# Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL ERRETT.-D. P. WILLIAMS.-D. L. EATON.-D. B. FERGUSON

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.
PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1860.


Gov. Stewart's veto of the free negro bill stands in noble contrast with that of Gov. Black, of Nebraska. We have had occasion to say some hard things in our time of the Missouri Executive, but we confess that by his recent course he has redeemed himself in our estimation. He did a humane and a Christian act in refusing his assent to the barbarous proceedings of his reckless partisans—an act which required no little moral courage when the state of public opinion in the slave States is considered, and for which he should receive the approbation of the virtuous, the benevolent and the law-abiding of the land. Gov. Black, on the contrary, has placed himself in a position so indefensible and weak—so opposed to the progressive spirit of the age, and to the dictates of enlightened Statesmanship, that he will be visited with the execration while the Governor of Missouri will receive the plaudits of the people. Gov. Stewart, a citizen of a slave State, defied public opinion in behalf of humanity—Gov. Black, a native of free Pennsylvania, did the same in defence of slavery. What a humiliating contrast this presents for the contemplation of the people! Can party position or executive patronage make up for the sacrifice of principle which the latter person made when he surrendered himself to the keeping of the slave power? We think not—and we are much mistaken if his future history does not convince him that a fair course on this question would have been better for him and his good name in the end. We leave him and his course to the calm but severe judgment of the future, and the humiliation and shame of the present. This is weight enough for him to carry had he a lion's strength and the physical proportions of a giant.

French Feeling in Ireland.—The recent pamphlet issued by M. Guerronière, in reference to the Pope's dominions, which has been approved by the French Emperor, has produced quite a sensation in Ireland among the admirers of France and haters of the British government. From the earliest times the Irish people have shown an attachment to the French, on whom they secretly relied to see what they called their wrongs righted. This last imperial movement, however, comes in contact with the religious sentiments of a large body of the people, and hence the great idol is in danger of being cast aside by his worshippers—reverence for the church and its sacred head predominating over all other feelings. An English journal, in noticing this revulsion of feeling, remarks:

"For some time past the Emperor of the French has been very much a sort of idol of discaffection in that country, which his uncle was sixty years ago. The bishops and many of the elder priesthood have never countenanced his sentiments; but the curates and many of the monastic orders have made no concealment of their Bonapartism. These are now somewhat at a loss to explain the policy newly inaugurated regarding Rome, with their faith in their French favorite. For the sake of his supposed enmity to England, they would forgive him much: but they have all been just now exclaiming that any partition of the Roman territory is sacrilege: and if in the coming Congress his inscrutable Majesty shall assent to England's doctrine, that countries and populations must be left to choose their own governors, the popularity of his name as a seditious rallying cry, will, for a time at least, vanish among the Anglo-Celts. A more genuine piece of good service, and a more disinterested one than this, Louis Napoleon could not have rendered us. The Irish department of the Government had for some time become not a little uneasy at the numerous and undisguised evidences of disloyalty which were mingled with expressions of sympathy for the Pope in many parts of Ireland. A determination to affect not to see or hear what was going on, was systematically acted on, because it would have been impossible to admit its serious importance without taking strong measures to discountenance and suppress it. A show of vigilance and indignation was indeed made the other day by Lord Chancellor Brady, who called to account a magistrate in Cork for listening to the rebellious speech of a Rev. Mr. Fielding—his lordship being well aware that the conduct of that easy-going and loyal magistrate had been misreported, and could be easily explained. But there is no mistake about the prevalence of zeal and bitter discontent in three out of four provinces in Ireland; the best proof of which is that Government will not suffer in that part of the United Kingdom the formation of Volunteer Corps."

Senator Harlan.—We have already announced the re-election of this gentleman to the United States Senate, from the State of Iowa. There are incidents connected with his political history, which reflect severely on the claims for consistency and fair-dealing set up by the democratic party. As an allusion to them would not be out of place at this time, we select the following notice of his career from a western journal:

"When Iowa changed her politics in the great disruption caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the people elected an Opposition Legislature as far as they were able, but the State had previously been so largely democratic that the upper house retained a democratic majority in consequence of the number holding over. An effort was made to take advantage of this to prevent the election of a United States Senator. The Opposition disregarded it, and elected Mr. Harlan, who was admitted to a seat in the Senate, and remained there more than a year before the policy of ousting him came to the surface. It was at length done, and the election sent back to the legislature, in the hope of thereby securing a democratic senator. How sadly that hope was doomed to be disappointed is well known. Mr. Harlan was promptly re-elected in such form that he could not be refused a seat, for by that time the Opposition had a large majority. In the Indiana case, where the two senators whose seats were contested were democrats, the Senate directly reversed this decision—an act so grossly unjust and partizan as to have excited general indignation. When Mr. Harlan was first elected he had a democratic colleague, but since then that person, Augustus Cæsar Dodge, has given way to Mr. Grimes. Opposition, and now Mr. Dodge has been voted for again and been once more beaten. Mr. Harlan is a man very much respected in the Senate, and his speeches and general course show him to be fair, just and conservative in the best sense of the latter term."

The presence of Mr. Harlan in the United States Senate is a standing rebuke to the course of the democratic majority in that body, which having created a precedent in his case, refused to follow it when such a course would have compelled them to refuse admission to the wrongfully returned candidates from Indiana. But in this instance the people of Iowa took care that justice was meted out to the person who was entitled to it. Will not Indiana at the first opportunity resent the insult cast upon her sovereignty by a corrupt political organization? Time will show.

Washington, heretofore the gay and crowded political metropolis of the Union, is, just now, owing to the non-organization of the House of Representatives, sunk in deplorable apathy and stagnation. At the opening of the session, the large crowds usually attracted at the assembling of a new Congress were not to be seen; but it was a general and hopeful belief that an organization would be effected before the Christmas holidays. This belief, however, was not well founded; and the hotels, instead of having accessions to the number of their guests, have since fallen away, so that they present the appearance which they usually have during a recess of Congress—one of comparative dullness and desertion. The members, in the present inchoate condition of the House, do not receive the salary and the mileage which are due them, under the law, and have, therefore, to live along economically on the stinted means which they have brought with them, or to resort to the shaving shops to borrow money at a discount and interest on their I. O. U's, which do not serve to make them either excessively good-humored or more liberal in their outlays in the town. As a consequence, the stores along the avenue, which have laid in large supplies of goods of every description, are rarely frequented, and their owners indulge in doleful lamentations over the too palpable inactivity of the circulating *media*. Placards swing in windows, and at doors, all over the city, announcing that "furnished rooms are to be let." In other cities, when one friend accosts another, the query is, "How are you?" but in this metropolis the invariable interrogation is "when do you think the House will organize?" Legislation does not flourish, business does not flourish, the contractors for carrying the mails do not flourish, claim agents do not flourish—nothing flourishes, indeed, that I can think of just now, but the credit-system, and that has been worked so long and so vigorously that the banks are begining to get chary, or are so low in capital, on account of the constant drain upon them, that they cannot lend any more.—*Occasional.*

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1860.

*Eds. Gazette:* In the Senate, to day, Mr. Irish called up and had passed the bill supplementary to the Charter of the Monongahela Insurance Co. It authorizes the election of fifteen directors, hereafter.

Mr. Imbrie also got through a bill from the House to authorize the Executors of Susan Cochran to sell certain stock in the Bank of Pittsburgh.

These were all the bills of local interest, to you. A few others were introduced and reported, but of no general or local interest, in your section.

The Senate, after disposing of a number of private bills, agreed that when it adjourned on Thursday it would adjourn over to Monday next.

In the House, there was scarcely anything done of importance. The day was spent mainly in considering motions to print documents for the use of the House. Mr. Wilson tried to get to-morrow afternoon set apart for a special session on the Tariff resolutions, but failed; and Mr. Gordon tried to have an afternoon session fixed for to-day for the same purpose, but failed. Yeas 44, Nays 45.

The Committee on the Contested Election case of Wiley vs. Duffield, from Philadelphia, made their decision last night, but will not announce it in the House until Tuesday next. Mr. Duffield, the sitting member, (originally a Whig but returned by the Democrats,) was certified as elected by 27 maj. Dr. Wiley, the member from the same district last year, contested the return upon the ground of a miscount in one of the precincts. The Committee last night opened the ballot box of this precinct and recounted the votes. The vote of this precinct had been returned for Duffield 113, Wiley 121, but on recounting the ballots the result was for Duffield 93, Wiley 141—a mistake of 20 each way, and the correct count accordingly elects Wiley by 13 majority.

There can be no doubt that this was a deliberate fraud. The ballots, as found in the box, were rolled up in tallies of fives; and those purporting to be fives for Duffield contained four for Duffield and one for Wiley. In this way, Wiley was cheated out of 20 votes, which were counted for his opponent, and the systematic way in which it was done shows that it was regularly planned, and for the sole purpose of cheating a locofoco. R.

An Appeal to all Christians, Everywhere.—It is known that the State of Arkansas last year passed an act that all the free blacks within its bounds should, on the first day of January, 1860, either *give themselves up to the whites to be sold into slavery* or leave the State. Many doubtless have been sold into bondage, but many also fled, leaving behind them their all. We find in the Cincinnati papers from one of these poor exiles, an appeal directed to Christians, written by a young colored girl named Frances Ellen Watkins, which we submit without comment:

"In consequence of a law passed by the Legislature of Arkansas, compelling the free colored people to leave the State or to be enslaved, we, a number of exiles driven out by this inhuman statute, who reached Ohio on the 3d of January, 1860, feeling a deep sense of the wrong done us, make this appeal to the Christian world.

"We appeal to you as children of a common Father and believers in a crucified Redeemer. To-day we are exiles, driven from the home of our childhood, the scenes of our youth, and the burial places of our friends. We are exiles; not that our hands have been stained with guilt, or our lives accused of crime. Our fault, in a land of Bibles and Churches, of baptisms and prayers, is that in our veins flows the blood of an outcast race: a race oppressed by power, and proscribed by prejudice: a race cradled in wrong and nurtured in oppression.

"In the very depth of the winter, we have left a genial climate of sunny skies, to be homeless strangers in the regions of the icy North. Some of the exiles have left children who were very dear; but to stay with them, was to involve ourselves in a life-time of slavery. Some left dear companions; they were enslaved, and we had no other alternative than slavery or exile. We were weak; our oppressors were strong. We were a feeble, scattered people: they being powerful, placed before us slavery or banishment. We chose the latter. Poverty, trials and all the cares incident to a life of freedom, are better, far better than slavery.

"From this terrible injustice, we appeal to the moral sentiment of the world. We turn to the free North: but even here oppression tracks our steps. Indiana shuts her door upon us. Illinois denies us admission to her prairie home. Oregon refuses us an abiding place for the soles of our weary feet. And even Minnesota has our exclusion under consideration. In Ohio, we found kind hearts; hospitality opened her doors: generous hands reached out a warm and hearty welcome. For this, may the God of the fatherless ever defend and bless them.

"And now, Christians, we appeal to you, as heirs of the same heritage, and children of the same Father, to protest against this groundless inhuman outrage, which has been committed beneath the wing of the American Eagle, and in the shadow of the American Church. We ask you by the love, the pity and the mercy, in the religion of Jesus Christ, that you will raise your voices and protest against this sin.

"Editors of newspapers, farmers of public opinion, conductors of intelligence and thought, we entreat you to insert this appeal in your papers and unite your voices against this outrage which disgraces our land, and holds it up to shame before the nations of the earth. We entreat you to move in a wave of influence, which will widen and spread through all the earth, and roll back and wash away this stain.

"Christian mothers, by our plundered cradles and child bereft hearts, we appeal to you, and ask your protest.

"We appeal to the church of Christ among all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, to protest against the inhumanity that has driven us from our homes and our kindred.

Members of all political parties, we ask your protest, in the name of a common humanity, against this cruel act of despotism.

Christian Ministers, we appeal to you, in the name of Him, who came "to preach good tidings to the meek; to bind up the broken hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound," to lay before your congregations the injustice done us, and the wickedness of a system that tramples on the feeble, and crushes out the rights of the helpless.

And we appeal to the God of the fatherless, and the Judge of the widow, that He will remember His word, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me;" that he will move the hearts of His children everywhere to unite their testimony against this unequaled iniquity, that writes "property" on man; that chattelizes the immortal mind, and makes merchandize of the deathless soul. We appeal to Him who does not permit a sparrow to fall to the ground unnoticed, to plead the cause of the poor and needy, and see him at rest from him that puffeth at him."

The names of many of these poor, outraged people are signed to this touching appeal.

The Court.—Many amusing illustrations of the indiscriminate use of the expression, "the Court," by judicial officers, have been given, but we have seen none which is on the whole any better than the following authentic report of an opinion given in the Baltimore Criminal Court, by Hon. Henry Stump, a magistrate who has before furnished the public with no little amusement.

Judge Stump replied that, on this subject the Court would only say, that on Saturday it had taken all the papers in the case and had carefully examined them on Sunday, without going to church. The Court had made up its mind about the matter, and had intended to deliver its opinion in writing this morning, but the Court yesterday was unwell, suffering from great nervousness, and was prevented on that account from writing its decision. The Court however will write its opinion during the day, and deliver it in the morning. The Court preferred to deliver a written opinion, because if the reporters intended to publish it, they would be in possession of the exact language used by the Court; otherwise they might use different words, and change the meaning of the Court altogether. When the opinion was published as the Court had written it, anybody, if they saw fit, could comment on it."

The Shippensburg (Pa) News, of Saturday, states that according to current rumor a man by the name of Myers, resident of Franklin co., Pa., while crossing the South Mountain into Adams co., was seized by a body of men, whose purpose, as declared by them, was to take his life, believing that he was Logan, one of the captors of the late John E. Cook, of Harper's Ferry notoriety. Having a number of letters, receipts, etc., in his possession, Mr. Myers proved satisfactorily to the party that he was not the person they had taken him for. They stated that they had by some means learned that Logan designed going over the mountain on that day, and as he (Myers) answered to the description they had received of the person of Logan, they were confident when they took him (Myers) that they had hold of a "scoundrel whose body should be cut in ten thousand pieces!" Mr. Myers was released under promise that he would say nothing about his arrest that would reach the ears of Logan.

The Buffalo correspondent of the Buffalo Advertiser, writing of the legislators and free passes, says: "I to-day found a legislator who had come here upon a free pass, but in explanation, he said he would vote for a law to make the offer of a free pass to a legislator a felony. This reminds us of a circumstance that occurred at the Capitol a few years ago. While the prohibitory liquor law was pending, one man distinguished himself above all others by his earnest and urgent appeals in favor of its passage. He always used the most extreme arguments, and he was always drunk!—[Albany Argus.


**For Indigestion,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Heartburn,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Acidity,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Waterbrash,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Headache,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Loss of Appetite,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Costiveness,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Piles,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

Read Carefully.—The Genuine Highly Concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. This 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, 77 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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**New Advertisements.**

**S. JOHNSTON,**
DEALER IN,
PURE DRUGS, GENUINE FAMILY MEDICINES,
BURNING FLUID, CARBON OIL,
CIGARS, &c., &c.

Almost every man now-a-days sells an article for the "best," the "purest," or the "strongest" in the city, or "in the world"—from the one-horse cigar manufacturer, who sells Alum and Flour (mixed to his own order,) for Cuma Tartar, (all *literally pure*, we are told,) & &c., containing (to his own knowledge) twenty-five per cent. adulteration, in like manner, in the country where he thinks he styles himself an "HONEST" If you were to ask him where goods were cheapest, he would most likely tell you "at the U. S. Mint?" This is a specimen of the assertions and contradictions that we see daily. O her purchasers too numerous to mention.

My goods are purchased from the oldest and most reliable houses in this country, exclusively for cash, and all I ask for them is a trial from which I would expect myself to parties more than once.

ja5c3td

**Hats! Hats! Hats!**

CAPS! CAPS! CAPS!!

LADIES FURS!!

We would call especial attention to our new stock of FURS, which we are closing out VERY LOW.

Centre Hat Store,
75 WOOD STREET,
ja26tfsd BILLERMAN & COLORD.

To whom it may concern.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of January, A. D., 1860, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, filed in the District Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, its petition praying that the order heretofore made by said Court, at the instance of Park, McCurdy & Co., awarding a writ of sequestration against the property and effects of said Railroad Company may be rescinded, and that the writ issued in pursuance thereof may be quashed, and that said writ may be superseded and all further proceedings thereunder be stayed and set at nought, and for such further orders and relief as may be proper in the premises.

All persons who may be concerned in the premises are hereby notified that by order of said Court the hearing of the matter of said petition is set for the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1860.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor of the Company.
ja20dtd

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration *de bonis non* on the estate of John White, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd, having been granted by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned; all persons having claims or demands against said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

T. J. HOSKINSON, Admr.,
No. 3 Diamond st., Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pa.
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Administrator's Notice.—Whereas Letters of Administration upon the estate of Henry White, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd, having been granted by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to the undersigned.

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New and Entertaining Books.
Self Help, by Samuel Smiles;
Seven Years, by Julia Kavanagh;
Sir Roland Ashton;
Parker's Recollections of Rufus Choate;
The Professor at the Breakfast Table;
The Queen of Hearts, by William Gilmore Simms;
Realities, by Agnes Strickland;
Compensation, a Tale of Domestic Life, illustrated by Anne M. A. Bowater;
The Rivals, or Times of Hamilton and Burr, by Hon. I. Clemens;
Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World by R. D. Owens;
How Could He Help It, by A. E. Rose;
Stanley's Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold.
The American Almanac for 1860.
For sale by
KAY & CO., 65 Wood street.

To Distillers.—For sale the Apparatus and Machinery used by James McLaughlin, dec'd, in distilling Alcohol. This Machinery is very complete and capable of distilling 50 bbls. per day. As a portion of the apparatus has to be changed for the lathing of a wall, the whole will be sold at a very low price. Also, the brick and property occupied by him, on the corner of Second street and running through to First. The above property is worthy the attention of persons in the business. The brick factory will be sold separate if desired.

S. CUTHBERT & SON.
ja20 Real Estate and General Agts, 61 Market street.

Second List of Applications for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to January 19th, 1860.

Bradley James, tavern, Birmingham;
Black Henry, " Duquesne Borough;
Leonard Michael, " Robinson township;
Mechlinough & Anderson, with other goods, 6th ward, Pittsburgh;
Crookston Robert, with other goods, Pitt township;
Wright John H., tavern, 23 ward, Pittsburgh;
Waghy T. W. L., with other goods, 6th ward, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Jan 19th, 1860. ja20:3t

Court of Death,
BY REMBRANT PEALE.
Just received and for sale at $1.50 by
ja20 J. L. READ, 78 Fourth st.

Sundries—1 Dry Hide.
5 sacks Feathers, 20 sacks Dry Apples
2 bales Sheep Pelts, 6 pieces No 1 Lard,
12 bales Matrass Cotton, 25 do 2 do
On steamer Lebanon to arrive for sale by
ja20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

Dried Apples—1000 bus. prime in store and for sale by GRAFF & VAN GORDER,
No. 114 Second street.

Not Lard—50 bbls. and 60 kegs to arrive and for sale by GRAFF & VAN GORDER.

Oats—1 car load to arrive and to be sold at Depot. GRAFF & VAN GORDER, 114 2d st.

Buckwheat Flour—50 sacks for sale by McCANE & ANDER, 124 Second st.

Butter—10 bbls. prime Roll Butter, in store and for sale by
ja20 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

Cuba Molasses—30 bbls. prime for sale at No. 114 Second st. GRAFF & VAN GORDER.

1000 Shares of Stock for Sale.—The Cleveland Iron Mining Company own Three Thousand acres of Mineral Lands in the county of Marquette, Lake Superior, Michigan, upon which is opened upon one of the LARGEST and FINEST Iron Ore Banks in the world. Over 50,000 tons have been mined and sold, 10,000 tons of which I have sold to the iron masters of this city.

This Company owns about one-half the real estate of the town of Marquette, the importance of which is well known. They have now a railroad to the mines, and other facilities for a complete outfit. Parties that rapidly increasing demand for their Iron Ore are prepared to ship it. Dr. B. Dupuis & the neighborhood speak so much nasty one to me as to stoop to deceive anybody by false hopes, or by warmint ingiveness, any other means generally employed by those who are off articles to get patients, and then give them their returns, which have really no other worth than the mere stamina in the article. Dr. B. despises the meddle and quack so much as any one to me, and his practice is the result only of the applicants.' Dr. B's qualification in this manner, in the country where he thinks where goods were cheapest, he would most likely tell you "at the U. S. Mint?" This is a specimen of the assertions and contradictions that we see daily. O her purchasers too numerous to mention.

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