Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1858.

THE MINORITY REPORT.—We are under obligations to Senator Gazzam for a copy of the minority report on Kansas matters, submitted to the Legislature at Harrisburg. It is pretty long, but well written, and meets the quibbling of the majority at every point. We shall publish it on Monday.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.—We judge from the tone of the newspapers, and from private communications from political friends in Connecticut, that one of the most exciting campaigns that ever took place in that State is now in progress. The election takes place on the 6th of April. The candidates are already in the field. The glorious Republican party, which can boast among its supporters in that State such men as Prof. Silliman, the venerable Wolcsey, and a host of men of the first standing at the Bar and in all places of influence and honor, have put in nomination for Governor Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, a gentleman of the greatest worth, whose character is as much above reproach as his abilities are beyond question. All minor issues are fluig to the winds. The great national questions, whether new States shall be coerced and forced into the Union by the fiat of the President; whether bribery and corruption shall be used openly upon the people's representatives in Congress to *force* a people to submit to odious constitutions—are in issue.

The candidate of the pro-slavery party is one Mr. Pratt, and a man with such a name at the head of such a party as locofocoism is made up of in that State, gives peculiar force to the appelation which Republicans apply to it, to wit: the "Mormon party." By general consent, all over the State the Lecomptonites are dubbed "Mormons." Their candidate for Lieutenant Governor is named *Cotton* Smith. Whether or not he was nominated because his name is cotton, we cannot say.

A perfect union of the opposition against all that goes by the name of Buchanan is all that is wanted in Connecticut, to wipe out the party of plunder. It is a shame that a State which stands so nobly in point of all that can exalt and ennoble humanity, a State with Schools, Colleges and Churches everywhere on its surface, and rich with the memories of revolutionary glory, should be represented by an Arnold in Washington who dares stoop to vote for Lecompton. We know that before the end of one month the possibility of the return of such a man to Washington from that State will no longer exist.

THEIR MOTIVES.—The Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press*, who writes over the signature of "*Lawrence*," under date of March 16th, lets us into the secret as to the governing motives of those members of Congress, who, sinning against light and knowledge, and defying the frowns of their constituents, are voting to sustain the President in his Lecompton measures. They have, indeed, clear and exalted reasons for the faith that is in them. What with mule contracts, railroad jobs and other means of bribery and corruption the President bids fair to muster a pretty fair minority. The completion of this motley group of patriots must be really refreshing to our proud and dignified chief Magistrate, whose strength in his own political household is entirely owing to what JOHN QUINCY ADAMS termed the "cohesive power of public plunder." A member votes to sustain the President, not because he loves that functionary, but because he has the promise of an office or a contract for himself or his friend—very complimentary to Mr. Buchanan, indeed: Should the Lecompton infamy be consummated we will have no difficulty in ascertaining how it was done.

The correspondent of the *Press* writes:—

"Have you ever thought of the comparative sincerity of those who approve and those who oppose Lecompton? It is a subject full of instruction. There is not, in my opinion, one Northern man in Congress who votes for the great fraud who does not feel as if he were carrying a mountainous weight. And the Washington *Union*, knowing and feeling this, has the foolhardy temerity to talk about the *motives* that inspire the opponents of Lecompton, to read them out of the party, and to hurl all kinds of epithets against them!

Suppose I follow out this illustrious example, and reverse the argument upon those who favor it—what a sorry exhibit it would make! There are quite a number of Democrats from the North who vote for Lecompton, who do so to save their friends from being beheaded. There is one from your State who has got quite stubborn since his brother got a contract for carrying mules. There is another who grew violent after some close friend got a job for supplying provisions, &c., for the army in Utah. A considerable influence is exerted *for* Lecompton by the patronage to be wielded by the great Pacific Railroad contract. So you see that it would be a very amusing catalogue if the motives of that side or the House could be set forth.

The Turk is to be with us! Father Bernbeisel is quite elated in consequence. The bowstring of the Mahomedan would not be a bad substitute for the scaffold which now threatens all the recusants. His Koran would be a fitting companion for the Washington *Union*.

Do you perceive that while rotation is rigidly enforced upon the Northern Democrats, it is abandoned upon the South? The exceptions are such ultra Buchanan men as Col. GREENE, of the Boston *Post*, who went to Cincinnati to fight the nomination of the President—the very sin for which Hoover lost his head, although his visit to Cincinnati was not to oppose Mr. Buchanan. So we go!"

JACKSON'S OPINION OF BUCHANAN.—Hon. T. C. Day, of Cincinnati, states the following. Moses Dawson, the gentleman named therein, was a prominent citizen of Cincinnati:

"In 1837, on his return from Washington, after the expiration of his second term, General Jackson had a talk with Moses Dawson, in the course of which he used the following language, referring to James Buchanan: 'My political life has no greater error to atone than my neglect to crush this *reptile* of Pennsylvania when I had him in my power. He was the cause of a bitter war between two men of this Republic (Clay and Jackson,) who should not have been so estranged. His representations caused the charge of 'bargain and sale,' and when brought home to him, he meanly left me alone to face it. Friends interfered then to save him from being exposed, and I listened to them.' His utter detestation of the man was expressed by an emphatic stamp of his foot when he spoke of him as the '*reptile*' of Pennsylvania."

Hon. Charles Reemelin adds a note, saying that he was present at this conversation, and that it was substantially as given above. The people of the United States have much reason to regret, now, along with Jackson, that *they* did not crush this reptile when they—had it in their power. There were two golden opportunities for accomplishing it—Jackson let slip the one and the people the other, to the lasting sorrow of both.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The New Orleans *Delta*, of Friday, March 5th, contains the following paragraph:

"THE WORK GOES ON.—There was a rumor in town on Saturday that one hundred and fifty Africans, just imported, had gone up Pearl River. We also hear of an offer to land cargoes on any part of the Mississippi Coast. This importation is hardly fair; let Mississippi pass Hughes' bill, and Louisiana pass Taylor's bill, so that rich and poor will have an equal chance to procure labor."

The N. O. *Picayune* of the same date expresses serious apprehensions of the success of these schemes, and there is no pretence in that quarter that the thing is a hoax. The New Orleans correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing under date of March 7, says:

"I have not the slightest doubt that the project for re-opening the slave trade is a serious and a wide-spread movement. I have good reason for supposing that millions are interested in it. Our newspapers are all out against it, as it. Our newspapers are all out against it, as-sert J. C. Jenkins in the *Delta*, and he adver-tised a year ago, as the only means of saving cotton from Northern progress. The Legislature here naturally adopted the bill, and you have also naturally adopted it, I suppose. I need not be surprised if it becomes a law. I hear that Governor Wickliffe is not opposed to it. I am almost ashamed to write you seriously on such a subject, but truth compels me to go on. I see that more than one Southern Editor, in reviewing this infamous and monstrous proposition, declares that it is practicable; and I know that more than one of them thinks that it is practicable."

A PARLIAMENTARIAN.—The members of the Legislatures of many of the new States have among their number some originals, it must be conceded. It is related of the President of the Senate of Minnesota that on a recent occasion addressing his fellow Senators, whom he termed "old hosses," he informed them that if they "expected the cheer to decide more than six pints at wunst, they were barking up the wrong sapling—that he could tell them." Complaints have been made of the loose manner with which some of our State legislators treat grave subjects, but we have no representatives that can come up to the "old hoss" who keeps the Minnesotians in order.

LET IT COME.—The Louisville *Journal*, in predicting the defeat of Lecompton in the House, adds:

"The defeat may bring matters to a crisis in three or four of the Southern States, but a crisis that can be brought on thus, must in any contingency come very soon, and it may just as well come now as ever. Let it come, and may God be the helper of our country."

Yes, let it come. There are ropes enough for all the traitors it can produce; and if the President chooses to go with them he will all the sooner come to the end of *his* rope.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1858.—Mr. Crittenden made a great speech to-day—a noble speech—clear, logical, eloquent, denunciatory of Lecompton as a fraud, an imposition, and an outrage; fraudulent in its conception, growth and fruition; a disgrace, an infamy, bolstered up by flimsy pretexts and technical quibbles which no man believed, which every man saw through. The Lecompton Constitution was rejected, abhorred by a vast majority of the people of Kansas. The question before Congress was, not whether Kansas should be admitted, but whether a sham Constitution should be forced upon an unwilling people.

After stating the facts and arraying the evidence with masterly skill, to prove to a demonstration that Lecompton was a base cheat, the gallant old statesman raised his tall form to its full height, shook his white locks, and energetically declared that as a Southern man he would resist to the last this infamous aggression on the North, this tyrannical attempt to trample on the rights of the people of Kansas. No good to the country, no good the South, could come from forcing the Lecompton instrument on Kansas, and he implored the Senate, he implored the friends of the Union not to bring this disgrace, this evil on the country. At the end he gave notice of an amendment referring the whole subject to the people of Kansas for settlement.

Mr. Crittenden spoke two hours. The Senate was very full, the chamber crowded with Representatives and the galleries overflowing. He was heard with most perfect attention from the beginning to the close, and evidently made a deep impression. A Democratic Senator said this afternoon that it was impossible to pass Lecompton after such a speech. The Lecomptonites feel the blow keenly coming from such a quarter, especially as Mr. Crittenden took such high ground, speaking above all reference to party to partisan or sectional considerations, but simply as an honest, patriotic statesman, anxious to save his country from the disgrace and danger of a great crime.—*N. Y. Trib.*

SOME ten days ago we went down to Washington—to see old friends, to talk over politics and witness, as far as an outsider could do so, the extraordinary position of affairs there at present. We staid in the great city five days, and in that brief period we saw enough to satisfy us that personal and political depravity never had such a harvest as they are now reaping in the Federal City.

Offices are bought just as openly as the butcher buys the beef intended for his customers—office brokers lounge in the sun of the Senate chamber, of the several Departments and the Executive mansion; and the actual sum of money to be paid for an office is as publicly named by these brokers and their clients, as the prices of dry goods are named between a dealer in those articles and his customers. Corruption stalks through the city not in disguise, but with unblushing front and exalted mein; the time for vice to seek dark lanes and private places for its operations is gone by, and now men are bought and sold, votes purchased, and all the detestable traffic in the hopes, weaknesses and sorrows of human nature is carried on without shame. The cause of this great change is plain to all. Fraud rules the Cabinet and the Senate. Fraud—deep, malicious, infamous fraud upon the people of the Union, upon Kansas, and especially upon the Democratic party—is set up as an object of worship. The Lecompton fraud has become another molten calf, and those who bent it up for worship have "corrupted themselves." This is the god which is worshiped at Washington. To secure an homage to it, all men who hold office are obliged to swear that it is the true god; all men who hold office are taxed heavily of their monthly earnings to raise a fund to be sent forth into the West to corrupt other men; all men holding office who do not bow down and worship it are hurled from their places, and other men put in their stead. Forced—by this Lecompton fraud has become another molten calf, and those who bent it up for worship have "corrupted themselves." This is the god which is worshiped at Washington. To secure an homage to it, all men who hold office are obliged to swear that it is the true god; all men who hold office are taxed heavily of their monthly earnings to raise a fund to be sent forth into the West to corrupt other men; all men holding office who do not bow down and worship it are hurled from their places, and other men put in their stead. Forced—deep, malicious, infamous fraud upon the people of the Union, upon Kansas, and especially upon the Democratic party—is set up as an object of worship. The