Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. F. WILLIAMS.....D. L. BAYNE.....S. RIDDLE.....S. RIDDLE, JR.

S. RIDDLE & Co.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1857.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

SENATOR BIGLER.—This gentleman who has been sick for some little time, so much so as to be obliged to tarry at Davenport we believe, passed though this city on Saturday, on his way home which we trust he will reach in safety and happiness. So much for the man.

About Senator Bigler the politician we have now a few words. The history of his doings in Kansas, where he had been sent by the President to assist Walker is quite curious. He spoke with great acceptance to a handful of the border ruffians at Paoli, although not pre-announced as in favor of "Buchanan, Breckinridge and Free Kansas." Several handfuls of squatters not of the true faith were also present. An eye-witness says:

"He undertook to tell the Squatters of Kansas what "Democracy was," and what it "had done." The Squatters present began to interlect responses about *what they had done.* "Burned our houses—stolen our property—robbed us of our political rights—murdered our people." Senator Bigler and Democracy were astonished, but they could not afford to be converted. A fair sprinkling of Border Ruffians were present. Paoli is not far from Missouri. The meeting threatened to break up in a row. Senator Bigler and Democracy were not fully developed before they had to go under a cloud.

"As the meeting and speeches were as unexpected as sudden death, there was no preparation to have the speakers answered. But there was an answer so far. Chas. Foster, Esq., of Osawatomie, happened to be present and attempted to respond. He began to speak of the invasion. Col. Coffee, of the bogus Council, who is still, in fact, a resident of Missouri, was present. Col. Coffee had entered the Territory in March, 1855, in this region, with one branch of the Missouri army, and elected himself to office.—Col. Coffee is the most gentlemanly and urbane of Border Ruffians. He looks as mild as a preacher of the most orthodox pattern. Barnum ought to have him as a curiosity. Mr. Foster, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the particular invasion headed by Coffee. He addressed Coffee, and appealed to him for the truth of what he said. Coffee could not gainsay it, and did not.

"But there was another Coffee—a Coffee junior.—The blood of this younger Coffee—this green Coffee—boiled at the idea of Coffee senior being "roasted." This sprig of chivalry had with him one of those peculiar arguments in which Border Ruffians chiefly deal. He and a band of others drew their weapons and ordered the speaker to stop. To prevent another Sherrard affair, Mr. Foster stopped. Coffee senior recovered his equanimity. His reputation had been vindicated. The rebellious "Topekaite" had been silenced. Gov. Walker, Senator Bigler and the "Democracy" had it all their own way. That was "fair play," of course. The meeting terminated before the Governor was floored."

Secretary Stanton was at the above meeting and recited with great acceptance several staves from Hiawatha. The crowd it is supposed thought he had just returned from the Indian Reservation and had not been among them long enough to have returned to the ready use of his mother tongue. Gov. Walker repeated a portion of his late inaugural. Senator Bigler left the Coffees and Territory soon after, and has been quite sick since, but we are happy to state is now sufficiently recovered to return and tell Mr. Buchanan what he has seen—"a great portion of which he was."

THE *Pennsylvanian* quotes our citation from Judge Taney's decision, from which we showed that it excluded foreigners and their descendants from citizenship, and says:

"We cannot see with the spectacles of the *Gazette*. Judge Taney said the Constitution was framed for citizens at the time of its adoption, their posterity and for no one else, but he does not say "no one else" can *become citizens* of the United States. Congress was empowered to frame a naturalization law, and that body can therefore exclude whom the people think proper."

It is true that the Constitution authorized Congress to frame a naturalization law, and that fact alone should have restrained the Supreme Court from asserting such a principle as the one we quoted from their decision; but that does not change the tenor of the decision itself. The question is not what the Constitution but what the decision says; and it says that the Constitution was framed by those who were citizens at the time, and "*for* them and their posterity, and *for no one else.*" Now, if foreigners and their descendants may become citizens under that Constitution, then the Constitution *was* made for them, and the decision is wrong; but if it *was not* made for them, (and the decision says clearly that it was not,) then how is it possible they can acquire any rights under it? We do not hold that such is a proper interpretation of the *Constitution*; but such, beyond all question, is the only proper interpretation of the Dred Scott *decision*, which the democratic party is everywhere endorsing.

WATERING PLACES FASHIONABLES.—The fashionable people are just now all flocking to the various summer retreats. Life in the hotel is as much an American institution as the Fourth of July. To spend these intensely hot days and nights in small- and inconvenient rooms at crowded public houses, to dance a good part of the night and find in the morning a few hours of feverish sleep, to eat hot food spiced and seasoned as in France, to spend days and weeks in idle gossip and no time in the cultivation of the heart or mind—this it is to be fashionable during the summer season, and to know how to do this and be able to do it *a la mode* is to have the *entre* to what is best in our fashionable society. Thus it is that the dyspepsia has become one of the most fashionable diseases of the day: that American women become old at 30, when an English woman who walks five or six miles per day is in her prime at 85; thus it is that year by year the delights of home are dissipated and the French style of eating at *restaurants* and keeping lodgings is gaining place among our fashionables; thus, that the good wholesome food for the mind, the sound reading such as was once in vogue has given way to slip-slop trash, the drippings of the Paris press badly translated, or the stories of Corn Cobb in the New York *Ledger*. Life becomes a burden to the vagrant votaries of fashion unless passed in the whirl of idle excitement, and the period when a pure experience would have strengthened the character, and careful culture have stored the mind with valuable knowledge becomes a dreary desert where a wasted and misspent youth avenges itself for the follies and dissipations to which it has been subjected.

ZADOK STREET.—A report having been put in circulation by the N. Y. *Independent* that Zadok Street, of Salem, Ohio, had suspended, that gentleman publishes in our commercial columns today a correspondence to which we direct attention. Mr. STREET has *not* suspended, but maintains his well-known position as a businessman, and he characterizes the report, however it originated, as altogether untrue.

HUMAN HISTORY.—The inventions of printing, of gunpowder, and the mariner's compass, were too mean affairs for history to trace. She was bowing before kings and warriors. She had volumes for the plots and quarrels of Leicester and Essex in the region of Elizabeth, but not a page for Shakspeare; and if Bacon had not filled an office, she would hardly have recorded his name, in her anxiety to preserve the deeds and sayings of that Solomon of his age, James the First.—*W. E. Channing.*

THE laws of nature are just but terrible.—There is no weak mercy in them. Cause and consequence are inseparable and inevitable.—The fire burns, the water drowns, the air consumes, the earth buries. And perhaps it would be well for our race if the punishment of crimes against the laws of man were as inevitable as the punishment of crimes against the laws of nature—were man as unerring in his judgments as Nature.—*Longfellow.*

REV. DR. S——, of Connecticut, having labored 40 years, until the pressure of years was on him, was invited by his people to retire on a salary of $300! One of his congregation being lately in this city, a friend said to him—"You have not treated Dr. S—— so well as Dr. Physic did his old horse. He ordered, in his will, that the old horse should be amply fed, clothed and sheltered as long as he lived.

AN EXEMPLIFICATION of the magnitude of the real estate business in New York, it is stated that the public and private sales made by Messrs. B. A. Ludlellow & Co., during the six months ending with the 1st inst., amounted to five millions eight hundred and sixteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven dollars ($5,816,527.)

IN 1816 there was frost in July, and not a bushel of corn was raised north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

THE Minnesota *Republican*, published at St. Anthony, says that men are now held as slaves, as property, in Minnesota. Every year men who come from the south bring their slaves, as body servants, to the hotels, and take them away again; and it has become a matter of a southerner is now holding his slaves at Stillwater, and declares that, under the Dred Scott decision he defies the authorities to interfere. He intends to remain in the Territory, and thus to render slavery a permanent institution.

Literary Items.

Prescott, the historian, is reported to have received $20,000 as the income from his literary labors during the past year.

The North Carolina papers have accounts of the probable loss of Prof. Mitchell on the Black Mountains, in that State. He left sometime since on a scientific examination and not having since been heard from, it is feared he became lost and finally perished.

A new book has just issued from the New York press, written by a Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, and entitled, "The Impending Crisis of the South." In this book Mr. Helper takes a most impregnable position against Slavery, which he contends should be abolished at once. He is not simply opposed to its extension but also to its existence, and therefore occupies a position which it will be difficult to storm. The book is written in a clear, good style, and, coming as it does from a man born and reared on slave soil, deserves an extensive circulation.

A new literary magazine is about to be started in Boston. The *Journal* of that city says:

"Such an effort, resolutely formed and strongly based, is now to be developed by the wealthy and enterprising publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co., of this city. They propose to start, early the coming fall, *The Northern Magazine*, monthly, at three dollars a year, to be altogether original, and to aim at the highest literary and political character. The best of our American writers have been secured for its pages, and an agent of the publishers is now in England to secure aid in that quarter. Such men as Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, Huntington, Felton and Agassiz, are to be its master-spirits. It will, like the first-class British Reviews, discuss affairs of State—the higher grade of politics—and seek to give food for strong men, not milk for babes, on all the greater themes of practical life, as well as to separate the false from the true, the lure from the high, in our struggles after an American literature. The advent of this important enterprise will be awaited with interest, and its progress watched with eager and hopeful curiosity and favor."

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE is the name of a monthly Magazine for children, on the principle of the SCHOOLFELLOW. It is published in Boston at $1 per annum by Jas. Robinson & Co.

RENEWAL OF THE RIOTS IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The Riot in the Seventeenth Ward which was commenced Sunday night, was renewed about noon to-day, in Avenue A, near Third street.

At the time, Inspector Hartt was passing along the Avenue, when he observed a crowd of some four or five hundred people, Germans and Irish, but principally the former, assembled about the house of Miller, the man who was shot on Sunday night.

Reaching the corner of Third street and the Avenue, the crowd espied him and soon crowded about him, several of the parties making passes at him with their fists.

The Captain drew his club and retreated up Third street toward the Station House, followed by the crowd, which now began rapidly to increase in numbers.

He had two men with him at first, but they got cut off, and fought their way through the crown with their fists, and at last reached the Station House. Previous to their arrival, however, word had reached the Police Station, when the entire disposable force was sent forthwith to the scene of the riot.

The Captain, against the fearful odds he had to contend against, finally reached the Police Station unharmed. He was showered with paving-stones and his escape from almost instant death was miraculous. One of our reporters was with the Captain at the time, and was pelted with stones, but luckily escaped unharmed.

Word was dispatched to Inspector Dilks of the Fifteenth Precinct, who sent up his reserve; and word was also sent to Deputy Inspector Carpenter, who immediately forwarded about one hundred men. The Commissioners were notified, and, we understand, made a requisition on Gen. Sandford for a detachment of military to assist in preserving the peace.

The police from the Seventeenth and Fifteenth Precincts were soon on the ground and attempting to disperse the rioters, who were moving toward the Seventeenth Ward Station-House to attack it, as our reporter understood. It is said that this attack upon the police was premeditated, but was to have taken place to-night.

As we put this edition to press the riot was progressing and the consequences will no doubt be painful, as the Germans were in a most excited state and quite frantic. Some of them exhibited knives and firearms.—*N. Y. Tribune, Monday aft.*

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROAD STOCKS.—The New York *Evening Post* says the constitutionality of acts empowering municipal corporations to subscribe for the stock of railroad companies, in the absence of a special prohibition in the State Constitution, has been affirmed in Connecticut, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida Indiana, and recognized in Illinois. The same principle is involved in the case of Town bonds.

Special Notices.

Fever and Ague.—*A case of eight months standing cured by the use of Jacobs's Holland Bitters.*—Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grant street, says:

"Last July, while running on the river, on a cotton-boat plying betw en Natchez and New Orleans, I was first taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of the time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago one of my friends insisted upon my trying JOSEPH JACOBS'S HOLLAND BITTERS, saying that a *cure was guaranteed.* After taking it for one week, I must state, I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills and Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

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N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New York, as he never has employed and advertised. The recipe is sent from no PLACE but No 19, Grand street, Jersey city, New Jersey. je22:4t&w6t&F

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