turo to say that any invention, model, machine, or fabric of decided merit which may reach our Commissioner free of charge before the end of June, will have a place assigned it, although it will probably be too late to have a chance for the prizes.

These are to be mainly medals of the finest bronze, to cost $25, $12, and $5 respectively. Probably about one thousand of the first class, two thousand of the second, and five thousand of the third will be distributed. But they are not to be given for different grades of excellence in the same field of exertion, but for radically diverse merits. The first class will be mainly, if not wholly given for inventions, discoveries or original designs of rare excellence; the second class for novel applications or combinations of principles already known, so as to produce articles of signal utility, cheapness or beauty; the third class will be given for decided excellence of quality of workmanship, without regard to originality. By this course it is hoped that personal heart-burnings and invidious rivalries among exhibitors may to a great extent be avoided.

I—I cannot close without a word of acknowledgment to our Ambassador, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, for the interest he has taken and the labor he has cheerfully performed in order that our country shall be creditably represented in this Exhibition. For many months, the entire burthen of correspondence, &c., fell on his shoulders; and I doubt whether the Fair will have cost him less than five thousand dollars when it closes. That he has exerted himself in every way in behalf of his countrymen attending the Exhibition no more than all who knew him anticipated; and his convenient location, his wide acquaintance and marked popularity here enabled him to do a great deal. Every American's voice is loud in his praise.

I walked through a good part of the galleries of the Crystal Palace this morning, with attention divided between the costly and dazzling wares and fabricks around me and the grand panorama below. Ten thousand men and women were moving from case to case, from one theme of admiration to another, in that magnificent temple of Art, so vast in its proportions that hundreds could be there crowded or jostled each other, and as many more might have gazed and enjoyed in like manner without incommoding these in the least. And these added thousands will come, when the palace, which is still a laboratory, or workshop, shall have become what it aims to be, and when the charge for daily admission shall be still further reduced from five shillings (sterling) to one. Then will the artizans, the cultivators, the laborers, not of London only, but to a considerable extent of Great Britain, flock hither by tens of thousands to gaze on this marvellous achievement of Human Genius, Skill, Taste and Industry, and be strengthened in heart and hope by its contemplation. And as they observe and rejoice over those trophies of Labor, might and beneficence, shall they not also preceive foreshadowed here that fairer, grander, gladder future for them and their, whereof this spacious palace is a prelude and a prediction—wherein Labor shall build, replenish and adorn mansions as stately, as graceful, as commodious as this, not for others' delight and wonder, but for its own use and enjoyment—for the life-long homes of the builders, their wives and their children, who shall find within its walls not Subsistence merely but Education, Refinement, mental Culture, Employment and seasonable Pastime as well? Such is the vista which this edifice with its contents opens and brightens before me. Heaven hasten the day when it shall be no longer a prospect but a benignant and sure realization! H. G.


# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.'

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1851.


## County Convention.

☞ The Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the 31st of May, 1851, at the usual places of holding their county meetings; in the Townships respectively at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in the several Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P. M., and in the two delegates from each election District, to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 4th of June, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make the County nominations preparatory to the ensuing General Election, and also to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Lancaster, on the 25th of June.

JOSIAH KING,
WM. C. FREW, Sec'y. Ch'n of Committe.
may26td

First page—New York Correspondence—Letter from London, by Horace Greely.

Third page—Home Matters—Fire—Telegraphic News by the Canada.

Fourth page—Miscellanies.

CONCENTRATION OF PRODUCTION.—Onions are grown with more profit in Wethersfield than any where else, and why? Because every body grows onions. Now short sighted people, or mere theorists, would say that if every body is at it, the business must necessarily be over done and ruined; but that is a mistake, as fact and experience prove. Wethersfield has a world-wide reputation for onions, and their onions form an item of no contemptible amount in the world's commerce.

Almost all the people of Lynn, men and women, boys and girls, make shoes; and they do better at the business there than they could do any where else. Lynn is famous for its shoes, and its fame is the cause of its success. However great has been the expansion of its production in this line, its celebrity has expanded in a still greater ratio, and the prosperity of the old "bosses" is enhanced by the in-coming of the new ones.

There is a town in New England where, as is facetiously said, "every man makes buckets to sell but the parson, and he makes his own;" and no place is more prosperous and thrifty than that town. Other villages are almost solely employed in making corn brooms, and so of many other useful pursuits.

Connecticut supplies the civilized world with clocks, and soon will supply no small part of it with pins; while New Bedford, Nantucket and New London have nearly monopolized the business of catching whales, and making sperm candles.

In Old England we find the same concentration of productive industry, Manchester being noted for its cotton goods, Leeds for its woollens, Sheffield for its cutlery, and Birmingham for heavy work in iron.

But to return. Pittsburgh is known over the world for its iron, nails, and glass, and for the excellence of its agricultural implements; but the manufacturers of the last named article would thrive better were their number increased fourfold; because the celebrity of the place for that kind of production would be increased in a far greater ratio. In the article of steam engines, too, Pittsburgh has a high reputation; but it is to be regretted that far more capital had not been put into this business years ago, and thus have placed this city in a position above the fear of distant competition, a position which it would be extremely difficult to give it now.

The same reasoning applies to mercantile pursuits, as any one may convince himself by a moment's reflection upon the relative progress of our great seats of commerce, as compared with other places possessing equal natural advantages.

We have been talking a little, recently, about the building of locomotives in or near this city. All admit the truth and force of what we have said. We shall not now go into any further argument to prove the importance of the enterprise; but this much we will say—if this thing is to be attended with a high degree of success, Pittsburgh must be made as noted for its locomotives as Sheffield is for its cutlery, Lynn for its shoes, or Pittsburgh for its iron and nails.

Competition abroad is hurtful, sometimes disastrous; but at home, to use an old adage, it is "the life of business;" and we think, in the few instances given above, we have proved the truth of the adage.

The little jealousies which spring up sometimes in the hearts of men towards their neighbors who happen to be engaged in the same pursuit, are as unwise in point of policy as they are reprehensible in morals; and it is a truth attested by experience, that obedience to the command—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is, like all other divine requirements, profitable for this life as well as that which is to come.

CUBA.—A correspondent of the New York Express says:—"An American gentleman well and extensively acquainted with Cuba, just arrived in the Ohio, informs us that very erroneous opinions prevail in the United States in regard to the views and opinions of the people of Cuba. The masses are loyal to the Government, and will oppose all change. That there are discontented people there, as everywhere else, but their number is inconsiderable and composed of the worst and least useful class. A few ambitious natives, among the young lawyers and notaries, who have been unable to obtain office, make great complaints, and wish for any change to better themselves; that they will never effect the object; that the Government is strong, decided and vigilant, and there is little doubt, those who have been engaged in treasonable practices will be summarily punished.

NARROW VIEWS.—We had little idea of getting into a controversy, when we urged the establishment of a locomotive manufactory in this city or neighborhood, on an extensive scale; but the *Journal* came out, yesterday morning, with a long article, accusing us of hostility toward Messrs Thompson & Tomlinson, of this city, who have prepared themselves to make Locomotives, cars, &c., among other things. The Journal then goes on to give a particular account of the preparations made by these gentlemen to go into this business, all of which we are pleased to learn. The Journal's insinuation of personal hostility on our part towards Messrs. T. & T. is unworthy of notice.

But this is not the question at all. Now, admitting all that the Journal says about the establishment already existing, is it adequate to the supply of the locomotives which will be needed on the extensive lines of road which are now or soon will be constructed? Can it give to Pittsburgh a character abroad for this important branch of manufacture? Why as well might we argue that we ought to have but one rolling mill, one cotton mill, one engine builder, one yard for building steamboats.

But neither is this to the point. The question is not one between rival establishments here, but between Pittsburgh and rival cities. Suppose the establishment which we pleaded for here should be located at Cincinnati; and suppose that city should have within its limits two or three such establishments, its reputation would then be up, and then indeed it would be true that there would be (to use the language of the Journal) "*some unaware of the fact that there was in Pittsburgh an establishment prepared to execute orders for Locomotives.*" As for "cars and all descriptions of railroad work," that is another business, of which we have said nothing.

In another article—written before we read the article in the Journal—we have discussed this question on general principles; and as an application of that argument we say, that it would be greatly to the advantage of Messrs. Thompson & Tomlinson, whose champion the Journal assumes to be, that their competitors should be located here rather than in Cincinnati, or Cleveland, or Wheeling, or Nashville.

Our object certainly was not to disparage the laudable enterprise of these or any other gentlemen, but to get up a spirit which would place Pittsburgh on vantage ground in this important branch of manufacture; and if this object is to be blocked by petty jealousies about the interests of individuals, why it will be bad for us all, Messrs. T. & T. included.

We repeat, that our object in this matter is to secure if possible to Pittsburgh a reputation for this branch of productive industry so high, as to place it above the competition of other and rival cities. Can Messrs. Thompson & Tomlinson do this single handed? for if they cannot, their efforts to make their establishment profitable, even to themselves, will prove abortive.

We profess to be quite as friendly to these gentlemen as the editor of the Journal can be; and as such we advise them, as they value their own success, to silence their injudicious champion.

U. S. CENSUS.—We are indebted to the Washington Republic for a table of the population of all the States and Territories, with the Representative members, and the number of Representatives in Congress to which each State is entitled, which will be found in another column. By this it will be seen that Pennsylvania gains a member, having 24 on full ratio, and one on her large fraction. New York loses one, and Ohio holds her old number. In free population, the free non-slave-holding States outnumber the Slave-holding States 7,139,671, or more than two to one.

The reader may form some idea of the magnitude of the locomotive business when informed that there are now 113 locomotives on the New York and Erie Railroad, and that the number is soon to be increased to 150. It is also indicative of the vast amount of business done on that great work.

GREELY IN LONDON.—Amongst the numerous representatives of the American press now in London, is Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, who, says a letter of May 9th, may be seen almost daily at the exhibition, promenading with some distinguished character, in "the shocking bad hat" and old "white coat." One of his letters will be seen in our columns to day.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.—President Fillmore and party, Mr. Webster excepted, arrived at Albany at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and were enthusiastically received. The President was addressed by the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, and briefly responded. There was a large procession, after which a dinner was given to the party, and as they were conducted to the boat, fireworks were displayed along the route.

PUBLIC LANDS.—In our columns this morning will be found the advertisement of the sales of large bodies of public land, in the State of Arkansas.

### METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Lord concluded his argument in the case now on trial before the U. S. Circuit Court, in the city of New York.

Beverdy Johnson, Esq., for the complainants, then said to the Court, that in his argument on the power of the General Conference to authorize a separation, he should rely upon the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter, 1 Peters 542, in which Chief Justice Marshall made a decision as to the powers of the Federal Government over the Territories under Art. IV, Sec. 8 of the Constitution of The United States, which was analogous to the powers of the General Conference under its constitution.

Mr. E. L. Fancher, solicitor for the defendants, then commenced the reading of their documentary evidence, which consists chiefly in extracts from the official report of the Proceedings of the General Conference of 1844, the Book of Dicipline, and other publications with which readers are generally acquainted.

On Friday morning, the Fifth day, the Court Room was densely crowded with spectators, desirous of hearing the Hon. Rufus Choate open the defendants' case. They were destined to disappointment, however, for at the opening of the Court, Mr. Ewing stated that Mr. Choate was extremely unwell to-day, and therefore unable to commence his argument. The Court in consequence granted an adjournment until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when, it is understood, the case must go on, whether Mr. Choate appears or not.

The documentary evidence read by Mr. Fancher, for the defence, yesterday afternoon, went to show that the traveling preachers are not the owners of this fund, but that it is held by the Church in the nature of a charity, and comes within their fund for charitable uses. The traveling preachers in distributing books did not do so, as had been alleged, with a view to a fund for old age, &c., but were compensated for doing so, the books being furnished to them at 25 to 33⅓ per cent. discount. The Book Concern has been raised, not by contributions, but by the course of its business. It was established in 1799, on a capital of $4,000. In five years afterward its value was $22,000, and in four years more, being in 1808, it was worth $47,000, and has continued to increase until it is said now to be worth $750,000. It is not a vested right in the traveling preachers, as had been contended. In proof of which might be mentioned the important fact that the annual conferences create traveling preachers, who in process of time or reverse of circumstances, become claimants upon the fund. Yet the annual conferences have nothing to do with the Book Concern, its officers being appointed and its affairs controlled by the General Conference. He also showed that the Southern Conference has been supplied since 1844, with books on the same terms as the Canada Conference; that is 7 per cent. less than the wholesale price.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MR. WHITE—I do not know that I ever penned a paragraph for a newspaper with more reluctance than that which I now enter upon.—My name has been introduced into the late Colonization Meeting without my consent and without consulting me upon the subject. I was once an ardent friend to that cause, and for some time contributed liberally according to my means, to its support; but of late years my opinions have undergone a change, and although at this moment I do not esteem myself an enemy of that scheme, yet I by no means, find myself so decidedly and distinctly friendly to it as to permit my name, however humble or uninfluential it may be, to be used in its favor.

I am fully convinced that Liberia, if properly governed, will contribute greatly to the spread of Christianity and civilization in Africa. I believe that it may contribute largely to the suppression of the Slave trade, which has so long subsisted to the grievous injury of Africa, and to the disgrace of the Christian nations who have been engaged in it.

But I think, I perceive clearly, that under the color of this scheme, to benevolent and well intended in its prominent features, great injustice is about to be inflicted upon the free colored population of this country.

Already laws have been passed in some of the Slave States, prohibiting the coming of that class into those States; and Virginia has imposed a partial and oppressive tax upon them, to raise revenue for the transportation of their emancipated brethern to Africa.

On the other hand, some of the free States have, to their eternal disgrace, passed laws prohibiting their entrance therein. The Irishmen, the Englishmen, the Frenchmen, the natives of every foreign land—the fugitive cut-throat, or the exported pauper—finds free admission here, in every State, while the most moral, well-behaved native of the land is prohibited entrance into some of our *free* States, if there happens to be some African blood in his veins. This policy does seem to me to be most devilish; and all this kind of legislation, both in the free and slave States, seems intended for one common, deeply-designed purpose—and that is, to leave the free colored man no resting place in this free land, and thus drive him from the country. This course of legislation, of itself, creates doubts, in my mind, as to the propriety of free citizens of Free States joining in a scheme, which is to be aided by a partial and unequal tax upon a portion of the community already oppressed, down-trodden, and denied those very rights, asserted in our charter of independence; to belong to every man. "Taxation without representation" was a power claimed by the omnipotent Parliament of Great Britain, but denied by the freemen of America, and yet this very power is now exercised in Virginia for the further oppression of the proscribed race. The colored man has none of the attributes of a man to entitle him to a vote; he is only three-fifths of a man to entitle his white neighbors to representation, but he is a full grown man for the purpose of bearing such taxation as white men may impose upon him.

Had these, however, been the only objections to the Colonization scheme, I might have let the matter pass; but there is another objection which should be explained, if it can be done satisfactorily. Lieut. Forbes, of the British Navy, who spent some time in Dahomey, and who has written a very interesting account of Dahomey and the Dahomans, says:—

"That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves, I had ocular demonstration; and I know personally two Liberian citizens, who owned several slaves, in the general use of the term, though not in a legal sense. These *pawns, as they are called, are as much slaves as their safle prototypes in the parent states of America.*"

I know that Dr. Lugenbeel and Rev. Dr. Bacon have published an article denying that slavery existed in Liberia. They state that the extension of Liberia along the coast of Africa, has, so far as it extended, cut off the slave trade.—They also declare, what is well known, that the constitution of Liberia prohibits slavery. But their article was written for the very purpose of neutralizing the influence of Lieut. Forbes' statement. Why, then, did they not meet *directly* his assertion? He asserts that there is a class of people in Liberia, called *pawns*, and that they are as much slaves as their sable prototypes in America.

Is that true or false? If there were no such persons, how easy would it have been to say so? If there were persons there called *pawns*, how easy to explain the difference between a *pawn* and a *slave*? Why evade the *real* questions?—South Carolina and other Southern States were very indignant at the prohibition of slavery in California. Such prohibition was a stigma upon the a "peculiar institution"; but those States are greatly in love with Liberia, prohibition and all. Why this difference? Do they perceive that the introduction of these *pawns* into Liberia, will be nothing less than slavery? Do they hope it will afford them an argument in favor of holding their slaves—a balm to their consciences, that even the liberated blacks grasp them when they have the power? Do they suppose that all sympathy for the colored race will cease, when it is found that as soon as they are liberated themselves, they are ready to enslave their brethren?

The constitution of Liberia says: "Slavery shall not be tolerated." The ordinance of 1787 reads: "neither slavery nor *involuntary servitude* shall exist." Was the omission of the words "involuntary servitude" designed in order to permit the introduction of these "*pawns*"?

I repeat, Mr. White, it is with great reluctance I write this article. I have delayed it long. You know that I am usually very prompt in writing what I do write; but in this case, I hesitated about the matter, and am rather encouraged to proceed, by the hope that my article may call the attention of Dr. Lugenbeel and Dr. Bacon to the precise questions needing replies. Are there men in Liberia called *pawns*? and if so, what is their condition?

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

*From the Utica Herald.*

### THE N. S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19.

The American and Foreign Christian Union occupied the attention of a crowded congregation.

Dr. Fairchild, one the secretaries, read an abstract of the second annual report.

Seventy-eight have been engaged as missionaries in this country, during part or all of the year, 14 among the German, 20 among the Irish, 10 among French and Canadians, 2 among Spaniards, and 2 among Portuguese, and the rest among English and Americans, in their respective languages. Thirty-two are ordained ministers, 14 licentiates, and the rest lay evangelists—ecclesiastically Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Luthern, German Reformed, Dutch Reformed and other evangelical denominations, with a few that have not joined any Protestant body since they have left the Roman church.—Churches gathered 23, 10 of them connected with the Board; besides 20 congregations not yet organized as churches. Fields of labor—Boston, Providence, Blackstone Valley, New Haven, Northern and Middle Vermont, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, New Ark, N. J., the Portuguese colonies in Illinois, Wisconsin, New Orleans, and the Valley of the Rio Grande, in Texas, and other fields are open at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Savannah, Charleston, Hartford, Lowell, Portland, and other places, but missionaries are not to be found.

In foreign parts—in Canada East, Hayti, Valparaiso, Dublin, Sweden, Russia, Belgium, France and Italy, aid has been granted—30 missionaries in Europe.

Among the Waldenses encouragement has been extended. Bibles have been distributed, One hundred missionaries in this land and other countries have been employed in this work. Receipts of the year have been $56,205 82. The objects of this society are—

1. To awaken Protestant churches to evangelize Papists.
2. To impress the duty of feeling for them.
3. To induce all to labor for their salvation.

Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Hopkins and Parker in advocacy of the objects of the association.

FIFTH DAY.

Morning Session—The first order of the day, being to appoint delegates to corresponding bodies, was deferred, and the second, the hearing of delegates from such bodies, was proceeded with.

Rev. Lorenzo Carey, delegate from the General Association of Massachusetts, made a general statement of the blessings which God had conferred upon the churches in that connection. An attempt is in progress to bring the control of the temperance movement into the hands of the church. The Theological Seminary is flourishing. A hope is cherished that Harvard College will be soon changed in its board of management.

In answer to an inquiry what had taken the temperance question out of the hands of Christians? Rev. Mr. Carey stated it was Washingtonianism and the order of the Sons of Temperance.

Rev. Uriah Balkam, from the General Conference of Maine, gave a historical statement in relation to the churches connected with that body, from which it appears there are 200 churches, 17,000 members, and 155 pastors in the connection. Bowdoin College is entirely the property of the Conference. He paid an eloquent tribute to Rev. Dr. Stone, professor of natural and revealed religion. The Theological Seminary at Bangor has been long under embarrassments.—Much attention is now paid to education, and to the training of young men to the ministry.

Rev. Cyrus B. Drake, from the General Convention of Vermont, stated, "the Congregationalists have 191 churches, and a little over 15,500 members." The proportion of missionaries, and teachers for the West, furnished by Vermont, is much greater than that furnished by any other State, in proportion to the population. The cause of temperance is flourishing.

Rev. John Gridley, M. D., delegate from the Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin, gave the history of the body he presented. In 1836, there was but one minister in the State; in 1839, there were three. Now in connection with the General Convention, are 100 ministers and 123 churches. The other denominations in the State were noticed at some length. In reference to temperance, he remarked that the law of 1850, by which rum sellers were bound to defray all expenses and to sustain all injuries caused by the liquor bought of them, had proved a failure. A law has since been passed to take effect June 1st, which requires the payment of $100 for retail licenses, and for wholesale, $50.

The chief opposing agencies to evangelical religion in Wisconsin, are Romanism and infidelity.

A communication, signed by John G. Morris, appointed delegate of the General Synod of the Southern Church in the United States, was read by the temporary clerk. It appears that there are, in that connection, 820 ministers, 5 colleges, 7 theological seminaries. It supports 7 missionaries, 30 beneficiaries. During the past year 60 men and 70 churches have been added.

A communication was also received from N. A. Keys, appointed delegate of the General Synod of the German Reformed church in the U. S. It has 171 ministers, 3 clerical professors, 2 editors, and 14 licentiates. Under its charge are 171 pastoral charges, comprising 516 congregations with 40,038 communicants. There are also 535 Sabbath Schools.

Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D., delegate from the General Association of New York, said that connected with the General Association are 157 churches and congregations, and 110 ministers. $15,000 had been subscribed during the past year to the missionary cause, and from $20,000 to $30,000 for education and churches in the West.

The Moderator remarked he had been much affected by the statements and exhortations of the delegates. The extent of territory of this body had been referred to; from Maine to Minnesota and Iowa, and even to California, and at the South, are our churches. He felt a deep sense of the responsibility resting upon the body. Many of our churches take their origin from N. England. Some of us have not only Puritan but the Pilgrim blood in our veins. Hence are derived the energy, vigor and talent, which characterize those in our connection.

With the congregational churches in New England, we hold a common baptism, and a common theology. We use the same catechisms and a confession of Faith. We are associated with them in the Home Missionary Society, and in the work for sending the Gospel to Foreign Lands. A great part of the contributions to these objects come from New England. We are also associated with them in our views of our revivals, and the nature of piety. We indeed differ circumstantially in our views of church order. We love Presbyterianism, and our love is constantly increasing. But we love our common Christianity more than any *ism*.

He declared a kind and fraternal feeling on the part of the Assembly to the several corresponding bodies, and especially to their delegates

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee to audit accounts of treasurer and stated clerk, report that they have examined the accounts which have been presented, and find them accurate.

By the accounts there has been received during the past current year:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Commissioner's fund | $473 19 |
| For contingent fund | 426 20 |
| Amounting to | $969 39 |
| Of which there has been expended for various purposes | $883 89 |
| Balance on hand | $76 00 |

The subject of the adoption of the report of the committee on bills and overtures on the subject of slavery was taken up.

The Rev J. T. Johnston thought a refusal to discuss this subject threw a slur upon the previous Assemblies, who have spent much time with it. The report rejoices not because slavery is removed, but because agitation is prevented.

A new question has arisen by the passage of the fugitive slave law, which ought to be answered. Our silence will give support to the pernicious sentiments diffused throughout the country, which choke all sympathy for the oppressed.

Rev. H. L. Hitchcock, of the Franklin Presbytery, O., moved to amend the report by striking out all after the words "by that action," in the report, and substituting "and to devote our time to other subjects which demand attention, always praying that God will hasten on the day of universal freedom throughout our land and the world."

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Rev. Dr. Platt thought the fugitive slave law demanded a declaration from the Assembly. He proposed the report be amended by adding the following:

"The Assembly are aware that a new phase of this subject has been presented by a recent enactment of Congress, commonly known as the fugitive slave law; but we suppose that the principles already settled will be a sufficient guide to all intelligent and sincere inquiries after truth and duty. While all active resistance to legal authority is to be avoided (except in cases which justify a bloody revolution) it is the right and duty of all citizens to speak and vote according to their honest convictions, in favor of good laws, and for the repeal of those which are evil. And no human enactment can make it our duty to refrain from acts of charity toward the suffering, or to engage in the work of sending back to a helpless bondage, persons who are innocent of crime, and who have, according to the law of nature, already achieved their freedom.

Rev. Dr. Riddle thought the fugitive slave law precisely the subject that ought not to be brought up for discussion. God has given every man a conscience and a Bible, and has not given the General Assembly any legislative or oracular power.

Rev. A. Scofield, of the Washtenaw Presbytery, thought the Assembly ought not to bring the Congress of the U. S. before its bars for any law it may have seen fit to pass.

Eld. A. B. Cougar, of the Brooklyn Presbytery, thought no motion on the subject was needed.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, Hon. W. Strong moved to reconsider a vote previously taken to adjourn at half-past four o'clock this P. M. Lost.

Closed with prayer.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

A meeting in behalf of the American Sunday School Union immediately convened, at which Hon. Elijah Rhoades, of Onondaga Presbytery presided.

Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, agent of the Union in the West, addressed the meeting.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A meeting in behalf of this Board, was held at the Bleecker st. Baptist Church, last Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, of Boston, and Rev. Geo. Wood, were the speakers.

SIXTH DAY.

We compile from the columns of the Utica Gazette and the Morning Herald a narrative of the sixth day's proceedings of this important and influential body—a considerable portion of the day being occupied in the discussion of the slavery memorials, of which debate it is not necessary to give a full report.

At the morning session the Assembly finally adopted the report, by an almost unanimous vote, of the committee on overtures, leaving the subject of slavery just where it was placed by the last Assembly.

At the afternoon sessions the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of Grand River, offered the following resolution, the discussion of which occupied the whole afternoon session, the result being that leave was unanimously given to the mover to withdraw it.

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the intellectual and moral condition of those slaves, held by members of the Presbyterian church, and that a statistical table be appended, showing—

"1. The whole number of slaves owned or held by members of the Presbyterian church.

"2. The whole number who enjoy stated and regular preaching on the Sabbath.

"3. The whole number of children under twelve, who attend the Sabbath school.

"4. The whole number over twelve, who attend the Sabbath school.

"5. The whole number of those slaves who are members of the church.

"6. The whole number of children baptisied during the last year.

"7. The whole number who can read intelligently.

"8. The whole number at present receiving, either in schools or under private teaching, an elementary education."

A meeting in aid of the Bible Society was held on Wednesday evening, at which the Rev. Dr. Cox made an address very highly spoken of by the Utica Gazette.

The Assembly have finally disposed of this troublesome slavery question, and have wisely refused to permit it to become a wedge for the separation of the Church on geographical lines. The decision appears to have given very general satisfaction, though all spoke their minds freely while the matter was under debate.

*From the Republic.*

### THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We find in the recent speech of Mr. Senator Butler before the South Carolina Convention the following passage:

"The southern States can no longer be the nurse, of great statesmen. The ambition of the eagles flight will be no longer seen—we may have crows and ducklings who will be ready to be satisfied with the crumbs and garbage of office. There are those who will be willing to make an easy transition to degradation, by being candidates for the secondary and subordinate offices. *Suppose there was a provision in the Constitution that no man from the South Atlantic States should be eligible to the Presidency, it would not change the present state of things. Such a clause might as well be in the Constitution for all practical purposes.*"

When Mr. Butler reproached Mr. Rhett for suggesting pecuniary considerations for secession, he surprised that he should himself be so sorted to considerations but little more elevated. Mr. Butler must be aware that in the order of things the southern States may well enough wait a while before they insist upon dissolving the Union, because they are not allowed to furnish the Presidents. It seems to us they have had a very fair share hitherto, so ample, indeed, that they have no reason to judge from the past that they will not be fairly treated in future. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, Tyler, Polk and Taylor—nine out of thirteen Presidents in view of the relative population and wealth of the North and South, certainly will answer very well as far as we have gone. Perhaps the South has had several more than it was entitled to, if we are to put the matter upon *sectional* grounds; and then we are to consider that *five* of the southern Presidents have served *two* terms, whereas none of the northern Presidents has hitherto served more than *one* term. Southern Presidents have filled the chair of State about *fifty* years; northern Presidents about thirteen years. Before South Carolina will be honestly at liberty to secede on the ground that the South does not furnish Presidents enough, she will have to wait at least half a century.

Here we see the main spring of all these seditious movements—the impulse of disappointed ambition. It was this which stimulated the action of the Hartford Convention. This led to the seditious and treasonable convocations at Buffalo and Nashville.

MR. COBB'S UNION SPEECH AT SAVANNAH.—The Savannah Republican, of Friday, contains Honorable Howell Cobb's speech, from which we make the following extract:

He did not believe that South Carolina had the right to jeopard the institutions of the South by her hasty and ill-advised action. Other States were equally interested in those institutions, and she could not in justice to them take it upon herself to decide upon such momentous issues, and drag them down with herself into the bottomless pit of revolution and disunion.

For one, he hoped that Georgia would give her to understand, so far as we are concerned, that she need not look for aid or sympathy from this State in her efforts to overthrow the Government. We may regret the course she has marked out—we may even sympathize with her—but nothing more. We can never raise our hands against the Union for anything in the past.

Mr Cobb deprecated the formation of sectional parties, whether they be called "Southern Rights" or otherwise. Organize sectional parties at the North and South, at the East and West—let them meet in the Halls of Congress—let each insist, "at all hazards and to the last extremity," that it is right and the others wrong—and he did not believe the Union would endure one month. It could never survive the bitterness, the hatred, and the violence which such a state of things would engender.

☞ We again refer our readers to the advertisement of H. G. Farrell's *Anthon Liniment*, which appears in another column, and to the notice of it as highly recommended; and this is not all: he produces certificates of those who have used it and experienced its beneficial effects on their own persons. The cures are so truly very remarkable, and at least the testimony is worthy of a trial. We advise all to go to the agent, who will furnish a pamphlet gratis, containing many valuable recipes for the treatment of cattle, &c. my19-dawtw3

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!—This great remedy for diseases of the liver, is of much older date than its introduction to the public. Its discoverer was one of the first physicians in this country, used it for years in his practice, before he ever announced it to the world. The existence of so many quack remedies, heralded as possessing the most marvelous qualities for healing all diseases, disgusted an accomplished and well educated physician, who naturally felt some dread of being confounded with the crowd of pretenders to the medical art, whose nostrums were paraded in every newspaper as sovereign remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The representations of those to whom his pills had given relief, however, and the urgent solicitations by physicians who knew he had associated in his practice, and who had witnessed the wonderful cures effected by his remedy, at length induced him to make it public.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.
my24dawtw3 No. 60 Wood st.

### DIED,

Suddenly, on Sabbath evening, 25th inst., GEORGE GORMAN, Esq., one of the oldest residents of this city, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mr. GORMAN came to Pittsburgh before the close of the last century. Few were more attached to Pittsburgh, or more devoted to its welfare. It would be unjust to him not to mention, even in this brief record of his life, what was one of his ruling objects, never lost sight of, his devotion to American interests, especially in the form of manufactures. A large circle of acquaintances and friends will bear testimony to his many excellencies of character, and his relatives lament him for those finer traits, of which they knew most. Mr. GORMAN belonged to a class now rapidly passing away, the merchant of the old school, distinguished for peculiar and delicate views of honor, honesty, and patriotism.

His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, Second street, above Smithfield, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, to proceed to the Cemetery.

### Birmingham.

THE Whigs and Anti-Masons of the Borough of Birmingham, will meet at the Hope Engine Hall, on Saturday evening, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect one of the first physicians in this country, used it for years in his practice, before he ever announced it to the world. The existence of so many quack remedies, heralded as possessing the most marvelous qualities for healing all diseases, disgusted an accomplished and well educated physician, who naturally felt some dread of being confounded with the crowd of pretenders to the medical art, whose nostrums were paraded in every newspaper as sovereign remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The representations of those to whom his pills had given relief, however, and the urgent solicitations by physicians who knew he had associated in his practice, and who had witnessed the wonderful cures effected by his remedy, at length induced him to make it public.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the first day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

*North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.*

Township two, of range three.
Township two, of range four.
Fractional township fourteen, north of White river, of range nine.

*North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.*

Township fifteen, of range two.
Fractional townships eleven and twelve, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHAMPAGNOLE, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

*South of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.*

Township eleven and fourteen, of range seventeen.
Township eleven, of range eighteen.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of public lands within the following named townships and parts of townships, viz:

*North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.*

Sections thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, east of the St. Francis river, in township three, of range four.

Township nine, of range seven.

*South of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.*

Township four and part of township five, of range thirty-two and thirty-three, in township thirteen, of range one.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the first day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands in the following named tracts on and near Cypress lake, viz:

*North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.*

The south half of section eight, the south half of fractional sections fourteen and fifteen, the north half of section twenty, the east half of twenty-one, twenty-two, the north half and southwest quarter of twenty-three, the northwest quarter of twenty-six, and the west half of the northeast quarter of twenty-seven, in township three, of range fourteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes will be excluded from sale, and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation, if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the act entitled "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits, approved September 28, 1850, will be subject to entry at the proper land offices at cash rates. Lands heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered in the United States, will *be permitted on entry of the above mentioned lands*, as provided by the act entitled "An Act making compensation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government," &c., approved 3d March, 1851.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed, but in no case shall be kept open longer than six weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

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BLK SILK LACES—Large assortment, and very cheap, rec'd at the store of
my23 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

MOURNING GOODS