Pittsburgh Gazette.

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R. BERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

☞ To Advertisers.—The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette has a large circulation among the business men in this and the surrounding cities—among those who BUY and who SELL—and among manufacturers and producers. It may be found in nearly all the counting rooms, store houses, banking houses, hotels, factories and commission houses in the two cities, where it is read and carried home to the families for perusal. As a medium for advertising, therefore, it offers inducements which no other paper in Western Pennsylvania can offer, to all who desire to reach this large class of our citizens. The Weekly Gazette at this time has a much larger circulation in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia among substantial farmers and merchants than any other secular paper in this section of the State.

Mexico and Cuba.—It may be regarded as highly probable that an effort will be made by the administration to involve Spain in the American-Mexican troubles, for the purpose of eventually carrying out the programme laid down in the Ostend manifesto. The story runs that President Buchanan, on a certain occasion, declared to Vice President Breckenridge that if he could secure Cuba for the United States he would be willing to resign his office and retire to the peaceful shades of Wheatland. If the present occasion can be made to accomplish that purpose, we may rest assured that Mr. Buchanan will not be deterred by any nice sense of propriety or tender regard for the rights of other parties. It has already been announced that the government intends to remonstrate with Spain, and to even demand explanations from that government, in regard to the late proceedings in the Gulf. Why Spain should be dragged into this controversy cannot be accounted for on any other ground than that of a desire to pick a quarrel with her and finally seize on Cuba—one of her fairest and most valuable possessions. It is the old story of the wolf and the lamb over again, and if the project is carried out it will be followed by a series of wrongs which, we may rest assured, will add nothing to our national reputation. The administration has involved itself in serious difficulties in its management of the Mexican affairs, and we have no doubt it would gladly revive the Cuba scheme to cover up the blunders it has committed.

The Texas Troubles.—On the 8th of March, Gov. Houston sent a dispatch to Washington, tendering the services of 5000 Texan troops, and asking for arms and ammunition for the use of those troops. In reply, the President directed Mr. Drinkwater, the acting Secretary of War, to say that he declined the tender of volunteers, inasmuch as a dispatch had been received, under date of March 13th—some five days later than the date of Gov. Houston's communication—stating that "all was quiet on the frontier, and that the disturbances were believed to be over, as Cortinas had given up the contest, and retired into the interior of Mexico." The President then proceeds:

"This information being so much later and more direct from the scene of the late difficulties than you could have received at Austin at the date of your dispatch, leads the President to believe that you are mistaken or have been misinformed. Besides, there are now in Texas, ready for active service, 2,651 troops, which force will soon be increased by the addition of ten companies, comprising 842 men, now under orders to proceed there from New Mexico. Of these last, five companies are to be stationed at Ringgold Barracks, and five at Fort Clark.

The quota of arms now due to the State of Texas, under the law, amounts to one hundred and sixty-nine muskets, which in an emergency may be doubled, by anticipating the quota for the next year, and which will be promptly delivered upon your requisition. As the money value of the arms for the two quotas does not amount to $5,000, you will readily perceive that it is entirely impracticable to meet the requisition for arms, appendages and accoutrements made in your dispatch, the cost of which, at the Texas estimate, is within a fraction of $100,000.

The President further directs me to say that, with a sincere desire in every practical way to meet the wishes of the Governor and people of Texas, he conceives he has already performed his whole duty in the premises under the circumstances."

The arms demanded from the Government for the use of the Texan troops, by Gov. Houston, were of the following description: 2000 percussion rifles and appendages, 1000 Sharp's rifles and appendages, 3000 Colt's revolvers, and 1000 cavalry accoutrements.

The Chicago Convention.—So much has been said and written about the bad accommodations for the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, afforded by the city of Charleston, the exorbitant prices of board and lodging, etc., that no little curiosity has been excited in reference to the manner in which the Republican delegates will be treated at Chicago. Accounts from the latter city are, however, decidedly satisfactory as to its facilities for accommodating a large number of visitors, and as to the rates of charges by the hotels. We take the following from the *Tribune*:

"The prices of board at Chicago will remain unchanged during the sitting of the Republican Convention. The Tremont and Briggs Houses have each accommodations for 600 guests each. The Richmond House for 275. The price of board at each of these houses is $2,50 per day. The Metropolitan Hotel, Matteson and Adams Houses have accommodations for 200 each at $2 per day; and the Revere House and City Hotel have rooms for 150 each at $1,50 per day. Besides these there are numerous smaller houses having room for from 20 to 100 guests each. The Tremont and Briggs Houses have made arrangements to colonize 500 persons each, and doubtless most of the others will make like arrangements. Probably a large number of delegates will be quartered at private houses in the city; but no matter how large the crowd, the people have no fears but that all will be accommodated. Extensive arrangements are being made for the reception of delegates, meetings having been held by former residents of most of the Eastern States for the purpose of publicly noticing the delegates from that section. A large wooden hall is to be erected, capable of holding from eight to ten thousand people, to be used during the session of the Convention, and afterward through the campaign of 1860; but it has not been decided whether the Convention will hold its meetings there or in the Metropolitan Hall. The latter place has standing room for 4000 persons, is centrally located, well ventilated, and in every way calculated for such a purpose, and has, in fact, been engaged at $100 per day; but it may, perhaps, not be used in case the large building is erected; for admission into which it is proposed to charge a fee, but yet not definitely settled."

We hope that no admission fee will be charged. The hall should be free to all who can get into it—that is the true Republican plan.

Death of Seneca.—The Holmes County, (O,) Farmer publishes a singular scrap of history. The substance of the account is as follows:

Holmes county in 1816, was the hunting ground of Indians of whom "Seneca," the chief of a tribe of that name was one. Mr. Jacob Ammond, now living in Coshocton county, then lived about a mile from where Millersburg now is, and the Mile Pond. Seneca became familiar to Ammond, but pretended friendship; yet Mr. Ammond's knowledge of the Indian character enabled him to detect his hostility. Seneca told Ammond that there was a bear near Mile Pond, and he wanted him to go to help him kill it, and he wanted him to go to help him kill it. Ammond consulted his wife, and she begged him not to go. But A., thinking he ran less risk by going with the Indian than to take the chances of being killed when not on his guard, accompanied Seneca, each taking a gun. The pond being narrow, Seneca took one side and Ammond the other. Ammond kept his eyes on Seneca, and saw him get behind a tree, and Ammond also and saw him get behind a tree, and Ammond also got a tree between him and the Indian, leaving his clothing exposed. Seneca aimed, but his gun snapped, and while fixing the priming exposed his head, at which A. took deadly aim, and put his bullet through it. Then crossing over, A. stripped some elm bark, and with it tied a heavy stone to the Indian's body and sank it in the pond. The disappearance of Seneca was an unravelled mystery for forty years, when Mr. Ammond lately divulged the bloody secret to the Auditor of Holmes county.

Somebody sent us a few days ago what seems to be a capital likeness of old John Brown with a pair of horns upon his head, and a long, bear-pair of horns upon his head, and a long, bear-like tail. We intend sending it to Ex Governor Wise. If Nicanwattomie had appeared in this shape in the Old Dominion, the fiery little Virginian would have made a greater fuss, if possible, than he did. The fierce old invader of Kansas, that he did. The fierce old invader of Kansas, that he did. The fierce old invader of Kansas, that