Pittsburgh Gazette.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1861.

THE TARIFF.

As might have been expected by everybody, and as the more experienced certainly did expect, the enemies of the tariff recently enacted are making the most strenuous efforts both abroad and at home, to misrepresent the measure which they failed to defeat. Certain journals in New York, long known as being in the interest of the importers of that city, have persistently set themselves down to the work of misrepresentation. With them the pro-slavery journals, one and all, "swell the rout" of opposition with the most malignant shout. Everything that can be raised upon, whether abroad or at home, is made a handle of against the tariff—provided that, by any kind of trick this end can be reached. But it is not wholly in the interest of free-trade that these journals pursue such a course; for though that is an important, it is yet a subordinate issue. The importing interest in New York, may be served by the way, and no doubt it will be grateful, or, for that matter, has expressed its gratitude before-hand; but the great work must be to pipe the accustomed tune, that the South may dance—[darling joe of his which has been laid like a "thanksgiving section" to Southern tools so long, that the North, and England, and the world were dependent on them, and could be brought in abject submission to bow at their feet—all for nothing! The free trade journals, not in the interests of the pro-slavery, Georgianure, have with no less bitterness and persistency than they ever dinned the passage of the tariff bill, sought to wage war against it, and if possible, to prejudice the public mind to be in progress the way for results. Already the purpose which all these parties (diverse as they are in other respects, but if not mind to this) are so strenuously laboring to accomplish, has been even avowed: it is, to prevent the new tariff from being tried at all! Having this if it were once in operation, and with but the brief term of eight or nine months to give opportunity to test it, the basis which the most important interests of the country would evidence that they had derived from it, would, by the time the next Congress assembles, render any attempt to repeal it impossible, they have begun to agitate for calling an extra-session to do the work which they meditate.

Even should the interests of the country require the President to call an extra-session—a thing that is not yet quite clear—we have to learn that the importing interest in New York, and the pro-slavery and free trade organs there and elsewhere, will be able to make the repeal of the tariff a part of the work which it will undertake.

The Difference.

When Mr. Buchanan delivered his inaugural, and promised to let the people of Kansas have a fair popular vote upon their constitution, the Republican party had pressed unanimously responded "Good!" to it, and we will stand by you," and they kept their word until he broke his.

When Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural, promised that he would faithfully carry out the requirements of the Constitution, and execute the laws, to the best of his ability, a tumultuous howl of objection arose from the Democratic presses. Our fear is that the document was weak; another that it was too strong; another that it was a backing down; another that it was a declaration of war. Never was there such a chorus of discordant carping. It reminded us of the profane and heathenish utterance of a Southern democrat many years ago: "If this administration were as pure as the angel that stands at the right hand of the throne of God, we will put it down!" They would crush the serenity if they could thereby restore their party.

The Confederates Coaxing their Money

The leaders of the new Confederacy have begun to resort to their arts to placate the ill-feeling among whose package is goodly number of their followers which is apparent in their daylight, they seem to think, never before visited them. They were benighted until now. At length their day of prosperity has begun to dawn. Already, like Aurora, hope lifts her cloudy curtain, with glorious pictures—glowing promises. The watchmen, who with weary eyes have rushed to the watchtowers—"Watchman, what of the night?" Awake, arise, ye sleepers, we can discern the signs of the dawn; our night is gone—

"Lo, like a banner bathed, the morn
Flings joyful to our hopes to turn!"

One of the enterprising things undertaken by the *Tribune* is to keep a secession correspondent at Montgomery, from whom they receive telegraphic dispatches, such as he is accustomed to write and the "government" of the Confederacy to permit to be sent to the old "Sogy States". With this premised, that the amusing inexperience and credulity of the parties who thus exult in a revolution made with rose-water, as if it were an accomplished fact, may be lulled the mind of the reader, we say, him to read the dispatch itself:

"MONTGOMERY, Friday, March 22, 1861.

"All discontent is gone, and the reluctance of secession seems from every face.

"The Gulf States will all be absorbed during Lincoln's reign by the low tariff and extravagant policy of the Confederacy. The gulf ports will yield low much. The actual daily receipts are sixty thousand dollars, or twice the peace requirements of the Government. Congress will lower the rates of duties, and the people will be less taxed than any on the globe.

"The loan recently authorized, called for fifteen millions of dollars, but the probable offerings will be twenty.

"New York should not for immediate admission into the new Union. The majority of the Provisional Congress, acting under the two-thirds provision of the Constitution, can admit her.

"Montgomery, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

"Mr. Lincoln's proclaimed purpose in holding the fortresses of the Confederacy, the Provisional Government will at once make war, selecting advantageous points on land and sea.

"His policy of a coercive invasion as of a thing now hinted at, is treated as empty air.

"The second dispatch adopts, however, really amounts to no more. Nay, properly speaking, it is but a certain kind of gas (*Gasconade?*) condensed into very inadequate ink.

"Northern men get along in the South.

"Citizens of Northern birth are constantly elected to the Confederate States. Many of these are among the most prominent men in the cities, controlling the manufactures in the rural districts. Their position during the present revolution is apparently embarrassing. The simple fact of Northern origin is presumptive evidence of secessionism; and if they are not straightly identified with slavery, cannot there to be looked upon with suspicion? How odd it is, that while it is impossible to leave this already torn North to shun the storm about over. Of these, who remain, a part are quiet and conservative, deprecating its occasion for the present; but looking hopefully forward to see the old flag and the old Union restored.

"The Irish, a literary city of Southern men, and Herald, the ancient Fire Eaters in the east with which they thrust for Secession. Their very violence sometimes excites suspicion, as all disguised purpose must sooner or later. I used to judge men by their words; but now by their deeds. Why, he's a Northerner, he's a Yankee, he is talking all this stuff for effect. What does he care for Southern rights? He don't own any negroes, and wasn't raised in the South; and if he is a Democrat he would like an opportunity to vote for a Democrat. I'll have no more to do with him. I have commenced these Northern fire-eaters regularly. They think themselves statesmen and men of the first economy; my modesty of nature, and take the position to salute. They evidently suppose that the Secessionists are fools, or they would not attempt to delude them with such transparent humbug.—*N. Y. Day-Book of N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1861.

HON. GAZETTE—In the House, to-day, the time was occupied mainly in receiving petitions and reading bills in place.—No bills were passed.

In the Senate the following western bills passed:

Senate bill to authorize the Crawford county Agricultural Society to sell their fair grounds to the Great Western Railroad.

Senate bill authorizing an examination of the claim of Jesse Herbert.

Senate bill for the preservation of fish in the middle fork of Fox Mill Creek. Washington county.

Senate Bill to incorporate the Brady's Bend Iron Company.

House bill authorizing the School Directors of Shrewsbury to borrow money, &c.

House bill for the relief of the administrators of Wm. Armstrong.

Senate bill to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river, near the mouth of Oil Creek.

The Senate is now holding a night session, on the Bank bill. The first section is under consideration in Committee of the Whole, and the Committee has not voted down 2, to 10, an amendment offered by Mr. Yerdley, to include balances due from solvent banks "in or out of the State." The mail is closing, and I cannot wait to tell the conclusion the Senate may come to. The Senate has voted down an amendment offered by Mr. Gregg, to extend the time for resolution to the 15th of November next.

THE ARGUS.

In the report of a lecture on the Andes, recently delivered by Mr. Dix, in New York, we find the following striking description of the scenery of that most magnificent of mountain regions. After referring to the imminent dangers of the upper regions, the lecturer went on to speak of the sunset of the Andes:

"You now begin to ascend the mountains, which clever appear to rise above you as you advance. The mules tremble as they strive to keep their hold on the steep, slippery soil. Where you then reach the heart of the mountainous regions, a wide diversity of views expands before you. There are broad, green spots where brooks glide on as smoothly as a meadow. Here are the pastures and grazing enclosures. On each side may be a green hill on which many are grazing; on another you look down into dark, cavernous recesses. You reach the summit of a mountain by narrow paths, which frequently cautions the prospect until you have gained the very top, when you look down upon a splendid and immense extent of country inland for miles below you. You slowly descend, cross the table land, and ascend the mountains beyond. The scenery becomes wilder and more impressive, and vivid contrasts strike the observer at every turn. You may see near you one mountain almost perfect in proportion, green to the very summit; the figures of grass and beauty; not near it may be a craggy peak, so steep and broken, that it seems like the very Giant Despair of mountains. Again you reach green, level spaces, covered with exquisite flowers and, at this elevation, the floral wealth of the tropics seems to be embosomed in the torrid zone itself. There also you see beautiful birds, yellow, purple, golden, green, gleaming with the prismatic rays embodied in visible forms. Looking up, you see the great Condor wheeling in flight from peak to peak. Such are the sentries of the Andes,—humming birds and condors; plains covered with sheep, rocky ridges, inaccessible to man or beast; the wild torrents; the beauty of Eden, the craggy desolation of chaos. Here, the mountains subside into soft undulations, there, the ridges are colossal and perpendicular, and along their edges runs a line of snow, like burnished silver. You reach dangerous ingles, and shut your eyes as you cross them, trusting entirely to the sure feet of the mule. You see now far above all signs of tropical vegetation. A lofty peak rises directly above you. Clear, dazzling snow covers it. As you mount, it grows colder and colder. You are on the mountain itself, man may freeze to death! Now it is far away, far down, the plain of the Andes. Blossoms, and climb as you may, you wind blows almost like a hurricane. You pant as if you could not breathe again. Touch at last the pure, bright, equatorial snow. Would you reach the very summit, which shines far above you in pure, white? You cannot. The mountain-top is sacred from human foot. War's gory feet never planted so far. Angels of peace guard the top of the Andes. There is room to all the rage of earth. During the middle ages an interval in every week was secured from the assaults of foes. It was called the Truce of God. Not for three days in the week, but for countless ages, on these lonely summits of the Andes, for above is world all pure, and beyond is sea, and gulfs shine, in pure white, the holy truce of God.

The Yelverton Marriage Case.

This cause, the trial of which at Dublin, before the Common Pleas, has excited the profoundest interest, was brought to a close on the 15th inst., when the Chief Justice delivered his charge to the Jury, who immediately retired.

After an hour's absence the Jury returned to the box; the multitude that thronged the Court were hushed into breathless attention.

The Chief Justice, addressing the Jury, said: "Well, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"

The Foreman—We have, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Was there a Scotch marriage between these parties?

The Foreman—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Was there an Irish marriage?

The Foreman—There was.

The Chief Justice—That is, in other words, he was a Roman Catholic at the time of the marriage?

The Foreman—We believe he was, my Lord.

After the verdict had been declared the usual fee was handed to the Jury.

The Foreman, bowing to bench, said—My Lord, I am requested by my brother jurors to hand to the registrar our fee, 12 guineas, in order that it may be sent to some charitable institution. [Loud cheers.]

The Chief Justice—Very well, Mr. Foreman; what institution do you name.

The Foreman—The Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society.

His Lordship then rose, and in a few minutes the Court was cleared.

When Mrs. Yelverton's counsel, Mr. White side, entered the room where she was waiting, his countenance and significant gestures, as well as the cheers which rang through the Court, told her that the verdict was in her favor; she sprang forward, without saying a word, clasped him in her arms, and pressed him convulsively to her breast, and seizing his two hands kissed them. Overcome by the violence of her emotion, after such a long and terrible tension of the nervous system she sank down exhausted and found relief in a flood of tears. The excitement in the Court when the verdict was announced, was quite unprecedented. The whole audience rose and cheered tumultuously, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats, and the barristers their wigs. It was a delirium of joy. The contagion spread through the multitude outside, and the shouts of triumph passed along the whole line to the Gresham Hotel in Sackville-street. The crowd insisted on taking the horses from Mrs. Yelverton's carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony to gratify her admirers. She said: 'My noble hearted friends, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irishwoman. You will forever live in my heart, as I do to you, this day.' Her being an Englishwoman had so often to damping the ardor of the most bigoted Milesian or Ultramontanist—her having been a Sister of Charity and a convert to the Church of Rome did not check the sympathy of the most intolerant Orangeman.—The speech of Mr. Sergeant Armstrong, who, in his zeal for his client, did all he could to make her seem vile in the eyes of her own sex, did not diminish the interest in her, of the ladies of Dublin, whose carriages were drawn up along the quay in a long line. A report of the trial records the portions of evidence which were deemed worthy omitted in the newspapers is announced for immediate publication both here and in Belfast.

The Dublin *Evening Packet*, a conservative journal, calls attention to the fact, that, while there are eight Roman Catholic Judges on the Bench to four Protestants, the respective merits and claims of the protestant and Roman Catholic portions of the Bar are tested by this trial. It would be impossible to say of the former, at stake in the estimation of the parties, yet there was not a single Roman Catholic barrister employed on either side.

The Tribune on Cobb's Contingencies.

In the midst of so much extravagance, it is refreshing to come upon a bit of economy, though in this case it was not intended, we learn that the cost of the celebrated New year's fire dinners! Surely this was not wise; surely it would have been better to have bought seven pestilences and to have used more whitewash; it certainly was needed. Ten hundred and fifty dollars for pestilence, seven hundred dollars for a single horse; and only five dollars for whitewash! The pest is worse than that of Jack Falstaff's nose and bread.

But the most astonishing item of all is this, which the reader will look at, then rub his eyes, and look again:

"For using Mr. Buchanan ..... $1.

Yes, using Mr. Buchanan ..... $1.

Consider the item! The Colonel will feel quiet. Consider the way! As he revolves the bewildering and fruitful topic in our fevered mind, what a picture rises before us! The Old Public Functionary, any preamble with the Democratic party, for his hide or carcass, or, if you please, his coat; purchasing his shroud, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the Democratic party in search of something to grow, while the puffy Georgian applies the brush to the Buchanan hide on the ponderous inclosure charged among the contingencies; perhaps they steady it with a chair. With all seem accords to improve his friends and to "keep it on my hide." The job done, the Secretary and the Senate still owe my hide, mahogany, while the President, attended by the Secretary, flies his favorite quad with another, and then goes out to ride. The apparent imbecility of Mr. Buchanan when he should have acted is now explained; he was not allowed to move; the curtain was darkening!

What was the purpose of the whitewashing? Was it to protect the great seat? Was it to hide the blue from public view? Was it to restore his colors and bring back the blush of youth? Why was the sallow sot of to pay only $5 50 for the important work? After having saved so much is withheld, even though the pestilence had killed so many that horses had been stolen enough for every one, and we do not have a Secretary of War this year, though we now have a fleet? It must be that the ex-Secretary, made his bill so high of love, and only charged for the material.

Rheumatism! Rheumatism! Rheumatism!

"It is certainly that Rheumatism, Rheumatic affections, only drive Rheumatism from the system by the use of DR. RADWAY'S SPECIFIC, HOMEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS—these cure the worst and most persistent cases of Rheumatism in from one to three days. This simple Rheumatic Pill will in short be universally known that quantities of words, testimonials and cures of all other remedies have failed. Price 50 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by J. M. FULTON, Penn street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—N. PATTERSON, of the Borough of Birmingham, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the rule of the Democratic Convention. mh26:td

FOR PROTHONOTARY—ISAAC WALKER, Jr., of Baldwin Township, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26:td

FOR PROTHONOTARY—JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26:td

FOR PROTHONOTARY—J. PATTERSON, of Indiana Township, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26

FOR PROTHONOTARY—JOHN O. CUMMINS, of Allegheny city, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26:td

FOR PROTHONOTARY—CAPTAIN H. D. BINGHAM, of Pine Township, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR PROTHONOTARY—D. HOLMES, of the Borough of Birmingham, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR PROTHONOTARY—J. RICHARD, of Pine Township, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR COMMISSIONER—DANIEL KELLY, of the Borough of Birmingham, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR CORONER—FREDERICK REED, of the Third ward Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Coroner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR SHERIFF—ADAM WEAVER, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, will offer himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26:td

FOR SHERIFF—HENRY C. LEWIS, of Allegheny, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR SHERIFF—HARRY WOODS, of the Fifth ward Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR SHERIFF—JOHN AIKEN, of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR SHERIFF—JOHN MILLER, of the Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR SURVEYOR—The friends of Gen. J. S. FULLERTON, of Ohio Township, respectfully announce him as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh26:td

FOR SHERIFF—DUGIS. FLEMING, of Mt. Oliver township subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26:td

Public Notices.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The County Committee will meet at the office of the Gazette, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., to fill vacancies in committee, and transact other business. A full attendance is requested.

TRUE M. MARSHALL, Chairman.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, March 23, 1861.

ALL PERSONS who have neglected to settle the taxes assessed against them in the GRADING AND PAVING TAX, are hereby notified that the undersigned will be at his office on FRIDAY, DAY, OF MAY NEXT, with the list of taxes in the hands for the SALE OF DELINQUENT LIENS THEREON. Those who wish to SAVE ADDITIONAL COSTS, will attend to the settlement of their taxes before that time.

WM. MORRISON, Treasurer.

PROCLAMATION.—City of Pittsburgh, ss: I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of said City, do hereby make known by Proclamation, that the Second and Common Councils, in pursuance of the duties imposed upon them by the Charter of said City, have appointed the first Tuesday in April next, as the day for holding the First Election within the said City, to be held in the several wards thereof, at the several places appointed by law, for the purpose, to elect by BALLOT AND VIVA VOCE, the following officers, viz: TWO SELECT AND TWO COMMON COUNCILMEN from each ward in said City, and also one ALDERMAN and one CONSTABLE for the Fifth ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Seventh ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Eighth ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Ninth ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Tenth ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Eleventh ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Twelfth ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Thirteenth ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Fourteenth ward, and one CONSTABLE for the Fifteenth ward, and one 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