Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. F. WILLIAMS.....D. L. BAYNE.....S. RIDDLE.....KENNEDY PARETT.

S. RIDDLE & Co.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1857.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

THE "fierce Democracy," with their popular sovereignty doctrines, and non-intervention clap-trap, will have their hands full of trouble in regard to the affairs of Utah. The editors in the support of that party, to show something like consistency, are compelled to limit the efforts of the government to putting down Brigham Young's rebellious spirit, without interfering with his religious or matrimonial tastes. The interference would involve the saving clause of the great democratic creed, as announced at Cincinnati, which would be a dreadful evidence of Congressional meddling in the "domestic institutions" of a territory!

The conservative press, on the other hand, boldly speak out in behalf of congressional intervention in this matter. They recommend the passage of a law, prohibiting the practice of polygamy, under heavy penalties, involving fines and imprisonment, in any State or Territory within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States. This was the position of the Republicans in Congress although they failed to have a law passed covering this ground. It is the doctrine of the great majority of the people of this country, who will not, under any circumstances, tolerate the government's tampering with gross and barbarous licentiousness merely to carry out some unmeaning dogmas of a party, promulgated for the purpose of bolstering up a rotten institution which is now fostered in the Southern States of this confederacy. If Slavery must be sustained by Polygamy—if in order to secure a plantation of negroes to the oligarchy, we must guarantee a house full of wives to the Mormon "saints" and "elders"—if that is the policy of the democratic party, the sooner we are made aware of it the better for the country. All that remains for the people to do is to apply the remedy at once and send the "democracy" and their platform to contemptible oblivion.

On the subject of the admission of the territory of Utah into the Union, with its present abominable civil and religious regulations, the New York *Courier and Enquirer* holds the following language:

But though Congress would not be justified in admitting Utah as a State, still its action in another form is necessary before the government can be quit of responsibility for the continuance of this scandal. Congress must make polygamy in the territories a crime, just as it is rendered criminal in the States by State laws. Those who repudiate the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," and believe that Congress has the right to make "all needful rules and regulations" respecting the territories of the United States, have no difficulty in attaching this duty to Congress. The Republican Committee on Territories in the last Congress, reported a bill to punish and prevent polygamy in the territories, making it punishable with fine and imprisonment. But final action upon this bill was never taken. Consequently the United States Courts in the Territory, even though their functions and authority be completely re-established by the troops which have been ordered to the Territory, have no jurisdiction over the subject. Brigham Young may be deprived of his civil power, and the general government be put in complete possession of all its rightful rule in the Territory, and yet the practice of polygamy will still be carried on with impunity, until Congress boldly steps forward to its duty of making it the subject of penal legislation.—This ought to be one of the very first things done by the next Congress. There would be little difficulty in enforcing such a law, after the troops shall have once become firmly established in the Territory.—All appearances indicate that the arrival of General Harney's strong force will be speedily followed by large defections from the Mormon Church, of those who have groaned under the despotism of the church rulers, and been kept in subjection only by the impossibility of leaving the Territory. This class which is known to exist, but whose numbers yet remain to be determined, will not hesitate to avail themselves of the protection afforded by the troops. Again, it must be remembered that it is only a comparatively small portion of the Mormons who would be amenable to this law prohibiting polygamy. Few but the leaders actually have a plurality of wives. The mass of the people are kept from it by poverty, or by the difficulty of procuring "sealable" women.—No woman in Utah can have more than one husband; consequently the leaders have from five to fifty wives, the great body of the flock have to content themselves with one or none, and would not be exposed to any of the penalties of polygamy.—An anti-polygamy law could, without doubt, be enforced; and when once thoroughly enforced, the whole Mormon delusion would soon come to an end, for the leaders would be deprived of their principal inducement for practising as they have heretofore done, upon human credulity. Once drive these men from their seats of civil power, and break up their domestic harems, their peculiar form of villainy would soon lose its charms.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN MINNESOTA.—The county in which the city of St. Paul is situated went strongly Democratic at the recent election—so heavy indeed, was the vote, that suspicions are entertained of gross frauds having been committed. The *Pioneer and Democrat*, the best of authority, since it is the pro-Slavery organ of the Territory, makes the following confession:

"The election yesterday, was very animated and exciting. The votes polled was unprecedentedly large—so large, indeed, *as to create well-founded suspicions of fraud to a most shameful extent.* On this subject, however, we will defer all comments, until placed in possession of reliable evidence. While the success of the Democratic party is a result in which we feel a vital interest, we shall never countenance the commission of illegal acts to secure it."

Here we have a confession of frauds to a most shameful extent."

The St. Paul *Times* of the 24 inst., the morning after the election, speaks of an immense number of illegal votes having been polled, and adduces the fact that at the city election on the 5th of May, with a general turn out, only 1,922 votes were polled, while on the 1st inst., there were 2,820 cast. In the Winona district, the Republicans elected twelve delegates, and in the district west two more delegates. We shall know the result in a day or two.

A SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—The Philadelphia *Times* contains the following paragraph, from which it will be seen that Gov. Wise has stirred up the "chivalry" to something like action.—But we imagine the whole movement will end like all of Gov. Wise's speeches and letters—in *talk*. The day has not yet arrived for the South to maintain an independent Steamship communication with Europe, nor will it arrive while the "peculiar institution" has an existence within its boundaries:

SOUTHERN BUSINESS MOVEMENT.—A convention of delegates from railroad, corporations and others interested in developing the resources and promoting the prosperity of the South and Southwest, and especially of Virginia and eastern Tennessee, assembled at Bristol, Tenn., on the 3d inst. The particular object of the Convention were the consideration of the propriety of appointing a special commission to visit England for the purpose of disseminating correct information in that country as to the financial condition and resources of Virginia, and to place prominently before commercial men abroad the advantages of a direct trade between the Old Dominion and the Old World, likewise to induce the proprietors of the leviathan steamship *Great Eastern*, now in progress of construction, to send that vessel to Norfolk, with a view to the establishment of a line of steamers between that port and Europe.—Several interesting speeches were made, explanatory of the objects of the meeting; a series of resolutions embodying the views of the Convention were adopted, and ex-William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, was unanimously elected as commissioner to proceed to Europe.

THE "POWER OF THE SOUTH."—The *Monitor*—the new organ recently started at Philadelphia, for the protection of the interests of the South—in a notice to a correspondent gives the following significants hints to "democratic" aspirants for the loaves and fishes. The "dough-faces" will observe that the only hope of "future" success depends on their adhering to their vocation. The lash of their southern taskmasters may cause their flesh to quiver, but there is no help for them but abject submission. Truly "the way of the transgressor is hard."

"'A Democrat' is very good and very kind, and no doubt quite candid in his advice and admonitions. But as a politician, as one, perhaps, who casts an eye on 'the spoils,' we think he should make better calculations. It is true, the 'President himself' is a resident of the North. But is it not equally true that the Power which makes Democratic Presidents resides in the South?

Then, if the Democracy be the Union party, and the South the Democracy, does it not follow that the maintenance of the principles and institutions of the South, is the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union? It seems to us that any politician, and especially 'A Democrat,' looking for preferment in the future, acts very unwisely in arraying himself against the South."

THE WOOL MARKET.—The Washington, Pa., *Reporter* of yesterday anticipates a brisk wool market in that vicinity this season, and advises growers not to be in haste to sell.

Family Quarrel.

The Harrisburg and the Philadelphia organs of the harmonious democracy of Pennsylvania have a very pretty little family quarrel on hand just at this time. The cause of the disagreement is the position of these two journals on the question in regard to the sale of the Public Works. The *Pennsylvanian* is in favor of the measure, and the *Union* is opposed to it. In order to show our readers what kind of stuff these democratic organs are made of, we give their portraits as drawn by each other. As it would be unreasonable to suppose that these two be unreasonable to suppose that these two members of the Democratic party would utter falsehoods in reference to each other, we presume we must accept their respective assertions as correct. According to their own statements neither of these belligerent editors are worthy the confidence of any party. Of the *Union*, the Philadelphia adversary holds the following language:

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* a short time since took us to task for our course in advocating the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, and wound up an immense collection of words with reading us out of the party! We have not adverted to this direful calamity before, for the same reason that we have not warned our friends to prepare for the blotting out of this world by the tail of the comet; but yesterday a friend suggested that we owed it as a duty to our readers to let them know the misfortune that has befallen us, that they may prepare our obituary notices and consign us to the tomb with decency. If the Cincinnati Convention, or the Democratic State Convention had condemned us, we might have survived the blow and recuperated, but when a journal of such tremendous authority, such vast circulation—amounting, it is said, to over three hundred—a journal whose editorial corps is so widely celebrated for its learning and ripe experience—the principal having travelled the world over and arrived at the green old age of twenty-one; when such an authority condemns us, we tremble for the future! The threatening motto of our Harrisburg luminary, "woli me tangere" stares us in the face, and we are afraid even of defending ourselves; so we "touch *him* not," lest he might totally annihilate us!—*Pennsylvanian.*

The *Union* editor responds to the *Pennsylvanian*, with considerable asperity. After contending that his youth should be no objection to his position as a journalist or as a democratic editor, he thus "pitches sidewise" into the city organ:

Whether youth may be imputed as a sin we cannot determine; but surely age may become justly contemptible, when opportunities of improvement have been neglected, when the lessons of time have been disregarded, when the warnings of experience have been misunderstood, when the passions of the blood have subsided, and vice still exhibits in her visage every feature of loathsome and detected conduct. The miserable being, the wretch who—after the admonitions of an hundred faults—after having reached an age when *honesty* and virtue should be recognized as the pillars of society—after seeing that retribution ever follows swift upon the heels of public misdeeds—continues still in blunder and sin against common sense and obvious right, and who only adds obstinacy to stupidity, should certainly be the object of either abhorrence or contempt and not entitled to plead his well-founded pseudo as security from deserved insult. Still less should any one plead exemption from the just censures of the young, who, while advancing years have diminished the faculties of enjoyment and the strength of temptations, yet sells his party for a consideration and brings disgrace upon that Commonwealth which he should shield as a mother, and protect at the sacrifice of his own life.

Pretty spunky for a tyro in editorial fisticuffs! The Union editor also furnishes his readers with the following item of political gossip, by which it will be seen that Mr. Rice, the ostensible editor of *Pennsylvanian*, has been pounced upon by a great man in the party, in a manner that may affect his political orthodoxy:

But to recur: the *Pennsylvanian* argues at length in favor of a sale of the Public Works, which we have not discussed; and accuses us of reading it out of the party, which is an error. For then, we simply repudiated its organship, in which we fortunately have now, the authority of *age* and exalted position.

Does the proprietor of the *Pennsylvanian* remember the interview with the President elect, when in the car which carried him to Washington, for this inauguration in March last, and which is currently reported as follows:

Enter R——e and loquitur:

"Good day, Mr. President."

The President—"How dare'd you, sir, undertake recently to express my opinions upon an important subject?"

R——e.—"Why, sh! you know Mr President a great many different persons write for the Pennsylvanian and I do not endorse everything said."

President—"So much the worse for you, sir."

Exit R——e, who meets some acquaintances upon the platform of the cars and pithily remarks "Old Buck gave me H—ll."

That will do for one sitting.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, 11th inst., by the Rev. David R. Kerr, Mr. Samuel A. M. Church, daughter of Mr. D. KEARNS, M. D., of this city, to Miss JENNIE CUBBAGE of Allegheny City.

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A personal interview with the patient is desirable; but if those at a distance find it inconvenient to visit New York for the purpose, treatment may be conducted successfully by letter, and remedies sent by express or otherwise to any part of the country.

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