORIGIN!

It seemed an argument to the U. S. Senate, of which he was a member, in which among other things he said:

"In Germany, where currency is purely specie, the standard piece is REDUCED TO A SILVER MONEY STANDARD, a piece of irondoth cast by manufactured for fifty cents, the commercial value of which in our country, from the expansion of paper currency, would cost *one hundred dollars*.—*Attention of every manufacturer of the nation is thus drawn.*

What is the reason that, with all those advantages and with the low prices which our factories afford to the domestic manufactures of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and even compete in the markets of the world? It simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our gold standard currency, and are controlled to sell at the same parity of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD AND OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND—SILVER.

To comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have offered such a stimulus to their manufactures that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would probably, if possible, in no small degree, rival the English home market, *if it were not for their protecting duties.*

Labor is the chief element of cost in manufacturing, from the making of waistcoats, up to locomotives. The price of raw materials is of small comparative consequence.

The next day, Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, made a search into the exhibit of the ruinous influence upon the workingmen of the United States of the adoption of the policy which Mr. Buchanan had so strongly urged. In the course of his speech Mr. Merrick said:

"Mr. President, as it has been agreed to suppose WHAT will that one cent of cost effects will be TO REDUCE THE WAGES OF LABOR IN THIS COUNTRY—mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural, and all interests of course—I have considered it essential and important to inquire to what extent this reduction was to take place. These wages, we are told, must come down to the *specie standard*; and we have been referred to Germany and Holland, and other European countries, as examples of the low cost of commodities, and the cheapening effects of such currencies upon the price of labor.

"I have rarely known for an able-bodied man range from 62 to 87 shillings, $15 to $20 per month; that is, from 50 cents to 70 cents per day, and whenever they get as much as 6 cents, they have no find themselves. In Germany wages are still lower. In Prussia, the year between 62 and 100 shillings, and day laborers receive from 6½ to 9 cents per day, and find themselves in food. In Sweden, Holland, farm hands get by the year from 200 to 300 shillings, and day laborers from 8 to 9 pence per day, and are found. And so on, &c. Wherever will take the trouble to examine, will see that, in all the countries which are referred to as such brilliant examples of *low and wonderfully cheap*—France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy—wages are very low, for able-bodied, sound, healthy men—nowhere exceed 200 millings; and, in many instances, fall as low as 40, 50 and 60 shillings a year, and the daily wages range from 3 to 9 and 12 pence—*three pence, nine pence, and one, to 20 pence, and the laborer finds himself.* What a comfortable, happy, and independent country! What hope is there for a man born the son of poor parents, even to better his position? What hope is there to induce him to "go West and become a farmer?" None. None! He who is there born a peasant will die a peasant. Those born to the sire die at the plow-tail, and all that the lowest rule of laborious toil can promise for them to come and enjoy means of subsistence. Such are the facts we have got in the debate, and denounced the scheme which Mr. Buchanan advocated as "A WAVERING OF CONFIDENCE IN THE WAGES OF LABOR." He was succeeded by "honest John Davis," of Massachusetts, who cited a mass of statistics, to show that the average of the annual prices of labor throughout the world," which Mr. Buchanan, toward the north of Europe, was largely reduced to, was less than TEN CENTS A DAY!

And the Mechanics of this or any State of Pennsylvania, as a token of their resentment, flash darkened upon Mr. James Buchanan the stigma and nickname of TEN CENT JIMMY.

☞ Resolution of the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Buchanan:

RESOLVED, *That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been true to Democratic principles, and therefore true to the great interests of the country; it has the confidence of the violent opposition he has maintained the Laws at home, and therefore we proclaim it OUR UNQUALIFIED ADMIRATION OF HIS MEASURES AND POLICY.*

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

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.—Persons desirous of procuring copies of MR. Sumner's celebrated speech, "The Crime against Kansas," in pamphlet form, can procure them at this office.

☞ There is a remarkable union between Fillmore and Buchanan papers on one subject. They both keep up continual complaints of Ministers of the Gospel, for daring to express their opinions on the important questions now agitating the country. Any one-to-read these papers would suppose every Protestant clergyman in the Northern States is for Fremont, which we believe is pretty nearly the case. These men are daily denounced as desecrators of their high mission because they reprove deeds of injustice, oppression, rapine and blood, which are committed under the sanction of Government, or the criminals are defended and protected. These crimes against liberty, righteousness and humanity, are approved by one of the great parties, and tacitly connived at by another, while they are openly and fearlessly condemned by the friends of Fremont. It is not strange, then, to find that those whose vocation it is to preach Righteousness and reprove iniquity, should be found on the side of Justice and Freedom; but it is surprising that these Buchanan and Fillmore papers have not more sense than thus to confess the injustice and weakness of their cause, by declaiming against christian Ministers for following the natural bent of all true christian men. A cause which thus takes hold of the religious heart of the people will not be put down, and will not cease to operate, until complete victory crowns its efforts.

THE BURGAIN AND SALE SLANDER.—The coolest piece of partisan devilishness is to be found in the course of the Buchanan journals, concerning the Bargain and Sale Story. The proof is clear that Gen. Jackson laid the paternity of that story upon Buchanan; and there being no way to get over that, they now turn round and charge that the whole affair was a fabrication of Gen. Jackson's, and that the latter slandered Buchanan in laying the charge upon him! Thus Buchanan is to be saved at the expense of Jackson, and the bright fame of old Hickory is to be tarnished that the Sage of Wheatland may escape. What do the old Jackson men say of this method of escaping from a difficulty? Are they content to see a blot thus put upon the name of the old hero—to have his ashes raked up and desecrated in this sacrilegious way? Gen. Jackson was the *victim*, not the *author*, of that vile slander; the true author was JAMES BUCHANAN, as has been abundantly shown; and this effort to transfer the guilt from his own shoulders to those of one dead and gone, proves that Gen. Jackson was thoroughly justified in the sharp distrust which he showed, at the close of his career, towards the man who would thus disgrace him.

MONTGOMERY.—The Union county Convention of Montgomery, which met on Thursday last, nominated the following ticket:

Congress—D. H. Mulvany. Assembly—Geo. Cornyell, T. Elwood Comly, Horace Roger.

This ticket to be a strong ticket, and the Convention which nominated it was large and enthusiastic. The nominee for Congress, was for many years one of the most prominent members of the bar in that region, from which he retired a few years since. He is true to freedom and Fremont, and if elected will be one of the most determined opponents against admitting slavery into free Territories. We are also assured that his nomination will secure harmony among the opponents of slavery extension in that district and aid in securing the electoral vote of the State for Fremont.

As much as we prefer Mr. Fillmore, as ardently as we desire his election, we would rather see him defeated than Fremont elected.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

This is the universal voice of the Southern Fillmore press, and the Southern people will not upon it—they have acted upon it in the late elections. Seeing there is no chance for Fillmore, they will desert him for Buchanan, in order to defeat Fremont. Thus Northern Fillmore men are deserted, and are left to a hopeless contest, while they indirectly aid the election of Buchanan. Is this the object they have in view? We do not believe it is, and hence thousands will join the forces of Freedom when they discover that they are betrayed.

THE HON. ROBT. CHOATE, of Boston, having been invited to be present at a Whig meeting at Waterville, Me., has written a long letter, dated August 9th, in reply. The most sensible part of his letter was the sentence. "Practically, too, the contest is, in my judgment, between Mr. BUCHANAN and Col. FREMONT". The part that is not sensible, is the sentence, "In these circumstances I vote for Mr. BUCHANAN."

Mr. Passavant in Kittanning.

KITTANNING, Aug. 16, 1856.

MR. WHITE:—The Rev. W. A. Passavant, of your city, preaches statedly to the Lutheran congregation in this town, as a supply I believe, once in four weeks. Last Sabbath he preached morning and evening. In the evening, most of the other churches being closed, a large congregation assembled to hear him; for, in addition to Mr. P.'s well-deserved reputation as a philanthropist, he is an able and eloquent preacher.

I was there, and probably there was not in that numerous assembly a more attentive hearer. His text was "And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees; therefore every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire."—Mat. 3: 10. The discourse took a wide range, yet every part was a close and logical deduction from the text, the main divisions being the church, the nation and the individual, all of which come under the general figure of fruit bearing trees; and the axe laid or instruments of destruction which God has provided for every nation, or church, or individual that acts contrary to his law, and thus either brings forth evil fruit or none. The sermon was a very able one and eminently practical.—The church and those who compose it were plainly dealt with; and the nation was dealt with with equal faithfulness and severity. The speaker dwelt with earnest eloquence upon the inherent wrong of slavery, and upon the bitter fruit which it bears. He boldly arraigned the perpetrators of the outrages in Kansas, and the President of the United States, as giving them countenance and encouragement. He mentioned one fact that gave intense point to this part of his discourse: that his brethren in the ministry in that territory feared to affix their names to their own letters to him, lest they should fall into the hands of the lawless men who have maintained a reign of terror there for many months, and could test the matter by violence to the mail as well as the ballot box. He spoke of the outrages, robberies and murders which had been committed in that territory under the eyes of the government, with the openly avowed object of forcing slavery upon the people. These crimes were shown to be sectional crimes, committed with perfect impunity—many of the perpetrators being well known, and some of them now holding posts of responsibility and profit (I cannot say honor) from the national executive. The preacher then spoke of the duties and responsibilities of American citizens in view of such a state of things; that their prayers, influence, efforts and votes ought all to be so directed as to avert if possible the doom which ever has and ever will attend such national criminality. Not the slightest allusion was made to any candidate now before the American people; but having uttered his warning, and exhortation to us, as a portion of the nation, and individually responsible to the extent of the power with which God in his providence had invested us, he passed on to other branches of his discourse.

I have been thus particular in speaking of this able and well-timed sermon, because I perceive that somebody, (I might name him, but I shall not,) who signs himself "A"—it is not the initial of his surnames—has addressed a long letter to the reverend gentleman himself through the columns of the Daily *Union* of your city. The manifest object is to injure him, and weaken His influence with the readers of the paper in which he writes. The impudence of the thing consists in addressing Mr. Passavant directly, and at the same time grossly misrepresenting him. Here is the way he sets out:

For the Pittsburgh Union.

POLITICS AND FREEDOM.

LETTER TO THE REV. W. A. P. OF PITTSBURGH.

[TEXT.—"And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees: therefore every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire."

This text applies to every nation, church and individual. The axe represents the destruction that awaits them for their sins. In the political climate that has been taken to that the Democratic party has been guilty of a grievous sin in repealing the Missouri Compromise, in *trying to extend slavery*, and in *sanctifying it*, and the Kansas outrages committed in its behalf; and that it is your imperative duty—part of our religion—to vote for Buchanan and Fremont.]

"MY DEAR SIR:—It is with feelings of sincere regret, and even sorrow, that I feel called upon to address you at this time. I do it with great reluctance, and nothing but a stern sense of duty could have induced me to choose the medium of the public prints to communicate with you. Nor, as you choose the pulpit as the proper organ of accusation against the party to which I have the honor to belong, you will excuse me for employing the press in defending her from your assaults, and in making some strictures upon the propriety of your own course. I beg leave to say in the outset, that I know whom I am addressing; that I have always honored and respected you as a man and a minister; that in your noble efforts to ameliorate the condition of the homeless and fatherless, you have ever had and still shall have, my heartfelt sympathies, and as far as I have had ability and opportunity, my active co-operation also. Every thought and feeling of my heart heretofore has been with you, and none against you." They flowed out in warm affections and good wishes, both to you and the enterprises of Christian charity and benevolence in which you have been so industriously engaged. Little did I think a week ago they were so soon to be chilled in their grateful flow, and sent back in icy currents to their fountain."

The paragraph following the text contains as gross misrepresentations as could well be expressed in so many words. As regards the next one, let it pass for what it is worth, hoping that Mr. P. will be able to survive the withdrawal of the writer's affections. The remainder of the letter is rather amusing, but quite too long to quote at length, or to notice in detail. His next, after what we have just quoted, speaks of his feelings on his way to the place of worship, a matter very interesting to himself, doubtless, but not much so to any one else; so let that pass

"I had tried, (says he) as much as in me lay to dismiss the world from my mind, and be prepared to receive the gospel message which I had no doubt you would deliver with grace and power—a message of good things, of peace, of love, of heaven. But how sadly was I disappointed, shocked, and grieved, to find that the Sabbath evening—sacred to holy meditation and prayer—was to be the occasion of a political harangue, or, more, of a partisan speech, in which one of the great parties of the day was to be held up to reprobation, as the enemy of our common country—the axe at her root, which was to work her destruction. True, I am a member of that party, and may have felt, on that account more deeply; but I beg leave to say, that I have never countenanced, and I hope I never shall, political preaching, no matter what party is to be benefited thereby."

He went up desiring to hear some "smooth things;" but he was "shocked and grieved," as were some men of whom Isaiah speaks, and whom that prophet characterizes as "children that will not hear the law of the Lord: which say to the seers, See not; and to the prophets, Prophesy not unto us right things; speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits." That was what he wanted; but the prophet gave him "right things," at which he was greatly "shocked." Now, the speaker said not one word about the democratic party, or any other party. He spoke of men guilty of oppression, outrage and murder, the violators of good faith, and the instigators and apologists of the most daring and disgraceful crimes; but this man says that in doing so *he abused the democratic party.* Very well, be it so. "I am a member of that party," says he. What party? The party that violated the ballot box in Kansas; that stuffed, robbed and burned Lawrence; that destroyed printing presses; that murdered Dow, Barber and Brown! Those slayers are yet at large, shielded from punishment, and even rewarded for their crimes, for Mr. Passavant spoke of no other. This is the party of which Mr. Passavant spoke, and the only party. Yet, says the writer, "I am a member of that party." Surely we needed not dispute that point with him. Let the confession stand: for we now know *what* he is, although only a few of us know *who* he is.

Now let us hear a Border Ruffian Democrat laying down the law to a clergyman. Had the reverend gentleman been in Kansas, instead of Kittanning, the brethren of this man who writes letters to him through the *Union*, and thereby defiles him as much as he can, would have given him at least a coat of tar and feathers. But let us hear him.

"And now, my dear sir—and I use this address in good faith and its best sense—I will give you a few plain reasons why I am opposed to it. They will be stated in haste, and printed without review, and may appear crude and immethodical, but I am satisfied, that, if they are sound in substance, you will not object them on account of the dress in which they appear.

"A minister should not preach politics; 1st. Because it is not in his commission. "*Go* into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." It is the gospel you are to preach—not politics. The way to heaven—not to the White House."

Very good; and Mr. Passavant did so, not forgetting the additional injunction of the great Master, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, * * * teaching them to observe ALL THINGS whatsoever I have commanded you."—These "all things," doubtless embrace every thought, word and deed of which man is capable; and "whatsoever I have commanded you," is a phrase which embraces all the precepts of revelation. Well, what does "A." think of this one? "Cry aloud, spare not; lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show thy people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins"—the very thing that Mr. Passavant did. But our friend's nerves were terribly shocked. The trumpet voice went straight home to his conscience, and it whispered, "Thou art the man!" He longed *for smooth things*, but this to him was very rough.

The mission of the Redeemer was to put things right in this world as well as to take men to heaven. Isaiah, speaking in his name, expresses it thus: "The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." What man amongst us, what man now living, has done more, and is doing more, to effect these great objects than the subject of the gross attack of this man who claims to be of the "party" which is putting forth all its power in the opposite direction? And never was he more clearly in the exercise of the functions arising under his commission than while uttering his solemn warning against the crimes of which we have been speaking.

"*The opening of the prison to them that are bound*". This, doubtless, means that those confined or "bound," might go out free. Now I know a man in Kittanning, and I think "A." knows him better than I do, who, while in the Legislature a few years ago, labored hard to have our prisons opened for a very different purpose. He wanted to open them that the poor fugitive from bondage might be thrust in.

If we may take this man's word for it, there is a limit to that broad commission "Go, teach all nations;" for it seems that the "Democratic party" is not to be interfered with. That would be to preach politics, and he says that "a minister should not preach politics." Mr. Passavant, a single minded man that he is, was not aware that he had got beyond his boundary. He knew that all manner of enormities, even to murder and rape, had been committed, but he appears not to have known that these were *democratic crimes*, and therefore not to be spoken against. He will no doubt bear in mind this nice distinction hereafter, and not render it necessary for me or any other of his friends to apologize for him.

Two things are plainly deducible from the letter before us:

1. That the Border Ruffians and their abettors are the Democratic party; and,

2. That all manner of perfidy, outrage and crime are justifiable, and not to be preached against, if perpetrated in behalf of slavery and democracy.

The remainder of the letter is mere partisan rant, and as I have made this communication too long already, I shall let it pass unnoticed.

C.

RENOMINATED.—The Republicans of Ohio are quietly and with great unanimity renominating their present members of Congress. Messrs. E. Wade, Giddings, Sherman, Galloway, Campbell, Emrie, Stanton, Mott, Bliss and Albright have all been nominated by acclamation, and will all be re-elected. All the rest of the delegation, except two who have proved faithless, will probably be put in the same position. In this way Ohio will secure a powerful influence in the next House; her man will have the benefit of experience and ample training; and the delegation being a unit will make itself felt upon the legislation of the country.

THE CAPTIVE YOUTHS OF JUDAH.—A story with a moral. By Rev. ERASMUS W. JONES, of the "Black River Conference." New York: Derby & Jackson.

This is a story woven out of events of Biblical Jewish History in the reign of Jehoiakim, King of Judah, and the subsequent events which followed the captivity. The story is well told, and the interest is kept up to the end. No one can read the book without profit, or without having his attention strongly drawn to the wonderful history of God's ancient people.

For sale by Gildenfeny & Co. and Miner & Co.

According to the New York *Herald*, there are in the Union 296 papers supporting Buchanan, 334 for Fremont, and 125 for Fillmore, the latter mostly in the South. In this table there are there are really over 90; and 34 are counted for both 60 papers put down for Fremont, in this State, while Fillmore, while he has less than thirty. The relative circulation of the Journals is—Buchanan 450,400; Fremont 702,652; Fillmore 176,371.

HON. JOHN ALLISON.—Mr. Allison made an excellent speech in Congress, on the 6th inst. on the state of the country in reference to Kansas and the territorial election. We should be pleased to publish the whole speech, but must content ourselves with the closing remarks, as follows:

"We are about to return to our homes and give an account of our stewardship to those who sent us. We have done all that we can do to carry out the will of a vast majority of the people of this country, to give peace to the country and protect the people of Kansas against the acts of an infamous Territorial Legislature, imposed upon them by Missouri, and the still more infamous acts of border-ruffians, clothed with power by the Administration. But our efforts have proved ineffectual, because the Senate and President would not abandon their cherished project of making Kansas a slave State. * * *