Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. P. WILLIAMS.....D. L. RAVOR.....S. RIDDLE.....RUSSELL KRAUT

S. RIDDLE & Co.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1858.

A QUESTION OF DUTY.—The demoralizing influence of the last and present administration upon the people of this nation is dreadful to contemplate. We cannot reflect upon it without a shudder. We conjure all lovers of truth, all men whose consciences are not seared or whose morals have not been corrupted by contact with the basest things of this world, to consider the inevitable drift of the policy of the administration of James Buchanan.

In the first place, what are the necessary prerequisites to an appointment at the hands of the administration? Is this question—Is he honest, is he capable? asked? By no means. Does he believe in the right of a corrupt minority to plunder a people of their dearest privileges? does he believe in plunder and outrage under the name of "non-intervention"? If so, then he is eligible to any office in "our" gift. What, for example, was the inquiry when a postmaster was to be appointed in Chicago? "Does he hate Douglas?" And when the answer was in the affirmative, it made no difference that Cook the appointee, was already a defaulter to the government in the sum of $18,000! He was appointed because he hated Douglas, who, for the nonce, is in favor of justice in the Territory of Kansas. This is but one instance among thousands we might adduce. Will the reader remember that every postmaster, tide-waiter, and under-strapper who expects to hold an office already obtained or to secure one at present sought, from this administration, must adopt the views of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question? views so abhorrent to the moral sense of the party which elected him that every honest man in it is struck with amazement, and stands shuddering at the enormity of the guilt the administration is striving to sustain.

Some of the direct results of the present system of Federal appointments to office are to debauch the public mind, to beget a spirit of moral cowardice, to cherish all crafty and deceitful characteristics and to encourage the most shameful duplicity. In Russia, as we are told, the civil officers have no opinions. If they ever in their lives *did* have any, they dismiss them on entering the service of the Emperor. In this same now in France. What opinions have Frenchmen—no citizens among them? Is it notorious that political duplicity and deceitfulness and the whole catalogue of moral ills have rolled in like a flood upon those nations? What must be the condition of a people where all their best thoughts and noblest opinions and aspirations are crushed and stifled in the secretest chambers of the heart, while the tongue, the face and the hands must speak or look or act at the bidding of power? What *is* that people but a nation of moral cowards and liars? Among the satraps of the yet more tyrannous tribes of Asia and Africa, to see a man who speaks the truth is to behold a wonderful sight under the sun. Sultans, viziers and bowadjis have ground out of the subject whatever of manliness there might have been in him, and he has become the mere slave of their nod. Shall we come, for a little, the direct influence of the present system of appointment. The price of an office is the sacrifice of principle or of opinion, an abnegation of manly sentiment and a bold espousal of any opinion propagated by the President! Is not this true? Who will dare deny that any man, who expects any, the pettiest or the greatest office in the gift of presidential power, must stand upon ground which is totally different from any he dared to take two years ago? Has the man who obtains an office now, changed his opinion of 1856 on a great question of principle? Not at all, but he *professes* to have done so, because it pays! What are we coming to, unless it be to the pattern set us in Russia, in France or in Tunis?

"This is all old and stale," says the reader.—Alas, alas, that so portentous a truth should be old and stale. We know it is so, and we lament and sorrow at it. When things are drifting forward on such a treacherous current, what should we expect to see in the future but grim and awful shadows of the vengeance that fell upon ancient Rome in those days when everything had become venal? Our President! as a poisoned fountain and from him flows forth into every hamlet in this mighty republic a stream of deadly waters, corrupting and debauching the public morals and rapidly reducing every holder or expectant of office to a deceitful puppet, without manliness, independence or truthfulness. Every good man should make it a point of duty to exert all his influence against the pestilence that comes as a deadly simoon from the moral desert at Washington to blight and wither wherever it blows.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—"If I know myself," says John Bull, in Paulding's satire, "I have no national prejudices. But I hate a Frenchman." The truth of this is apparent in the London letter which we copy from the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*. That letter, it will be seen, distinctly prophecies a war between England and France within a short time, and we have no doubt it fairly indicates the present deep and bitter resentment which the people of England feel towards France. Notwithstanding the late friendly co-operation of the two nations, the old enmity has only been smothered, and when it breaks out it will burn more fiercely than ever.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: Last night a delegation of your Board of Trade was present at a meeting informally attended by a number of the Senators, at which the Philadelphia Board of Trade also had a delegation. Mr. Hirst, the Solicitor of the city of Philadelphia, represented that city and made a very showy argument in favor of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. He is an able man, and stands very high in his profession.

Dr. Gazzam, at the solicitation of your delegation, replied to him in a very successful manner. He went over all the arguments involved in the subject in a strong and vigorous manner. His opponents who were expected to reply to him frequently interrupted him. In several instances he turned their inquiries very handsomely upon them. Every time he retorted upon them he caused the audience to laugh heartily at their expense.

It was an embarrassing position for a man not trained to dialectic disputes to be placed in a cross-fire between such disciplined advocates as Hirst, Cuyler and Stokes, aided by the Vice President of the Company to make suggestions.

Mr. Cuyler, a clear, cool-headed Philadelphia lawyer and one of the Solicitors of the road, replied. I did not think that he in any way obtained an advantage over the Doctor, or successfully assailed any of his position.

Stokes spoke only for a few minutes.

I think there was not one of your people present who did not express their entire satisfaction with the ability and success with which your Senator advocated the retention of the tax upon the road.

I believe this argument of his has had a most disastrous effect upon the attempt to repeal the tax. Indeed, I hold that the time is entirely too short between this and the end of the session for the Company to effect any such repeal, even if it had a majority in both Houses in favor of it, should even ordinary skill be exhibited by the minority in fighting it under the rules.

The Senate will, I presume, pass the Appropriation Bill next week. H

THE WILL OF MR. MCMICKEN.—It is reported that Mr. McMicken, whose remains were yesterday conducted to their last resting place, bequeathed a large sum, say THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS or more, for the purpose of founding a first class University in this city; also ten thousand dollars for the benefit of the Farmer's College in this county. We have reason to believe that these rumors are well founded, and if so, the friends of education will have the pleasure of witnessing the establishment of a much needed institution in our city. In the course of a few days the facts will be given to the public.—*Cin. Gaz.*

BAD management in banking is not peculiar to the United States, for we see it stated that a meeting of the creditors of M. Prost, banker, took place at Paris lately, when it appeared that the total liabilities are about £600,000, while cash in hand amounts to £180. The books have been wretchedly kept, and are full of mistakes, and it was resolved to place them in the hands of accountants to be put in order—a process that will take about three months.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, March 19.—The events of the past week, although not of striking importance, furnish additional indications of the storm approaching in Europe.

The last mail took out the announcement of the so-called settlement of the misconception between France and England on the refugee question—a copy of a threatening manifesto from France to Switzerland—and the decision of the Court of Cassation rejecting the appeal of the conspirators, Orsini and Pierri, who were accordingly left for death.

In the subsequent interval the final dispatch of Count Walewski terminating the correspondence, which he had commenced by denouncing the liberty allowed to exiles in England, has been published, and although Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons on behalf of the Derby Government has thought proper to describe it as a most satisfactory document, which brings the matter to a point alike honorable to both countries, it is in reality as offensive as any of the productions by which it had been preceded from the same pen. Count Walewski evidently saw that unless he was prepared to precipitate the hostile designs of his imperial master he must for the moment abandon the demands lately made, since the people of England would otherwise throw them back in his face; but his object was to make this retreat in a manner which should enable France, at a convenient time, to recur to the circumstances under which it has occurred, with a view to proclaim to the world the grievances she has endured rather than abruptly break the alliance.

Accordingly, Count Walewski merely states that he is sorry that any expressions used should have been regarded as intentional insults to the English people; that his only intention was to ask for certain remedies against the conduct of the refugees in this country, which he considered the Emperor as a friendly ally was entitled to claim; that he would leave to us the mode of applying the remedy, and that with this intimation the Emperor wished the subject to drop.

It will thus be observed that, instead of withdrawing his demand for a "remedy" against our refugee system, he absolutely reiterates it in the strongest way. The only alteration is that whereas the Emperor lately notified that if the measure was refused, such refusal would endanger the alliance, he now leaves it to the people of England to provide it according to their discretion. After the lapse of a little while—that is to say, as soon as he has completed all the warlike preparations which are being hastened—he will perhaps remind Europe that, although he thus manifested the most generous forbearance, we have failed to requite it by the requisite concessions, and that as such conduct is intolerable, it is England and not France that must bear the reproach of having betrayed the cause of civilization and rendered the continance of the alliance impossible. To quote the triumphant words of the *Pays*, in a leading article published under the sanction of the French government, this despatch "explains everything and retracts nothing."

The whole scheme has been adroit, but in America probably it will be entirely transparent. Only in this country, and chief among the stock exchange speculators, who have always admitted that sagacity on the part of the Emperor, which in their eyes is something better than morality, is any great delusion likely to be created by it. The speculators in question and a certain set of Tory politicians, who always admire a despot, however they may pretend to the contrary, will doubtless be fooled to the last.

The threats addressed by France to Switzerland have been of the most undisguised description, and that republic has found it expedient to attend to them by sending all refugees to the interior. In the *Moniteur* of yesterday it is pointed out that the demand for the removal of refugees from any frontier where they may prove dangerous is strictly justified by international law. The French official organ, however, fails to show that it is according to precedent to make such demands in a tone of haughty menace.

As a provocative to war the Emperor is beginning to imitate the example of his uncle by complaining of the English newspapers. By the inhabitants of free and constitutional countries it will of course be seen that such complaints from their want of logic are absolutely childish, and that nothing but the wish for a pretext would cause them to be resorted to.

The press is free and the French Government have no more right to complain of anything in our English newspapers than of any remarks that might be uttered by a Mr. Smith or a Mr. Brown. If any journal exceeds the limit of fair statement it is open to a prosecution for libel, and there can be no doubt the Emperor, if he really had ground to go upon, would at once get a verdict, because the public have sufficient indisposition against being dragged into a war by an indiscreet or abusive editor. But our laws are not sufficient for Louis Napoleon. He wants the newspapers to be warped, and if this were complied with he would then want Smith and Brown, or any individuals who might chatter in the street, and criticize his career, to be subjected to a similar process.

The fact is that as a general rule our newspapers have been remarkably discreet throughout all recent discussions, the only serious fault they have committed consisting in constant and insincere allusions to the wisdom and faithfulness of the Emperor, accompanied by assumptions that most of the objectionable policy now being carried out is the work, not of himself, but of the people who surround him. The real grievance lies in their simple narration of historical facts and also of those of hourly occurrence.

Thus a series of extracts lately given in the Times from the published works of the Emperor himself, written in the days of Louis Philippe, denouncing all kinds of arbitrary government and every restriction on the freedom of speech and writing, has raised more active animosity at the Tuileries than could have been excited by any succession of editorial diatribes.

The reproduction also of the facts connected with the Swiss defence of the right of asylum, when in 1838 Louis Philippe threatened them with war for sheltering the present Emperor Napoleon, has contributed desperately to the same feeling, more especially as French troops were then, as now, concentrated on the Swiss frontier, and the hostile demand was made by the Duke of Montebello, who was then a most devoted servant to Louis Philippe, and who is actually the Minister of Louis Napoleon at the Court of St. Petersburg

It seems marvellous to me that, under all these complications, any one can doubt what is coming on. A channel of twenty miles divides two countries, every movement in one of which is diametrically opposed to the policy of the other. Liberty and despotism are in fact jostling each other, and although liberty, notwithstanding all the charges against her, is not wanting in of discretion, and would, if she were allowed, gladly comport herself so as to keep her elbows from the sides of her sensitive neighbor, it is out of the question for her to do so.

If she is quiet she is meditating a plot; if she shows animation she intends an insult. She can neither look forward, nor sideways, nor stand, nor sit, nor lie down, without incurring a charge of a treasonable demonstration against her faithful ally who for the sake of "European civilization" values her friendship above everything. Let the history of the world tell how long such a juxtaposition has ever peacefully continued.

Some people after studying that history are disposed in the present case to allow about two months, a period to be slightly shortened or extended in proportion as the advices from India may render it expedient for us to be dealt with without delay.

A new Prefect of Police has been appointed at Paris—a military personage of course. It is M. Boittelle, who was formally commander of cuirassiers.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered the transformation of sailing ships into steam ships to be hastened, and new ones to be commenced. As French democrats are not usually fond of water, these vessels can hardly be intended for purposes of home repression.

M. de Persigny, the present French Ambassador in London, is to be allowed to resign. When new events are approaching it is not convenient that an Ambassador should remain who has constantly given opposite assurances.

THE NEW KANSAS BILL.—The following is the substance of the substitute of Mr. CRITTENDEN, as amended in the House.

That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution formed at Lecompton and now pending before Congress was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: that the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for the purpose; and as soon as such assent shall be given, and duly made known to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute. At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "for the Constitution," or "against the Constitution." Should the said Constitution be rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kansas, preparatory to its admission into the Union, according to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a Convention as hereinafter provided.

DR. BLANCHARD has noticed that people living on the coast have a decided increase of salt in their perspiration.

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☞After the first of April my patrons are informed that my Rooms will be removed to No. 21 Fifth street, same entrance as Cargo's New Photographic Gallery. Those desiring a superior Portrait at a moderate rate are reminded that my colored Photographs received the *First Premium* at the last Fair. mr24tmdfc JOHN N. GLOGGER.

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HELMBOLD'S Genuine PREPARATION

Is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge devoted to their combination ap18:1ydawF

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Stricture and Dropsy.

READ! READ! READ! "WHAT IS YOUR WORD?" the following certificate of a cure of over 20 years standing:

H. T. HELMBOLD—*Dear Sir*: I have been troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried Physicians in vain, and at last consented to give your Compound Fluid Extract Buchu a fair trial. It highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce this medicine, I am truly yours, M. McCORMICK.

Lewistown, Pa., Jan. 28, 1857.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos B. Florence, Philadelphia
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Tioga Co., Pa
Hon J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia
Hon D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania
Hon Elias Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon R. C. Grier, Judge U. S. Court.
Hon G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia
Hon W. A. Forsyth, Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.
Hon E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C
And many others, if necessary.

☞See advertisement headed HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, in another column. mr25:6mdawf

HEISKILL'S TETTER OINTMENT.—Heiskill's Tetter Ointment cured
Col. ROBERT M. LEE of Tetter on the head
Mr. JAMES W. NEWLIN, 115 Pike st, Phila., was cured of Tetter, 18 years standing;
Mr. JOHN VANDERGRIFT, Fifth and Green sts., Phila., cured of Tetter, of 11 years standing;
HESKELLS OINTMENT cured Mr. Charles Phipps, Third and Arch sts., Eruption of the Face, of 14 years.
Mrs MARGARET LEINTER, School street, below Franklin, Phila., Tetter, of 8 years standing.
Mr. N. W. BRIDGES, Jones' Hotel, Phila., was cured by it of Eruption on the Face, of 3 years.
Mrs. MARY POSTILL, Fifth st., Phila., cured of Tetter 18 years.
HENRY BECKET, Esq., 316 Chestnut st., Eruption on the Face, 14 years.
JAS. M. BROOM, Esq., West Phila., Eruption of the Face, Head and Eyes, of long standing.
Mr. JAMES BROWN, 195 Chestnut st., Eagle Hotel, of Erysipelas.
Mr. JAS. H. FARRAND, 281 Chestnut st., Eruption on the Face, 25 years.
Mr. C. TISDALE, 225 South Front st., Tetter, 30 years standing.
Mrs WM. J. THOMPSON, Twelfth and Race sts., Erysipelas, 8 years.
Mr. RICHARD BATTURS, Eruption on the Face, 25 years standing.
Mr. ZENAS WELLS, Verando House, Broad and George sts., Barber's Itch.
Mrs ANN GRAHAM, N. E. corner of Fifth and Arch, Inflammed Eyes.
☞Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood st., Wholesale and Retail Agent.
Children Cutting Teeth.—To Mothers and Nurses.—*DR. H. A. PARRIS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP.*—This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so pleasant, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the syrup to the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pains in the gums, the syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and heating the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, fevers, &c.
Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Phila. 1000 bottles just received and for sale by the Pittsburgh Agent,
Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.
THE great popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, prepared by the eminent physician, Dr. J. Hostetter, is unbounded. Daily does he receive the voluntary testimonials of the afflicted, who have been cured of long standing diseases, through the use of the "Bitters," and daily the sale of the medicine is increasing, and extending its sphere of usefulness among suffering humanity. For removing all morbid matter from the stomach, regulating the bowels, strengthening the entire body and imparting vigor and tone to the entire human system, it cannot be equalled. We would recommend all who are afflicted with any of these terrible diseases, to immediately procure a bottle of the Bitters, and their ailments will vanish like snow before a scorching sun.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Sole Proprietors, Nos. 58 Water or 68 Front sts. mr25:dawT

Coal by Weight.
THE subscriber is prepared to deliver in Allegheny or Pittsburgh,
CANNEL OR BITUMINOUS COALS
Of the best quality. As all Coal delivered by me is weighed, purchasers can rely on getting full measure. Also,
COKE, LIME, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
W. A. McCLURG, Allegheny Coal Depot,
Corner Anderson st. and Railroad.
WM. S. HOLMES.....JAS. HOLMES
WM. D. HOLMES & BRO.,
PORK AND BEEF PACKERS,
DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, &c.,
Corner Market and Front Streets.
mr30

New Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE
Reliance Mutual Insurance Company of PHILADELPHIA,
Do Still Insure Against Loss or Damage by Fire, Limited or Perpetual, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in Town or County.
Office No. 308 Walnut Street.

Capital $177,926.....Assets $252,455 59—Invested as follows:

First Mortgages on improved City Property, worth double the amount	$125,200 00
Penna. Railroad Co's 6 per cent. Mortgage Loan, $40,000, cost	35,800 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Penna. R. R. Loan	10,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co's Stock	4,000 00
Stock of the Reliance Mutual Insurance Co	Deposit on
Stock of County Fire Insurance Co	1,050 00
Scrip of Sundry Insurance Companies	475 00
Bills Receivable, business paper	62,711 26
Bank Accounts, accrued interest, etc	8,386 19
Cash on hand and in Bank	16,043 23
	$252,455 59

CLEM. TINGLEY, President.
DIRECTORS.

Clem. Tingley,	Samuel Bapham,
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C. S. Wood,	Smith Bowen,
James S. Woodward,	Wm. M. Semple, Pittsb'g.

B. M. HUNTSMAN, Secretary.
J. G. COFFIN, Agent
Northeast corner Third and Wood streets

Five Thousand Dollars Reward.

WE will pay the above reward for the restoration to his friends of Mr. WILLIAM VOGEL, or any information that may lead to ascertain his fate, who left home on foot. He left his Lodging-House on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th of January last, between 4 and half past 4 o'clock, and has not been heard of since. It is presumed that on the way to his house, he may have lost his mind, strayed out of the city or over the levee, and may have fallen into the Mississippi or embarked on some steamboat or vessel and that away from home, among strangers, he may still be detained from giving information as to his whereabouts. He is a German by birth, with cast of features and countenance indicative of his origin, light blue eyes, light hair, rather grey and curly, fair complexion, wore no beard, is height about five feet ten inches, carries himself very erect, is dignified in his deportment, speaks English, French and German, is fifty years of age, and has been a resident of New Orleans for the last twenty-three years. He was clad in a light brown frock coat, dark grey pantaloons, fine linen, with gold fancy shirt sleeve buttons, wore patent leather boots or gaiter boots, and it is thought silk socks with colored stripes. He carried in his vest pocket an English Watch, with a short gold chain fastened to one of the button holes. Most likely he had about him papers or visiting cards, by which he might easily be identified. SCHMIDT & CO.,
ap2:1d 57 Charles street, New Orleans

Removed.

DR. JAMES KING has removed his office and residence to 102 Fifth street, (eight doors below his former residence.) ap3:1d

HALL OF ST. JAMES THE LESS, PHILADELPHIA—A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Prof.