PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY E. RIDDLE & CO.

D. L. MASON, RUSSELL KERR, } Business.
D. L. WILLIAMS, }

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1857.

"WAR TO THE KNIFE, AND THE KNIFE TO THE HILT."—The speech of Secretary Stanton, at Lawrence, as given in the New York *Times*, National *Eve*, and other presses, was toned down to a lamb-like temper; but as given by those who heard it, it breathes slaughter in true Border Ruffian style. The Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

"The acting Governor of this Territory, Hon. F. P. Stanton, came to Lawrence last Friday, and in the evening made a speech to the citizens of that town. He commenced by eulogizing Gov. Walker, ranking him with the greatest American statesmen, intimating that the European powers had requested his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to Asia, and saying many other flattering things of him. He then turned to himself, stated his birth place and proclivities, and some of his exploits and prophecies, after which he descanted upon the moral aspect of slavery, proving to his own satisfaction that the Indian, whom nobody loved, and the negro, to whom the people of Lawrence seemed so much attached, were not of the same race as himself and other white folks. His auditors had not assembled to hear this subject discussed, so they called for something in regard to Kansas. "Well," continued he, "I am here for the purpose of enforcing the laws of Kansas!" "Never! never!" shouted the crowd. "The federal laws must be enforced," said he. "Yes; that's right; they always have been obeyed by us," they responded. After speaking some minutes, very satisfactorily, about the federal laws, he stated that the territorial laws had been approved by the Senate and Executive, and even by the House of Representatives, in which there was a Republican majority. He was respectfully informed that the House never had a Republican majority, which cut short so much of his argument. At length he said, at all events, the territorial laws must be obeyed.—"Never, never!" shouted the hearers. "They *shall* be enforced," said he. "Never, never, never!" "Then," said he, "it is war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!" "Well," rejoinded the people, "war it is, then."

This sanguinary threat indicates fully the policy of the administration. Instead of attempting to conciliate the Free State men and treat them fairly, they are to be subjected to the most villainous code of laws ever framed, and if they will not submit to those laws—laws which have been condemned by every reasonable man both north and south, then it is "war to the knife," and "the knife to the hilt." The bullying, plantation manner of the Tennessee upstart did not, we are glad to see, frighten the Kansas boys in the least. "War it is, then!" they replied; and we fancy that Mr. Frederic P. Stanton finds the task he has assumed growing a little heavy on his hands, by this time.

Upon this point the N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer* well remarks:

"The Free State men of Kansas are not to be intimidated into submission to the spurious and infamous enactments of the bogus Legislature. Those enactments have never yet been enforced, and they will, we are firmly convinced, remain unenforced to the end of the chapter. Even at best, they stand no chance of being accepted; but least of all will these high threats, and these imperious doctrines of the necessity of obedience, avail to produce submission. The proclamation which Secretary Stanton made at Lawrence of *"war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt,"* (these are his own words,) unless these edicts of the so-called Legislature should be complied with, is the very worst of all possible methods for gaining this end. Intelligent American freemen, the genuine descendants of men who resisted usurpation and tyranny to the death, can never be brought to cringe before such language as that. It is presumption and weakness to think it.—Every manly sentiment, every honorable passion in a freeman's breast, revolts against such menace of brute force to carry out that which the understanding knows and the heart feels to be an atrocious wrong. Though possibly there might be other inducements which, when a peaceful remedy is not far distant, would influence a commonwealth of freemen to acquiesce, for a time, in usurped rule, this threatened war to the knife is not one of them, and Secretary Stanton would have been a wiser man if he had left it out of his calculations altogether. It is as certain as that there is a sun in Heaven, that Kansas is not to be thus conquered. His threat of war to the knife, if he really means it, is the fool hardiness of a madman."

HIDES AND LEATHER.—We quoted a day or two ago from *The Boston Traveller*, an article touching the Shoe and Leather trade of the country and more particularly of Massachusetts to whose manufactories the country generally looks for its supplies of boots and shoes. For some two years or more previous to this present one, a good deal of activity has prevailed in the boot and shoe market, and a competition among the extensive traders which has had a tendency to reduce prices below "living" rates. We quote again from *The Boston Traveller* the following:

Some of the boot and shoe manufacturers are now beginning to feel the effect of the low prices obtained for goods during the last two years. The high cost of living and losses by bad debts have eaten up their meagre profits, and so encroached upon their creditors' property, that they have been obliged to stop payment.

"Failures are in these modern times a matter of necessity. It is the only check in the machinery of trade which saves us from impending ruin. Reason seems to have lost its way and argument its power; and we rush on heedlessly, expanding and overtrading, until our progress is checked by those "signals" warning us of our dangerous career.

Of course the trade in hides and leather has taken a course nearly similar to that in boots and shoes. The sudden rise and great activity of the market has stimulated the trade. From South America and from all points to which the demand could reach, a general rushing forward of the article has been noticeable, the price still holding up until now.

As far as our own observation goes, there has not been an extra amount of the raw material, hides, pushed into the market during the present year, but it has probably been overstocked by the constant and large supplies which have been going forward for a long time and accumulated in the various storehouses in Boston and the Shoe and Leather manufactories of the east. The number of hides sent forward through this market or used here from the first of September to December of last year, was 72,954; while for the past four months from the first of December to the first of May 45,171 hides and 475 bundles of the same, and about 1300 rolls of leather may be found entered on the records of receipts by river and railway. If during the whole time above accounted for, and even for a year previous all the avenues of trade with the east have been pouring their tributes into the market in the same proportion we need not be surprised at the idea generally expressed among legitimate dealers in New England that the large stock of hides and leather now upon the market is amply sufficient to meet the healthy demands of the trade and produce a reaction in the prices.

THE COAL TRADE.—For the months of February and March there passed through the Monongahela locks, as we noted at the begining of last month, 7,515,857 bushels of coal, and the estimated amount taken from the hills below the dams was say 1,000,000

The returns from the books for the month of April are now before us and are as follows:

For the home market	746,216
Shipped down river	2,302,070
Aggregate	3,048,286

This gives for the time since the river opened in February of the current year, 10,563,643, besides the quantities as above estimated at 1,000,000, making in all 11,563,643 bushels against 8,684,085 during the whole year 1856. Since the month of May came in, we have had a very high river, and as we noted yesterday morning, at least 50 pairs of boats went out, which at 25,000 bushels per pair, will give up to this day an aggregate of 12,813,643 bushels since navigation opened. We know we are understating the number of boats when we set it at 50 pairs, but when we cannot be absolutely *certain* we prefer to be on the safe side.

MR. PETRIKEN.—The National Hotel disease which has kept this gentleman prostrate at his hotel in Harrisburgh for some weeks, seems to have relaxed its grasp. We quote from the *Patriot*:

HARRISBURGH, May 7.—Hon J. M. B. Petriken, member of the Legislature from Lycoming county, who has been alarmingly ill for some days, is decidedly better to-day.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The result was as everybody supposed it would be—the cotton "democracy" and the pretorian guard of the "lagnes" carried the city. There was no election for Mayor, as that occurs fortunately but once in two years, but the vote for City Treasurer and City Commissioner, gave a tolerably fair indication of the strength of parties.

CITY TREASURER.

McGrath, Dem	26,610
Potts, Amer	18,275
Rowland, Rep	4,163

CITY COMMISSIONER.

Logan, Dem	26,585
McWhorter, Amer	18,146
Lyndall, Rep	4,199

The vote as compared with that of November stands thus:

Buchanan	38,222
McGrath	26,610
Fillmore	24,034
Potts	18,275
Fremont	7,903
Rowland	4,163

The majority of the so-called Democracy in November was

Over all	6,145
Now it is	4,172
Showing a falling off of	1,973

We do not speak of this matter as if to gather from it any encouragement. If it had been necessary the locofocos could have had a majority of twenty thousand as easily as of six. As long as there are neighboring States and railroads convenient to supply voters for the great unterrified animal, it will thrive like the swine which the pork dealers are condemning on account of the vast amount of whisky slops fed to them from the distilleries.

To cap the climax of the victory in Philadelphia, a sojourner by the way, ex-President Mr. Pierce was brought out under the gas light to the ferocious "democracy," to congratulate them on their victory. The following characteristic notice of the speech of an ex-President at a municipal election, we quote from *The North American*:

HIS CONGRATULATIONS.—The triumph of the Democrats, at the recent election, was signalized by a congratulatory address from ex President Pierce. As soon as the result was known, a procession of political enthusiasts, headed by a band discouring sweet music, proceeded to the La Pierre House, at which Gen. Pierce is now sojourning, and complimented him with a serenade. As the last strains of the melody died away upon the air, the ex-President came forward, and after an introduction by Gen. Patterson, addressed the assembled multitude in a strain of very attractive eloquence.

WARLIKE TENDENCIES OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.—The civilizing process which has caused such a complete revolution in the enjoyments and propensities of the Anglo-Saxon, above all other races it must be admitted, has proved wholly ineffectual in eradicating the love of war, and its "dread concomitants," which seems indeed to be engrafted in mens' very nature. Living in an age of Bible Societies, Peace Societies and other associations having in their object the softening and harmonizing of mens' pugnacious nature and rebellious disposition, the Saxon of this period is as apt to appeal to the fortunes as were his stern ancestors of the middle ages of war. The mode of warfare has of course changed with the advance of the age in improvement in arms, but battles are no less sanguinary now than they were in the dark periods of the world's history. Why this love of carnage—this relic of a savage existence should withstand the march of humanity and distinctively mark a race which among all other races, has been foremost in the great work of civilizing and christianizing the world, is a question suggestive of serious reflection to the christian and philanthropist, who alone seem capable of investigating the subject, and reconciling the inconsistencies which it presents. In an ably written article on the subject of a war with New Granada, the Baltimore *American* indulged in remarks which suggested to us the foregoing reflections, and as the article is in the usual happy view of that excellent journal, we will quote the first paragraph:

"In the love of fighting an inherent quality of the Anglo-Saxon race that in whatever part of the world this branch of the human family has planted itself, "wars and rumors of wars" are always so popular? We have just seen a most overwhelming expression of public sentiment in England in favor of the Cabinet which has carried it headlong into China, and a fighting Ministry has generally been a popular one throughout the whole career of Great Britain. In America, the Saxon stock has never failed to uphold their Government in a war that had the semblance of being just, and the opposition has in every instance barely escaped infamy. So odious in the eyes of the American people did the Hartford Conventionists become, that the very imputation of having belonged to that unfortunate body of men was political death. And even those wise and moderate statesmen who ventured to call in question the righteous nature of the late war with Mexico, found themselves sailing adversely to popular opinion and had to give way to the strong invariable preference for a "muss." We believe a very large majority of the active men of the United States were in favor of resorting to extreme measures in the case of the Danish Sound Dues and it is very certain that a war with Austria five or six years ago on account of Kosta would have been hailed with enthusiasm And now that, happily, only the most amicable relations subsist between the House of Hapsburg and the House of Jonathan, (so that Mr. Carr and Mr. Hulsemann meet each other at dinner in Washington in the friendliest manner possible,) and that ships pass freely in and out from the Categat to the Baltic, without the dropping to pay tribute at Elsinore, we are amused with the probabilities of a war between the United States and New Granada."

HIGHWAY ROBBERS AND MURDERERS FOR JUSTICE.—The system of jurisprudence which prevails in Kansas under locofoco rule, is developing itself thoroughly in such instances as the following which we clip from the Kansas correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"The first district court of this territory is now in session at Leavenworth, the infamous Jeffreys and Scroggs of Kansas, Judge Lecompte presiding. Frederick Emery, recently appointed to an important position in the land office, is now on trial before that court on an indictment for MURDER! He is also indicted for HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Yet, nothwithstanding the two indictments, "Mr. Buchanan, the friend of free Kansas and sabbath schools," has seen fit to give him an important and responsible office. On the jury that is to decide the case of Emery, are Colonels Paine, and Clarkson postmaster of Leavenworth City, and both under bonds to appear for trial, before the same court, on indictments for MURDER and ROBBERY, found by the grand jury last winter. With such men as jurymen, Emery, the murderer of Phillips and Blimmerton, in cold blood, and in such a court, is sure of an acquittal. Murderers and highwaymen sit in the jury boxes of Kansas, when one of their number is to be tried.

Jacob Cody, a member of the Topeka constitutional convention, was driven from his home last summer by Emery's banditti, exposed to the weather for nights and days. He contracted a severe cold, from which he never recovered, but died a few days since, another victim to the murderous spirit of Emery, who would not risk himself in a fair fight with his opponents, but preferred to take men when alone, and murder them in cold blood. And such ruffians has Buchanan selected to fill the federal appointments for this territory. This is "Buchanan and free Kansas" with a vengeance.

We expect some democrat to suggest an answer to this, that putting such men on the jury is only following out the doctrine of the common law. Emery will be tried, literally, by a Jury of his "peers."

AMERICAN COLONIZATION.—The receipts of the American Colonization Society for the month ending the 20th ult., amounted to $88,674,24, including a donation from David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, and $12,584,09 from the proceeds of the sale of the estate of the late John McDonough, of New Orleans, being the first payment on the legacy left by him. The Society's ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, will sail from Baltimore for Liberia on the 15th inst.

THE *Boston Traveller*, speaking of the late failures in that city, says that one of them is quite unexpected, two were not looked for, and two others do not excite much surprise in business circles. Notes given September 1st, for eight months, became due yesterday, and hence the amount of protested paper. The Boston *Journal* noticing these troubles says that the trade of that city generally is sound and strong, and there is little or no occasion for alarm.

UNUSUAL GOOD LUCK.—The Mutual Insurance Company of Allegheny county, Md., insured property during the past year to the value of $187,614. The only loss sustained by fire, for the same period, it is stated, was *three dollars and fifty cents.*

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And Dr. Fitch wishes it furthermore distinctly understood that although he considers Consumption a curable disease, and treats it as such, still that he does not pretend to raise the dead, nor to cure patients who have neither lungs nor constitution left, and those who will treatment from him can apply reasonably early in the day of their disease. And he would add also that both himself and his associate are accustomed to tell their appraising their real situation, nor need any apply who are unprepared or unwilling to hear the truth. A curative treatment will of course only be undertaken in cases where there seems some a sure of remedy, in cases where there is none the treatment must of course be merely palliative.
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