Pittsburgh Gazette.

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EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1859.

PALTRY ATTEMPT AT DECEPTION ON THE TARIFF.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* with an effrontery which, in any other quarter, would be surprising, seriously claims for its party the credit of being favorable to a protective tariff. This shameless exponent of Buchanan democracy, which has ever since its prostitution to the vilest partizan offices, advocated free trade measures and upheld free trade men, actually claims the support of the Pennsylvania *capitalists* and working men for the sham democracy for this very reason. In this assumption we find such a studied and deliberate insult to popular intelligence and such a reckless depreciation of the common sense of a *great* mass of the people that we can scarcely summon words sufficiently expressive to give vent to our indignation. In regard to pretensions of this kind, the Philadelphia *North American* publishes the following remarks, which we regard as highly appropriate. That able journal truly asserts that this is not the first time that the people of this State have been plied with such pretences. "Polk, Dallas and and the Tariff of 1842 once constituted a watchword by which the greatest advocate of American industrial independence was overthrown, and a Walker was put in charge of the Treasury. But the fraud, however successful it may have been, cannot now have any other effect than to overwhelm the unprincipled men who would dare to revive it:

"If in our reformatory contest the British, when compelled to vacate Philadelphia, had declared for the cause of independence of these colonies, and had set up vigorous protestations to the advocacy of that cause before as well as afterward, the rest of mankind would have expressed not a little surprise. If, when in full retreat before superior strength on the patriot side, they had endeavored to recover power by appealing to the people to join them as the greater patriots, how would history have recorded such an event? Yet we have its parallel before us to-day.—For thirty years we have contended as a party for 'the development of a flourishing industry in this country,' for 'emancipation from our industrial dependence on Great Britain,' and we have claimed that the obstacles in the way of this emancipation were not of an unconquerable nature: that, on the contrary, they might easily be removed by legislative action, wisely and dutifully compromising sectional prejudices and claims for the achievement of great national aims. For thirty years a party calling itself democratic, has contended for precisely the opposite doctrines, fighting us before the people because they said such legislation was utterly wrong, and declaring that all industry should take care of itself, independent of legislation. And in the fortune of war this antagonistic party has for a dozen times beaten us, has seized and held the government, and has denounced, through its Walkers and Cobbs, every semblance of our theory of industrial independence.

But at last we have compelled these opponents of industrial development to evacuate Philadelphia.—We have cited the growth of the States of the Zollverein with some effect. We have shown that France, the Zollverein and Belgium, have completely emancipated their industry, within the short space of 25 years, taking the lead now even of England in solid prosperity. They do this simply by the aid of proper legislation—legislation which wisely and dutifully dodges all sectional prejudices between Hesse Cassel and Hesse Darmstadt, and which does equal justice to Saxe Weimar and Saxe Coburg. We have cited the prosperity of these States, which have to transport most of their raw materials thousands of miles, as proof that we might prosper with the same pursuits with both the raw materials and the consumers of manufactured goods, at the very gates of our factories. We have said that an abundance of hands could be found constantly unemployed to work these factories, and that all our people could not find a living in agriculture, even if the pursuit were congenial to their tastes. These are obvious truths, but for years we have been compelled to submit their practical denial by our government, and to the ascendancy of a party which endeavored in every way to put foreign industry into our own market over our heads, to bring Irish iron works by Scotch pipe purchases, and to put British cottons in exclusive possession here, in order that Cobb's empty coffers might be filled at Washington. Beaten at last, however, and compelled to evacuate this State and city, what does this party do? It turns to the advocacy of our own doctrines. It uses half the words and phrases we have used above to paint a pretence of favor to industry, and thus retain power. It steals our livery to serve the power which is determined to hold place to the death, and on any ground that will serve to hold it."

THE *Post* and other democratic journals that regard the late Harper's Ferry affair as a rich placer for procuring political capital, with which to revive the drooping spirits of their party associates, have published the following, as an evidence that Republicanism is identified with abolitionism:

"We take the following from the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, a violent Republican paper:

'The whole country is now divided between Pro-Slavery men and Abolitionists, the Republicans being only another wing of the Anti-Slavery army, and differing from the abolitionists not in principle but only in method—not as to the removal of slavery, but only as to the manner of doing it. He did not regard it as merely a Territorial party, and acknowledged the tendency of such a conflict as was pending on this subject to a division of the Union, but did not see how this could alter the duty of any conscientious man in regard to it.'

"This is an extract from a lecture delivered by Mr. Geo. W. Curtis on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Curtis is well known as one of the most popular lecturers of the day, and he labored earnestly for the Republican cause during the campaign of 1856."

In regard to this distorted quotation, we prefer adopting the language of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which remarks that this is precisely like the course of the atheist, who professed to prove his doctrine from the Bible. To be sure, he found the words, "There is no God," as he declared, but he omitted altogether, to state that this is given as the language of *the fool*. These papers find in a Republican journal of New York a passage copied from a late address of an avowed Abolitionist named Curtis, for the express purpose of *refuting and denouncing the same*, as false and libelous, (a work which is very satisfactorily accomplished,) and pass it off upon credulous people as having been either uttered or endorsed by that very journal! We leave our readers to characterize such dishonesty as it deserves.

While upon this subject, we may mention that we received yesterday morning a copy of the Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, one of the leading Republican journals of that territory. If Brown represented, as is alleged, the free soil sentiment of the country, the people of Kansas would certainly be in the secret, and accordingly regard the old man as a proper leader. The *Republican*, however, takes a different view of the affair, as the following extract proves:

"The telegraph reports a servile insurrection in Virginia, said to be led by old John Brown, formerly of this Territory. It is doubted by some whether the report be correct—although we think it quite likely, as ever since the old angle son was murdered by the Border Ruffians, he has been regarded here as a monomaniac upon the subject of the slave power. His often expressed belief has been that he was a divinely commissioned instrument for the overthrow of the Slave power in the South. If it indeed is true that the old man has engaged in the insane attempt of carrying out his wild scheme by the red right hand of revolution, it can only be regarded as the expiring effort of a brain maddened by repeated injuries and bereavements sustained at the hand of that remorseless power against which he has at last turned with such a reckless and insane daring."

A WORD IN REPLY.—The *Post* seems to think that it can atone for its lack of argument by making itself offensive. The spirit in which an article in its yesterday's issue is conceived, precludes us from any lengthy notice. The article is quite beneath our contempt even, and its charges of "mendacity" fall harmless. We have no hesitation in declaring that that paper, the New York *Herald* and "kindred sheets" do constantly and have now for a long time been in the habit of attributing to Mr. Seward, Mr. Banks and other leading Republicans, sentiments they never uttered, and brewing a sort of broth from Abby Kelly's or Phillips' tirades as the authentic declarations of Republicanism. The sentiments and principles of the great Republican party are well known, and all the weak talk of the *Post* about the *Gazette's* "denying its party creed," etc., is so much idle wind, of course.

It makes a great ado about our "false charges," but why does it not meet in a manly spirit the charge we made upon the pro-slavery "democratic" party, that *it* is responsible for the insanity of Brown, under which, what would be in a sane man a most detestable treason, was attempted? But it has no word on that point. Nay! and it could not be expected. It is bent now like a ghoul upon desecrating what it cannot destroy. In its madness it, together with its masters at Washington and at Harper's Ferry, are busy in their efforts to connect the names of innocent men with the fool-hardy deeds of a score of mad-caps, led by a lunatic. Let it go on. The party and the organs that defended murder, rape, treason, arson and all outrage in Kansas must be indulged in a crusade upon the reputations of the best men in the land, and permitted to show that they are equally at home whether in extending slavery by fire and sword, or in striving to damn the good name of men who have so nobly striven against that curse in legal, legitimate and constitutional ways.

HON. JOSHUA R GIDDINGS emphatically contradicts the malicious story (set afloat by the Administration organs,) that he was in complicity with the schemes of Brown. He writes from Philadelphia that Brown never consulted him with regard to the Virginia expedition or any other matter whatever.

THE REVOLT AT HARPER'S FERRY.—We give place this week to a long and interesting account of the revolutionary attempt at Harper's Ferry. We say revolutionary, because it was in no sense of the word a negro insurrection. Not a single slave was engaged in it; and it is therefore the height of absurdity to style it a negro insurrection.

Tremendous as the sensation produced by this affair has been, the fact is indisputable that only twenty men in the whole Union were found to engage in it. If any others shall be implicated as aiders and abettors, they have not been quite insane enough to embark their fortunes in it, and are on that very account the more culpable, because they cannot plead the excuse of downright madness.

No humane or reasonable man will for a moment sympathize with this effort to incite servile insurrection; no reasonable man could anticipate its success; and it argues utter ignorance of the circumstances, and of history, to expect good results from it, even if successful. The cause of emancipation has no worse enemies than these men. They disparage the cause of Liberty by their bloody conspiracies, and bring odium and suspicion upon its friends.

Two classes of men will rejoice at this deplorable folly, viz: the misguided men who set them upon the bloody work, and the Democratic demagogues who, at any sacrifice of the peace of the South they profess to love so well, are ready to turn it into political capital. The Douglas organ of this city is of this class. It has been a God-send to all such reckless politicians, and their only regrets are that it did not occur two weeks sooner, so that its effects might have been felt upon the October elections. The hue and cry they now raise, pretending to believe that the Republican party is responsible for Brown's schemes, is gotten up in a spirit of unmitigated demagogueism. The Washington *States*, the *Constitution* newspaper, the New York *Herald*, *Express*, *Day Book*, and other kindred sheets, are persistently charging this on the Republican party. They know that their assertions are false, libellous, and incendiary; but they have caught at it like a drowning man at a straw, and they will persist in it, though they know its tendency is to produce the very consequences they pretend to deprecate. They instil into the minds of the slaves the belief that the great and powerful Republican party is ready to trample on the Constitution and the rights of the States in the effort to liberate them, even although it should involve the extermination of the white race. This falsehood, well stuck to, they think, will produce a reaction in favor of the Black Democracy; and should not it should cause the very insurrectionary spirit which they profess to abhor.—*National Era.*

MOB VIOLENCE IN ITALY.—A telegraphic despatch, dated at Parma on the 12th of October, says:—

"Justice is being done for the murder of Count Anviti. The Dictator Farini arrived here yesterday. The town is surrounded by Modenese and Tuscan troops. The principal persons implicated in the assassination, who had been imprisoned during the previous night, will be submitted to the tribunals. Arrests continue to take place. A proclamation, forces had confiscatory, from the Dictator has been posted up. The town is tranquil."

The *Opinione*, of Turin, gives an account of the occurrence above referred to, from which we extract the following:

"Colonel Count Luigi Anviti, Chamberlain to the late Duke, arrived by rail on the afternoon of the 5th at Parma from Bologna. He was recognized at the station by one who, it is said, had been condemned to the bastinado under the Ducal Government, and had undergone the punishment in the presence of the Colonel, who was scoffing at him all the while. By the aid of some persons he was taken to the barracks of the Carbineers. (The Italian sentence *Fu trat to nella caserma*, conveys the idea that he was arrested by these persons and taken to the barracks in order to be given up to the authorities to be dealt with according to law.) But no sooner did it become known that Anviti had been discovered and taken to the barracks, than a crowd assembled, cries, 'Death! Death!' The authorities strove in vain to restrain the multitude; their words were not listened to. The force of the Carbineers was insufficient. The people, breaking into the barracks, seized Anviti, dragged him, half dead, to the coffee-house where he used to boast of the bastinado he had inflicted and the other barbarities committed by him. Several influential persons interposed in vain to deliver him from the mob. Colonel Scisimid Dods, of the army of Central Italy, did what a man could do to save him—he braved cries and blows, but did not succeed in wresting him from the hands of a ferocious rabble. Anviti's head was cut off in the coffee-house, then stuck upon a pole, and placed on the column in the public square. The troops were drawn up, and were awaiting the order from the political authority to act. But what was the latter about? It was only about 2 P. M. that the National Guard was called under arms, and hastened to restore order, so shamefully disturbed. Several persons were wounded; he who held the head of Anviti did not give it up until he had received wounds, such was his rage, because he had been one of the bastinadoed, and in the presence of Anviti himself. Anviti was hated because he was one of the worst instruments of the Duke. He was always present at the torture of the bastinado; and at every stroke he would scoff at his victim, saying, 'This for Pius IX.' 'This for Viva l'Italia!' 'This for down with Austria!' &c.

A HARDENED WRETCH.—Patrick Maude, convicted of the murder of his sister, was sentenced at Newark, New Jersey, on Monday, to be hung on the 5th of January. The Daily *Advertiser* gives the following description of the prisoner's behavior during the delivery of the sentence:

Maude during part of the time looked at the Judge, but toward the latter part sat upon the railing of the dock, turning his head away, and exhibiting a careless, unconcerned manner, swinging one foot, &c.

He frequently interrupted Judge Ogden by the following expressions: "I hope it is the last time." "The sentence is a very welcome one to me." "I do not submit to sorcery or witchcraft." "Never mind any long harangue, pass the sentence." "If you would say hypocrisy instead of justice, you would be right." "You can address this Court afterward, pass the sentence now, I'll not stand here to be gazed at. All you can take is my life." "My sister was a human devil, and so are all my relatives." "It is a crucifixion." "It was the 27th, be correct in your statement. Your name will live in history, and so will mine." "There is no jury now, you needn't go over the evidence." Cortlandt Parker, Father Callan, and all lawyers, doctors and clergymen were in the inquisition. It was conducted on the Spanish plan. Witchcraft is against the law of God and man."

When Judge Ogden mentioned the time of execution, Maude said: "I prefer a shorter time. I suffer now more than death by the torture of my family, and by the devil who sits there—Mrs. Clary," pointing to her.

On Judge Ogden concluding the sentence, Maude glaring fiercely and with set teeth said "Don't pray for me. I pray for vengeance to Jesus Christ. I'll allow no prayer for clergyman to come near me. I'll manage him if he does."

The prisoner was then removed, and the crowd dispersed.

DON'T they work that Harper's Ferry places industriously? They actually found a memorandum of Old Brown's, importing that he had once mailed $8 to pay for the New York *Tribune*—whither sent, or in what name, we cannot ascertain—of course not in his own, if this is a recent matter. Yesterday brought us another handful of more's-nest, in the shape of a report that "a receipt from Horace Greeley for letters, &c, received from Brown," had turned up among the captured papers.

We notice this only to show with what desperate and unparalleled assiduity this business is kept up. The date of that receipt, would, of itself, have pricked the whole bubble; and so the date is carefully withheld. We have not the faintest recollection of ever writing a word to Old Brown on any subject whatever; but it is just possible that, sometime in 1856, when he was traveling somewhere at the east, we wrote him word that there was a letter or letters awaiting him at the office, having been sent here in ignorance of his whereabouts. That is quite as near as we ever came to having any confidential correspondence with him; and we supposed him to have been, and still to be, living in Canada when we heard of him as rampant at Harper's Ferry.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SUPPOSED SEARCH FOR FRED. DOUGLASS.—The *Rochester Democrat, Oct. 25*, has the following:

"Some 'suspicious looking characters,' of gentlemanly but official demeanor, have been 'hanging about town' for a day or two past, and it is supposed that their object in visiting Rochester is to call on Mr. Frederick Douglass for explanations regarding the recent *emute* at Harper's Ferry. If so happens, however, that Mr. Douglass is out of town, and his present whereabouts does not seem, to be generally known. The strangers are said to be connected with the United States Marshal's office—deputies of that gentleman, in fact."

SUMMER COMPLAINT.—The fact is now too well established for any one to attempt to controvert it, that most of the diseases which often prove fatal in summer, are produced by excessive use of fruits and vegetables, by which the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the blood stagnated and digestive organs, rendered inactive. If we live in fact to take safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y., in the late Rev. E. H. Crossey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rexford, Rector, New Milford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, N. York Conference; the Rev Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John B. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; the Hon. Geo. Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Mollon, Ill.; the Hon. Thos. J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

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C—For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Recent or Long standing—or Head either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
D—For Whooping Cough, Heaving the Asthma and Accompanying Cough.

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MARRIED—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th, at Evergreen, by Rev. Wm. Hosmer, THOS. YARDLEY, eldest son of Hon. Jesse Yardley, to ELIZA, daughter of Wade Hampton, Esq.

DIED—On Thursday morning, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Wilson, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 56 Grant street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the door.

On Wednesday morning, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Wilson, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 56 Grant street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the door.

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