Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. BAYOR, D. B. FERGUSON

R. BRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV 1, 1859.

Col. Forney, who fooled the New York locofocos, by leading them to believe that he had in his possession letters which would implicate certain Republicans with Brown's insurrection, it appears, is subject to periodical fits of insanity. More than a year ago he offered to divulge some important secrets to the Administration at Washington, but so he seemed out of his mind he met with little or no encouragement in that quarter. Instead of producing his promised "letters," he now apologises for his defection in that respect, by declaring that he made the promise or threat when angry in consequence of a supposed insult in the *Tribune*. In the meantime, his locofoco dupes are placed in a most uncomfortable position, having deliberately made charges against respectable gentlemen which they cannot substantiate by producing the documents. This they promised to do.

The scheme was gotten up to influence the coming election in New York, and as might have been expected, the whole proceedings are working to the injury of the party which hoped to be benefited by the "astounding disclosures." Greeley was right when he said that such a creature as Forbes was dear at any price. But in consideration of the motives which actuated the so-called Democratic Committee, the judgment of every sensible and honorable person will be that they were served about right. No good results can flow from any movement, the vitality of which is drawn from treachery and falsehood. The only party that has gained by this transaction is Forbes himself. He has procured a sum of money for his "needy family," about whose suffering he has so much to say, and is therefore contented. As for character or reputation, neither he nor his locofoco purchasers have any to sacrifice, which must be a consoling reflection to the latter.

A SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS IN ENGLAND.—The latest arrivals from England bring full reports of the proceedings of the third annual meeting of the British association for the promotion of social science. It was held at Bradford, and the attendance on the part of delegates was very respectable in number and character. Among the distinguished participants in its deliberations, we observe the name of Lord Brougham, a statesman whose voice is ever heard on the side of human progress and in behalf of civilization. Lord Shaftesbury was also present, and took an active part in the discussion. Indeed all classes in England were represented on this occasion by their most eminent and distinguished men. Lord Brougham opened the session with an elaborate address, the chief point of attraction of which was the stand which the honorable orator took in behalf of the ballot, as a preventive of the wholesale bribery which now characterizes British parliamentary elections. We select the following from the proceedings:

Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Brougham opened the sessions with an elaborate address, both of which we find reported in full. The strong point of Brougham's is a protest against bribery in elections, a vice which the ballot would go far to remove, and the equalization of the social state much farther. But while so many are dependent on the prominent and wealthy, it is absurd to suppose that the influence of wealth will cease to be felt in elections.

Lord Brougham spoke with just severity of the strikes, which bear so hardly on individual merit among laborers, and of which the present great example in the building trade is the chief and probably the end, the mischief having obviously got to that point which ensures a healthy reaction. The remainder of the address is devoted to the details of saving and of temperance among the working classes, matters which are not above the rank of palliatives. Lord Shaftesbury's address is occupied with educational, saving, sanitary and other like details; the improvement of buildings for the laboring classes being also enlarged upon. It would be unjust to say there are not useful and valuable fields to labor in, yet a national association like this, should if possible devise more comprehensive reforms, and take the lead in measures which would so remould society as to lift these dependent classes out of their condition of dependence.

Some gratifying facts in regard to the operation of ameliorative laws were reported by Mr. Baker in one of the sections, who stated that since the passage of the "Factory Act," reducing the hours of labor, there had been a marked and decisive improvement in the health of factory operatives, and an entire disappearance of the physical deformity and excessive mortality which prevailed among those classes previously. In the condition now brought about by that act, there was no greater amount of disease, deformity or mortality among factory laborers than others, while for some years previous to 1852, a marked and alarming deterioration of physical strength had occurred. Various papers were read on the condition of factory operatives in the great towns, but we do not find them reported.

The London *Times* ridicules the position of Lord Brougham in regard to the ballot, but it should be remembered that the "Thunderer" is yet in darkness, and cannot, therefore, appreciate the high-toned liberality and great patriotism which actuate and govern England's greatest statesman. It is wedded to "old things," which now are passing away under the light of the Nineteenth Century, even as frost melts under the rays of the morning sun.

WHILE we have no sympathy with the conduct of Brown and his foolish followers, we cannot resist a feeling of contempt for the cowardice of the people of Harper's Ferry, who with over five hundred able bodied men at command, permitted nineteen individuals to imprison and drive them from their homes. No wonder Gov. Wise compared them to a flock of sheep. It is said sixty prisoners, with free use of their limbs, were held in subjection over twenty-four hours by eight of the insurgents! These are the men who threaten to invade the North, and who talk about seceding from the Union, and "leaving the Northern States to their fate." In the history of any Northern State, we would defy any person to point out such shameful pusillanimity as this. A State that requires the aid of the United States government to put down nineteen rioters should not boast much of the bravery of its citizens, or threaten to march to Washington in the event of the election of a Republican President. Chivalry, indeed!

SOMETHING LIKE A FIZZLE!—By reference to our telegraphic column, it will be seen that the negro Copeland's confession, which Buchanan's Marshal Johnson, of Ohio, labored so hard to procure, and which was said to implicate a great many prominent Northern men, divulges the names of only two persons, and one of them a *woman!* Of course the name of no Republican is mentioned.

The card of John P. Hale is explicit enough to satisfy the most fastidious. It may also be found under the telegraphic head. These "astounding developments" are turning out to be what the Frenchman would call "a von grand little humbug." The famous "bushel of letters" shows the plot to have been concocted by a few ultra abolitionists, without the knowledge of Republicans or any sympathy from them.

"DEMOCRATIC" INTOLERANCE AT NEWPORT.—Doubtless many of our citizens remember Mr. Bailey, who was here about a year ago, soliciting funds for the purchase of type and a press for his paper called the *Free South*, published in Newport, Ky. The poor man succeeded by dint of perseverance in collecting money enough to set himself up with a small Republican paper. His *wife and daughters* had learned to set the type, and Mr. Bailey and his sons did the rest of the work in the publication of their little paper.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday gives the following history of the end of that office, showing that Democracy is the same in Newport as it was three years ago in Kansas:

"Last evening, about half past seven o'clock, a mob of some thirty men entered the printing office of Wm. S. Bailey, Newport, Ky., and piled a considerable quantity of type, broke one of the presses and carried off the "forms," on which the outside of the paper was being printed. There were no persons in the office at the time of the visitation, except Mr. Bailey and his family. His four daughters, who set type, and Mrs. Bailey, were present, and begged without avail that their property might be spared. The press would probably have been entirely destroyed, but those who undertook the job found it dirty work, the ink soiling their hands and clothes. Mr. Bailey was warned that he must leave town, and quit attempting to publish a paper there, or that he would be roughly used and his property demolished. When the mob first appeared, they informed Mr. Bailey that they proposed to abolish his incendiary sheet. They considered the community unsafe where such a paper was tolerated, and so forth. Mr. Bailey's paper was not rank very high among the journals of the day, but he and his family have long spent upon their daily labor, and earned with it their daily bread. The paper has been, we believe, *a family production*, Mr. Bailey writing the articles, his *daughters setting the type*, and his sons making up the forms and working the press. His daughters who have made a humble livelihood in this way, were not, we are informed, exempt from such insults, last night, as foul language addressed to them could convey. This was perhaps the most gross and cowardly part of the pitiful transaction. We really do not think the peace and prosperity of the city of Newport or the State of Kentucky would be imperiled by the continuance of the publication of Mr. Bailey's paper. It might be much better for the town if it were understood that all opinions and their free expression were tolerated there. It is not likely that a single one of the mob owns a slave, though our informant declares the men engaged to have been "respectable in appearance." A suggestion being made as to the police, it was remarked by one of Mr. Bailey's daughters that most of the police were present, and if they did not positively aid in the destruction of property, they certainly did not attempt to do their duty, but were passive spectators of the lawless scene. It is a question whether Mr. Bailey can find any protection under the law, and the thing most likely to happen is the continued suppression for some time of his paper by mob force. The people and authorities of Newport have a grave question to consider. It is whether there is to be freedom of speech and of the press in their midst—whether an industrious family, who offend against no municipal regulation, nor law of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, shall be protected in their property; or whether there is to be intolerance on the subject of slavery, backed by mob violence."

EXTRAORDINARY ADMISSIONS.—We publish this morning a very remarkable article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, elicited by the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry. It makes that affair the occasion for reinforcing the ultra demands of the South for a Congressional Slave-code to protect Slavery in the Territories and in the States; and it attempts to sustain this demand by some of the most remarkable admissions which have ever found their way into a Southern newspaper.

The *Enquirer* declares that in all the northern counties of Virginia, Slavery has already been virtually abolished by the mere failure of the General Government to afford adequate protection to the institution. "Non-intervention," says this leading organ, "has practically liberated the slaves of one entire tier of counties in Virginia." The principle of non-intervention by the Federal Government, it adds, is "practically abolitionizing Virginia, and gradually but surely undermining the institution." Protection to Slavery is, therefore, what the South must hereafter demand at the hands of the Federal Government; and unless this be granted, we are again menaced with a dissolution of the confederacy. Slavery must be protected by Federal law, not only in the Territories but in the States. The slave in Virginia must be held in servitude by the direct interposition of Federal power, and unless the Federal Government will abandon its theory of non-intervention, and acknowledge its obligation to interfere for the protection of Slavery, in States as well as Territories, there will be no more National Conventions, and "the day of disunion will speedily dawn."

It is melancholy to see such nonsense as this gravely uttered by the leading Press of Virginia, so soon after the Harper's Ferry panic, which ought to have taught a different lesson. The *Enquirer* should select some more appropriate time for indulging in threats against the North, than the morrow of the day on which twenty crack-brained Northern fanatics captured a Virginia village of two thousand inhabitants, cowering, in the language of their own Governor, like sheep before them. If Virginia cannot protect herself against such an invasion as that of Brown, except by the intervention of Federal troops, she is scarcely in condition to reject all aid from the Federal Government, dissolve the Union and defy the whole power of the Northern States. The Harper's Ferry affair should teach the States the extent of her dependence upon the Federal arm. The Constitution of the United States has roused ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the Free States to prompt and indignant reprobation of this nefarious attempt to invade the South—and a single company of Federal troops crushed the movement and saved the State militia a long and possibly a doubtful struggle. This is scarcely the time for pushing unreasonable demands on the Northern States, under threats of abandoning them to destruction and despair.

The South has a right to ask from the North and from the Federal Government absolute non-intervention with Slavery, except in cases of rebellion or insurrection, when the whole power of the nation is pledged to its suppression. This obligation the North and the country are ready to meet to its fullest extent. But even that willingness will be put in some jeopardy if it is made the basis of such claims as the *Enquirer* now puts forward. Of one thing it may rest assured: the Federal Government will never acknowledge itself to be the protector and sponsor of Slavery in the Southern States. Its whole duty is performed when it lets Slavery alone. Even the Supreme Court and Judge Black concur in the opinion that Slavery is the creature of local law, and that wherever that local law operates the Federal Government has no right to interfere. If the South will evince a conservative and rational disposition on this subject, the National Government will readily assent to this theory, and will abstain from any interference with Southern Slavery. But the demand for Federal protection for Slavery will provoke an opposite demand for its extinction, and the same construction of the Constitution which is relied on to sustain the one will give plausibility and force to the other.

If under the system of federal non-intervention Virginia is becoming free, that result must be regarded as beyond the reach of a remedy. The Government cannot convert itself into an Insurance Company against the operation of natural laws. And the *Enquirer* will best consult the interests of the South, as well as of the country at large, by abstaining from thus pressing unjust and inadmissable claims upon the Federal power.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE SMOKER'S CANCER.—The remarkable research made by M. Bouisson, upon the danger of smoking, has attracted the notice of the Academie Francaise, and has been rewarded with high praise. The horrors hitherto unknown, or unacknowledged, with which smokers are threatened, may more, convicted by M. Bouisson, are sufficient upon bare anticipation to ruin the revenue and the pipe-makers also. Cancer in the mouth M. Bouisson declares to have grown so frequent from the use of tobacco that it now forms one of the most dreaded diseases in the hospitals, and at Montpellier, where M. Bouisson resides, the operation of its extraction forms the principal practice of the surgeons there. In a short period of time, from 1845 to 1859, M. Bouisson himself performed sixty-eight operations for cancer in the lips at the Hospital Saint Eloi.

The writers on cancer previous to our day, mention the rare occurrence of the disease on the lips, and it has therefore become evident that it must have increased of late years in proportion with the smoking of tobacco. M. Bouisson proves this fact by the relative increase in the French duties on tobacco, which in 1812, brought an annual amount of 25 millions, and now give a revenue of 130 millions; almost that attained by duties on wines and spirits, and far beyond that rendered by those on sugar. M. Bouisson remarks, justly or not, that "this figure extravagant as it may appear, fades into insignificance before that attained by the British tax, which, according to Dr. Seymour, amounts to a fabulous sum, in a country where boys smoke from five o'clock in the afternoon till three o'clock in the morning and where children of ten years old are known to consume as many as forty cigars in a day."

The use of tobacco rarely, however, produces lip cancer in youth. Almost all Bouisson's patients had passed the age of forty. In individuals of the humbler classes, who smoke short pipes and tobacco of inferior quality, the disease is more frequent than with the rich, who smoke cigars or long pipes. It becomes evident, therefore, that it is owing more to the constant application of heat to the lips, than to the inhaling of the nicotine, that the disease is generated. With the Orientals, who are careful to maintain the coolness of the mouthpiece by the transmission of the smoke through perfumed water, the disease is unknown. M. Bouisson, whose earnestness in the cause does him the utmost credit, advises a general crusade to be preached, by the doctors of every country, against the immoderate use of tobacco, as being the only means of exterminating the habit; because, although the most powerful sovereigns have been powerless to prevent it—although Sultan Amurath threatened in vain to cut off the noses of those who smoked, and Peter the Great vowed direct vengeance against all smokers, and even the thunders of the Vatican have been hurled against them in vain, there is one thing, which mankind holds in more horror than a noseless face, or even an excommunicated soul—and that is an untimely death. Let young men be once impressed with this truth, and the "Art of smoking," which one of our best authors has lately extolled as the finest of all the fine arts, will soon be set aside and forgotten.

We give our readers the benefit of the warning contained in the above extract. A due regard to truth, however, compels us to say that we have not heard of any prevalence of "the Smoker's Cancer" in this country, where we apprehend smoking is about as common, not to say universal, as in France; the lip cancer there is perhaps attributable to some other cause.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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 fruit and vegetables, by which the stomach is disordered the liver deranged, the blood stagnated and digestive organs, rendered inactive and torpid. Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bilious and Cholera Morbus, Dysentery Diarrhœa and such like complaints germinate and thrive up in improper food and often time become deep seated and fixed upon the constitution, that the strongest and most active medical assistance is able to arrest their progress until the patient is prostrate and all hopes of relief are gone! Who is it that has not seen a fine, healthy infant or adult, seized with one of the annoying diseases above spoken of, and despite the skill and science of much anxious medical assistance, literally waste away under their treatment! And how is this treatment to be counteracted? Simply by the fact, that instead of administering some remedy to stay the falling strength of the afflicted, and at the same time check the disease in its progress, the remedy prescribed aided in the extermination of the natural strength, and at the time the disease was mastered the sufferer was prostrate, and failing to excite a reaction the patient died from the effect of the poison administered to upend the disease. Not so with BERRIAN'S HOLLAND BITTERS, which is composed entirely of vegetable matter, and which have not only proved themselves the best tonic in use, but have never failed to correct disorders of the stomach and bowels when taken according to directions. In the cure of Summer Complaint they have no rival. Try them at once.

READ CAREFULLY.—The Genuine Highly Concentrated Berriane's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great demand for this truly Celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr., & CO., Sole Proprietors, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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METHUSALEM lived to be upwards of nine hundred years old, but seventy years is now the age of man, and in order to reach even this age, it is requisite to guard well the health. Slight ailments, oft neglected, lead to serious disease. Immediate relief is afforded in cases of Sick Headache, which is frequently the harbinger of severe illness, by the use of WILSON'S PILLS.

Prepared and sold by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and proprietors of B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, No. 60, corner of Wood and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov1dawT

MARRIED—October 30th, in Sharpsburg, by the Rev. W. H. Bolton, Mr. NATHANIEL SIAS to Miss SAVILLA EDMONDS, both of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED—On Monday, 31st ult., JACOB HAUT, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Green street, Allegheny.—The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. 2td

Old Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Sale.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, November 22d, at 10 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, administrator of Peter M. Davis dec'd, will sell the following described Real Estate, viz:

Four lots of ground situate on south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, in Pitt township, each fronting 20 feet and extending back an average of 117 feet, being Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Tuttle's plan.

That valuable lot of ground situate on the south side of Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, having a front of 50 feet and extending back 120 feet, on which is erected a very substantial, well finished, four story Brick Warehouse, No. 54, at present occupied by J. G. Davis, Auctioneer.

EAST BIRMINGHAM.

Two Lots at S W corner of Meadow and Mary streets, each fronting on Meadow street 20 feet and extending back 60 feet.

One Lot at corner of Meadow street and a 24 feet alley running midway between Mary and Josephine streets, fronting 20 feet on Meadow street and extending back 60 feet.

Three Lots at S E corner of Harmony and Wharton sts., each fronting 20 feet on Harmony street and extending back 72 feet.

One Lot at S W corner of Wharton and Joseph streets, fronting 24 feet on Wharton street and extending back 120 feet to a 24 feet alley.

Three Lots on Wharton street, commencing 56 feet S W from Joseph street, each fronting 24 feet on Wharton street and extending back 120 feet to said alley.

One Lot on north side of Sarah street, commencing 48 feet east of Harmony street, 24 feet front by 120 feet back to a 21 feet alley.

One Lot on same side of Sarah street, commencing 120 ft. east of Harmony street, fronting 49 feet 6½ inches and extending back 120 feet to said alley.

Four Lots, commencing 96 feet from the S W corner of Meadow and Sarah streets, each fronting 24 feet on Sarah street and extending back 150 feet to a 24 feet alley.

Six Lots at N E corner of Carson and Meadow streets, each fronting 24 feet on Carson street and extending back 125 feet to a 24 feet alley.

BIRMINGHAM

Lot No. 12, fronting 40 feet 8½ inches on Water street, 220 feet on McKee street and 93 feet 7½ inches on Bingham street.

Lot No 90, fronting 24 feet on Carson street and extending back 100 feet to Chestnut alley.

Lots Nos 189, 208, 209, 210, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218 and 219, each fronting 24 feet on Washington street and extending back 100 feet to an alley 20 feet wide.

Lots Nos 252 and 253, each fronting 24 feet on William street and extending back 100 feet to Pine alley.

Lots Nos 291, 292, 293, 294 and 295, fronting each 20 feet on Manor street and extending back 80 feet to an alley.

Lots Nos 296 and 297, each fronting 20 feet on Joseph st and extending back 80 feet to an alley.

Lot No 298, fronting 20 feet on Spence alley and extending back about 55 feet to an alley.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Lots Nos 66 and 67, each fronting 22 feet on Carson street and extending back 100 feet to Manor street, on which is erected a frame dwelling house.

Lots Nos 22, 43, 46 and 48, each fronting 25 feet on the Brownsville turnpike road and extending back from 140 to 190 feet.

Lot marked X in Bingle's plan of said borough, containing 7¾ acres, adjoining lands of Mrs. Sally and John D. Miller.

Plans may be seen at No 54 Fifth street. Terms cash.

JOHN P. DAVIS,
Adm'r of P. M. Davis, deceased.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA—Insures against fire losses only. Agent's office corner Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Capital and surplus over $300,000.

Parties west of the Mountains, now insured in this Company, or who may desire doing so, will find the office in this city more convenient than corresponding with the Home Office in Philadelphia. Applications for insurance made through Wm. McCORD, General Agent, or ROBERT M. THOMPSON, Agent, at the Banking House of Messrs Hanna, Hart & Co., corner of Third and Wood streets, will receive prompt attention.

JOEL JONES, President.
ALBERT G. GILLETT, V. P.

J. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Refer to—Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, Hon. Harmar Denny, Wm. M. Wilkins, Wm. Wilkins, Esq., Messrs. Fahnestock, Shoenberger & Co., Messrs. Jas. Marshall & Co., Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., Messrs. Jas. Marshall, Jr., & Co., Messrs. Bakewell & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, Jr., & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 3d, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 4th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 5th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 6th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 7th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 8th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 9th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 10th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 11th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 12th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 13th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 14th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 15th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 16th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 17th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 18th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 19th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 20th, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 21st, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 22nd, & Co., Messrs. Jas. Blair, 23rd, & Co., Messrs. Jas. 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