PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1852.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER

TICKETS FOR THE FESTIVAL.—The sale of tickets for the Festival, will be continued during to-day, at Philo Hall, after 9 o'clock, A. M. The probability is, that the Festival will not take place until Saturday afternoon, as Gov. Kossuth will need rest after his fatiguing journey. As this will be the first speech west of the Allegheny Mountains, and at the gate of the great Mississippi Valley, we may look for a brilliant effort.

The news by telegraph, from Europe is very important. Louis Napoleon has assumed the imperial purple, and is carrying on with a high hand. The other despots are frightened.

KOSSUTH'S EXPECTED ARRIVAL.—Our last account from Kossuth renders it probable that he spent last night in Blairsville. It is possible, however, that he may have come on as far as New Alexandria. He will most certainly be here this afternoon, or to morrow morning. In order that the procession may come off without confusion, the Executive Committee has made the following arrangement: As soon as his near approach to the city is ascertained, notice will be given to the citizens by the *ringing of the bells*. The Third Church bell will give the signal, and all the other bells in the city, the fire bells, etc., are requested to take it up and sound a loud and cheering welcome to the great Hungarian Chief.

We are requested by the Chief Marshall, Gen. LARIMER, to say, that *at the ringing of the bells*, all the fire companies, committees, associations, delegations, and citizens, intending to take part in the procession, will organize themselves, and repair to the ground designated in the programme, published in this paper, as soon as possible—so that the procession can be formed within *two hours*, after the first ringing of the bells. The Carriage Committee, the Marshals, and all others having duties to perform connected with the procession, will bear in mind these directions of the Chief Marshal.

INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION. Whether from obtuseness or perverseness we cannot tell, but the opponents of Kossuth persist in saying that if the United States intervene in favor of Hungary, in the manner Kossuth desires, we must, to be consistent, interfere in favor of every people who may desire to be free, as, for instance, the Irish, the Germans, or the French.

Nothing can be more unlike the true case before us than such supposed cases. Kossuth wants no interference between Hungary and Austria either by the United States or by Russia. Were we as a nation to interfere in that quarrel, we should be guilty of a violation of international law, and in such a case, Russia would be perfectly justifiable in espousing the cause of Austria, not against the Hungarians, but against the Americans. So would we be justified in espousing the cause of Hungary against Russia, but not against Austria. In both these supposed cases, it would be intervention to prevent intervention, or in other words, to maintain that great law which secures to every nation the right to choose for itself that form of government which it conceives would be most conducive to its happiness, whether that government be monarchical or republican. Suppose France were republican, and then suppose the Chartists of England, or the Repealers of Ireland, were to rise against the British Government. Then suppose that France meditated intervention in favor of the popular cause, it would be perfectly proper for either Russia or the United States to say to France, "Let them alone." To call this an entangling alliance, or to stigmatize it as propagandism, is an abuse of language, and to oppose it on that ground is as dangerous a political heresy as can be conceived.

It is the duty of a good citizen not only to yield obedience to law, but to throw all his influence on the side of law at a time when its supremacy is invaded or threatened. What is true of an individual citizen is true of a nation. There are laws, adopted by general consent, recognised, and even codified, for the government of nations. One of the most important of these laws is that each nation shall have the sovereign right to choose its form of government, to adhere to it, or to alter or abolish it, as may seem good to itself. If this be admitted, it follows that Russia violated that law by interfering with the people of Hungary when they attempted to alter their government. That infraction of the laws of nations was not resisted either by England or the United States, even by protest; and now we see that in this they committed a very grave error, and that their own independence is seriously menaced by the very power which was allowed to crush Hungary. The law of nations, having been broken, is now defunct, and in its place we have the will of the Czar of Russia. He it was who ordered Louis Napoleon to reinstate the Pope, to break down the liberty of the press, and finally to overturn the government. His word is now the law of the nations of the continent of Europe; and, unless it be vigorously resisted, will soon become the law of the nations of the world. This is the bitter fruit of intervention in the affairs of other nations; and it is to put a stop to such intervention that Kossuth and his friends are making so great exertions.

We have this shown that the principle which underlies this great movement is the very opposite of that which gave rise to the late expedition to Cuba. That was *intervention*, supposing the Cubans were really desirous of changing their form of government—it was *propagandism* on the supposition that they were not, which was fact—it was *filibusterism*, inasmuch as it partook of a piratical character; and that man who applies any of these terms to the measures advocated by Kossuth, pays a poor compliment to his own head or heart.

YELLOW NEGROES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We noticed, a few days since, that a bill had been read in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, forbidding free colored persons from coming into the State. The following is the bill. There are, it is true, precedents for such legislation; but that fact cannot, and ought not to justify it, nor except it from the charge of being unjust and cruel, and in gross derogation of all the great principles upon which our government is founded. We trust it will be negatived by a large majority.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto to come into or settle in this Commonwealth; and any negro or negroes, mulatto or mulattoes, so coming, immigrating, or moving into this State, for the purpose of settling therein, shall be liable to an imprisonment of not less than two or more than nine months upon conviction thereof.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons employing or otherwise encouraging any such negro or mulatto to emigrate into, settle, or remain within the bounds of this Commonwealth, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines of like amount are recoverable.

Sec. 3. That such fine or fines so recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the proper county until demanded by the overseers of the poor of the township to which the offence or offences enumerated in the foregoing sections of this act shall have been committed, who shall apply it to the use and comfort of the poor in their charge.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor in the different townships, wards, or boroughs of this Commonwealth, to make information and prosecute to conviction all persons violating the second and third sections of this act, and any overseer of the poor who shall knowingly neglect or refuse so to make information as aforesaid, shall be liable to the fine imposed by the fine second section of this act.

WASHING STAIRS AND PASSAGES.—The sides of stairs and passages on which are carpets or floor cloths, should be washed with a sponge instead of linen and flannel, and the edges will not be soiled. This is an item for housekeepers.

Lola Montez has diamonds in her possession valued at $200,000.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—It was stated, a short time since, on the authority of a letter from Louis Blanc, who is said to be somewhere on the continent, that, among the contemplated arrangements of the combined despotic powers, "*France is to absorb Belgium.*" The following items, brought by the Asia, really look very much like it:

"M. Persigny has gone to Belgium to demand the extradition of all the insurgents of the 2d Dec, and also demanding the immediate payment of the sum which the Belgian Government is indebted to France for the expedition to Antwerpt in 1831.

"Louis Napoleon, in one of his addresses, says: "the Emperor has bequeathed to me, Prince of the Rhine, I must discharge it."

That the object of such an embassy is to pick a quarrel with Belgium is palpable. Belgium is a feeble state, containing a territory of little more than one third the area of Pennsylvania, with a population of four millions. During the reign of Napoleon it constituted a part of the territory of France, but at no other time before or since. By the settlement of the allied powers in 1815, it became a part of the dominions of the King of Holland. In 1831, we believe, it revolted against the crown of Holland, and became an independent kingdom. Its government has ever since been that of a liberal constitutional monarchy. During all the troubles of 1848 Belgium remained perfectly tranquil, because its people being free, were satisfied. Now Louis Napoleon seems disposed to "renounce" it, and put an extinguisher upon its liberal constitution.

Belgium, single handed, cannot resist, and will probably not attempt to resist. But it is hardly to be presumed that Great Britain will stand quietly by and see Belgium absorbed. It has always been a pet of England. The king is a son-in-law of the late Louis Phillippe, but is related on his own side, both by marriage and blood, with the royal family of England.

The absorption of Belgium would seriously cripple England upon the continent, both politically and commercially, and this, doubtless, is one of the objects of the movement, if indeed it is contemplated. France, Russia and Austria in alliance, with all the minor states, including Prussia, under their thumb, would feel strong enough to set the British nation at defiance, and, judging from the signs of the times, are making preparations to bring it down from its high position—to crush it, as Ledru Rollin expressed it.

England is a secure refuge for the political offenders of the continent, and for democratic conspirators against the peace and security of tyrants and despots; and so long as it remains so, those gentry are not secure, and more than that, if England cannot be crushed, they must be. It is impossible that they can, in the present temper of the world, long co-exist in peace. Causes of irritation are continually arising; and this onslaught upon Belgium by Louis Napoleon, in the shape of demands derogatory alike to honor and justice, is but the beginning of a series of outrages of the most grave character. Let Belgium yield to the demand for the extradition of French refugees, and how long would it be before a similar demand would be made upon England? Then suppose England yields to the force of overwhelming power, our turn would come next. And what then?—Perhaps we can repel the world in arms; perhaps all Europe combined could not effect a landing upon our shores: but we should be left without foreign commerce, without amicable relations, the Ishmaelites of the world—"our hand against every man, and every man's hand against us." The prospect is by no means a pleasant one: nor is it a thing to be made light of, that the powers of despotism are becoming more and more consolidated, and advancing step by step towards us. England is the great outpost of the world's freedom; and if that is carried the cause become desperate indeed.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The train with the passengers that left Cleveland on Tuesday morning got through to Pittsburgh—They were detained some time at Enon by the engine of the gravel train obstructing the track, and they reached here at an early hour in the morning. We should have stated yesterday that on Monday the train from Cleveland reached Alliance at 6, P. M., and left at half past six. It left Salem at about half past eight, and the thermometer then was six degrees below zero and falling. The weather has moderated, and we have no doubt that the road will be kept open. The Express train has *not lost a trip*.

The number of State paupers in Mass., is 16,154, of whom 12,940 are foreigners. Of these 11,965 are English and Irish. The total expense of the alms houses and appurtenances for the year, has been $484,688. Of the foreign paupers, 3000 have come into the Commonwealth *within a single year*. The total number of persons relieved or supported as paupers during the year, has been 27,624; of these, the significant fact is stated, that probably 16,853 were made paupers by *intemperance* in themselves and others.

MR. CLAY AND COLONIZATION.—A citizen of Johnstown, Pa, having lately written to Mr Clay a letter relative to Liberian colonization, and the education of colored youth, the illustrious statesman sent the following reply. Though written some months ago, when the fear of his passing away from our midst was not present to the public mind, it is interesting now as exhibiting the eminently practical character of his statesmanship who so long wielded so great an influence among us. The subject of this letter is one to which in his declining days he cannot but revert with pride and pleasure, as to a noble and philanthropic purpose of which he has been the father and patron. In these later days Liberia is beginning to attract much attention both in England and the United States, and the steady and progressive improvements of that country are even now reflecting great honor upon those Americans who laid the foundations of the colony, and guided and directed, with wisdom and sagacity, its difficult course. On such a subject as this, Mr. Clay's judgement may be relied upon.

ASHLAND, 30th Sept., 1851.

Dear Sir:—I have duly received and have attentively read your letter of the 22d instant:—You suggest a plan of raising a fund of half a million dollars for the establishment of a permanent academy or institution for the thorough education of youth to be sent to Africa, after the completion of their education, to promote the cause of Colonization and Christianity. You propose that this fund shall be created by the voluntary subscription of $500 each by one thousand individuals, and with great liberality, you offer to head the list

I have no doubt that if the scheme could be carried into practical execution, it would effect much good; but I have strong fears that the sum could not be raised with the facility you suppose. It would not be practicable to obtain from Congress an act of incorporation for such an association, for the want of constitutional power to pass it; but an act of incorporation might be got from one of the State Legislatures, which would answer all purposes. In the meantime, Liberia offers us much encouragement. Her schools are well attended to, and measures are, I believe, in successful progress in New England to raise a liberal fund to establish a High School or schools in Liberia—If you have had occasion, as I have had, to observe the proceedings and progress of that colony, you must be gratified with the amount of intelligence and common sense which they have brought into operation in the conduct of public affairs. It is a mistake to suppose that the colonists are chiefly recently emancipated from slavery. Many of them were born free, some of them are educated, although without book learning, and have that not inferior knowledge which is derived from the intercourse and business of life.

What is now, I think, most needed for America, for her race in this country, and for our race, is a greater amount of pecuniary means and other facilities to transport colonies to Africa.

I am glad that you have directed your attention to this interesting subject. If the recent decision of Indiana, excluding the blacks from her borders is to be followed, as I have no doubt in process of time it will be by most if not all of the States, what will become of these poor creatures? In the name of humanity, I ask, what is to become of them—where are they to go?

I am, with great respect, your ob't servant,
H. CLAY.

To ASH'M. MORRISON.

WINTER'S DIORAMA.—Mr. Winter has given the use of Lafayette Hall for this evening to the "First Baptist Church," therefore the exhibition will be suspended until to-morrow evening.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The vast improvements in the science of locomotion—if such it may be called—make travelling a pleasant operation now, compared to what it was some fifty years ago. Then journeying was tedious and fatiguing—at present the rapidity, with which persons are carried from place to place, in conveyances fitted up with a view to comfort and convenience, has a tendency to excite pleasurable emotions, and to raise the spirits to the highest standard consistent with the enjoyment of health and happiness. But this state of things, however, though pretty general, is not universal. It is a rule to which, in common with most others, there are some exceptions.

On certain railroad routes, which it is inexpedient particularly to designate, the conductors are notoriously incompetent, and grossly careless. Instead of consulting the wishes, and endeavoring to gratify the reasonable desires of the passengers placed in their care, it would almost seem as if they had been employed for a directly opposite purpose. Hence the vexatious detentions, the provoking disappointments, and sometimes the imminent peril of limb and life, to which travellers are unnecessarily subjected. For the exposure and redress of these grievances, the press is the only proper and efficient medium. Let the newspapers faithfully perform their duty in this respect, and a thorough reformation will be the certain result.—Owners of railroad stock, and all persons directly interested in this species of property, will, from the principle of selfishness, if from no purer motive, be certain to discharge inefficient and worthless agents, so soon as public opinion shall have passed sentence of condemnation upon them. Deeply impressed with this sentiment, I earnestly request a place in your widely circulated paper, for the publication of the accompanying extracts from a letter addressed to a lady in Allegheny City, by her grandaughter, who is about 13 years of age. In the style of this young girl, there is a freshness and vivacity truly inspiring. The account of her rodent journey to Philadelphia is natural, truthful, and graphic. It will be read, I am inclined to think, with considerable interest, by your numerous subscribers, and is respectfully submitted without further comment, or additional remark

A FRIEND OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

"I have heard a good deal about the bad management, and every thing bad on the Central Railroad, but seeing is believing," and so I thought, and now I will tell you some of the mishaps we had on our journey. To commence at Holidaysburg, we had but one car from there to Harrisburg. All night long some of the gentlemen had to stand up, and that, though bad enough in the daytime, is still worse at night, when every person is tired and sleepy. We reached Harrisburg, at six o'clock yesterday morning, and there we were told that we had arrived too late for the morning trains which had gone out at 4 o'clock, and so would have to wait till half-past ten. When we got to the hotel we found another party who had got there the evening before, and they said that no train had gone out that morning at all, and that they were too late for the afternoon cars of the day before. We got our breakfast here, and we were assured that no cars would leave till half-past ten. So Mr. Childs and one or two other gentlemen resolved to go up town and take a walk, and be back before ten o'clock; but in the meantime the cars went off at half-past nine—an hour earlier than the time given out as the hour of starting. All the passengers that were at the hotel, excepting those whose gentlemen had gone away, left in it, and all our baggage. We were told when the gentlemen got back, that there was another train going at half past ten—in fact, that we started in it, and so it was the accommodation train it stopped at every little town or village on the road. We had to go out of our way round by Columbia on account of the snow. We reached Columbia about 12 o'clock, and took dinner there, and found that the train that had left Harrisburg at half-past nine had just left there—the passengers having taken their dinners and started. When we reached Lancaster we had to wait there more than an hour for the York and Baltimore train to come up, and after all but three passengers got out of it. The car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia was the meanest concern I ever saw; but either at Lancaster or Columbia a splendid car of a rival company's was put on to the same locomotive ours was on, two opposition lines on the same locomotive! Who ever heard of such a thing? They would not let us go in the other car at all, because we had paid our fare in the bad car. We reached this place about half past 7, last evening, and found our baggage at the railroad office, and there they told us that the other train had got in at half-past 4 o'clock—just three hours before us. The gentlemen were so angry about the detention and bad management, that they said they would never go that road again if they could possibly help it."

SNOW STORM AT BUFFALO.—The storm which has been raging here off and on for ten days past, has been perfectly North Poleish, at Buffalo and the region round about. The Express of the 14th says:

"THE WEATHER.—Four weeks ago, Monday, a furious storm of wind, accompanied with snow, commenced and raged without abatement for three days. That storm was considered the most severe that had occured in that region for many years. On Monday night another storm of like character, came down upon us, and has continued with unabated fury till the hour of going to press, now two days, and still is show no sign of abatement. An immense quantity of snow is driven through our streets by the furious blasts. The side walks are incumbered and literally deserted, none venturing out except upon the most urgent business. Indeed all business is at a stand, except the very difficult business of keeping warm. Our recollection does not recall the equal of the storm now raging, within the ten years past.

The Commercial of the 15th says:

THE WEATHER.—The snow storm still continues, and in many places the snow is so badly drifted that the roads are nearly impassable. The Railways are also pretty much snowed in. The cars have not been to the Falls since Monday, and as the track in some places is buried to the depth of several feet, it is hardly probable that they will go till the cuts are shoveled out. We have but two through mails from the East since Monday.

The California Courier gives the following account of an Indian's idea concerning the utility of India Rubber Pillows.

Mr. Russell relates that while travelling among the Indians, he carried with him an India rubber pillow, which, at night, he inflated. One evening he took it out of his pocket and showed it to a chief, who asked him its use. He told him it was a pillow. "No good" said the Indian; "log of wood much better" Why? asked Mr. R "Because, it is flat," replied the chief Mr Russell then inflated it, and it was handed around to all the family, who, in turns, let out the air, and again inflated it. At last the chief took it; it felt hard; and he said, very, very, good. Why? asked Mr Russell. "Because, by and by, you will be an old man, and will have but little breath in you, and then you can get some out of this bag."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1852.

SENATE

Mr. Sanderson read in place a bill supplementary to the act regulating the taking up of lumber in flat boats on the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and extending the provisions of that act to lumber taken up on the Susquehanna river.

The bill was taken up and twice read, and then, on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Mr Myers, a bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to extend its lateral road now made from a point in Westmoreland county, to a certain point in the county of Indiana.

Mr. Robertson, a bill incorporating a new Bank in Lawrence county, to be called the Bank of New Castle.

Mr. Guernsey, a bill relative to the holding of Courts in the 11th Judicial district.

Mr. Evans introduced a bill incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Phoenixville, in Chester county; and a bill authorizing the several Recorders of Deeds in this Commonwealth to appoint deputies; and a bill authorizing the defendants in certain cases to tender payments and save costs.

Mr. Darlington, a bill relative to Life Insurance Companies.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution appointing Tuesday next at 12 o'clock for the inauguration of William Bigler, Governor elect of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie and Pittsburgh and Susquehanna railroad company, was taken up, read twice and postponed until Wednesday next.

The following gentlemen were selected as jurors to try the right of Solomon Demeris to a seat in the House—Messrs. Kingsley, Lowry, Acker, James, Kilbourn, Maderis, Hunsecker, Myers and Landis.

The committee will meet this afternoon.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the Philadelphia and Easton Railroad Company, and

The House adjourned.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT NEW YORK.—The building designed for this purpose by Sir J. Paxton, is about 600 feet long, and 140 wide, in three aisles. The roofs are sloping and slated, and have timber principals, which would require careful construction. There are turrets at the angles, and piers with lamps surround the whole.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, of Saturday, the 17th.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Dwelling House Demolished—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

A most frightful accident occurred, yesterday, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, at Bristol, the particulars of which are as follows: The 6 o'clock train from New York, yesterday morning, on passing Bristol, dropped one of its cars; those having charge of the train ran the car off the main track into a small car house, and left it there, but with a degree of carelessness totally unpardonable neglected to turn back again to its proper place the switch leading to the car house. At 12 o'clock, the 9 o'clock train from New York reached Bristol, and there being no passengers waiting there, was passing on at nearly full speed, when it reached the switch, and a sudden jar and the crashing of timbers caused quite a consternation among the passengers. The locomotive had been turned from its proper course by the misplaced switch, and ran upon the track leading to the car house, into which building it plunged, bursting through the doors and forcing the empty cars standing in the house through a brick wall in the rear, thence through a pile of wood in the yard adjoining, and thence again into the dining room of the house of Mr. William Stewart, in the middle of which himself and family, seven in number, were sitting around the dinner table. The whole interior of the back building, which was of frame, about twelve feet in width by sixteen feet in length, was brought down in a mass of ruins, the upper floor falling on to the table and stove, with the bedding and furniture from above. The passengers immediately left the cars to render such assistance as might be needed. They found Mrs. Stewart and a young girl, who were in the room at the time of the crash, were in the yard, whence they had been thrown, frantic with terror, while the father was struggling to rescue his children from beneath the ruins, at which a hundred willing hands were in a moment heartily assisting him. Their screams could be heard, and for a few minutes nothing could be seen of them, but on the upper floor, which had fallen, being listed off, the three children, two girls and a boy, were found covered with rubbish, and rescued, when their injuries were happily found to be but slight. The girls were slightly bruised and scratched, and the little boy had quite a severe contusion on the side of his head. All of them were almost frightened to death, equally unable, as were their parents, to imagine what had happened. The other persons in the room were only slightly bruised, with the exception of Mrs Stewart, who received a severe blow on the head, and, being *enceint*, some fears were entertained as to the result.

On returning to the car house, into which the head of the train had entered, the locomotive and tender was found to be driven together, and the running gear and frame of the former crushed into a hundred pieces, being, in fact, a perfect wreck. The end of the empty car, or rather the shattered frame of it, was driven almost entirely out of the car-house, through the brick wall, and lodged on the pile of wood in the yard, between the rear of the house and the dwelling of Mr. Stewart; a portion of it enter and demolishing the back part of which, as before stated, but still retaining its elevated position. The truck of this car was thoroughly demolished between the front of the locomotive and the lower part of the wall, which, being built against a bank of earth, did not give way. The engineer, Mr. Peter Provost, leaped off as soon as the head of the locomotive struck the door, and succeeded in escaping with a slight injury to his side and back. The two firemen, James Kingly and James Lexor, both of New Brunswick, discovered the danger of their position too late to jump, and were found fast between the locomotive and tender: the first with his right foot caught in the stirrup, and badly crushed and protruding in a frightful manner; and the second with a similar injury to his left foot; and, though not so severely crushed, amputation is deemed necessary in both cases.—They were soon rescued from their fearful position by the passengers, and conveyed to a public house, where medical aid was promptly in attendance, affording them temporary relief until they could be brought to the City Hospital, where amputation was doubtless performed last night.

A messenger was sent by the conductor, by horse express, to the telegraph station at Trenton, and a message sent to Philadelphia for another locomotive, which reached Bristol at 4 o'clock, and after a detention of about three hours, the train was again in motion on its way to the city, where it arrived at half past 4 o'clock.

It was the general impression of all present that if there had been no car in the car-house to break the force of the shock, that every car of the train would have been more or less shattered by the concussion, and manylives probably lost, whilst the locomotive would also doubtless have entered the domicil of Mr. Stewart, with more fatal effect than the protruding end of the empty car. The passengers felt that they had made a narrow escape from a most frightful catastrophe, and expressed themselves in strong terms against the agents of the Company for such seeming neglect. The people of Bristol were also much indignant, and it was asserted that the Company had, a few months past, reduced the pay of an old and efficient switch tender from $16 to $5 per month, and that the latter considering the sum too small, had recently declined tending it any longer, since which time the agent, Mr Merrick Brown, had performed the duty himself, awaiting the perfection of some new arrangements. It appears, however, that Mr Brown was under the impression that those connected with the morning train, who had removed the switch to put the car in the car house, had changed it to its right position again, which, unfortunately, was not the case, and from this misunderstanding, or gross neglect, on one side or the other, two persons have been maimed for life, and possible fatally injured; whilst the lives of more than a hundred passengers were jeopardized, and the property of the Company, and others, jeopardized to the amount of several thousand dollars. This is the correct statement of the cause of the accident, as given to the passengers by the people of Bristol, and it is to be hoped that a more satisfactory explanation may be given by those on whom the blame seems to rest most heavily.

KIDNAPPING CASE.—The recent Kidnapping Case in West Nothingham Township, Chester County, has caused much excitement in that vicinity and also in Baltimore, Maryland, where it is alleged, the fugitive belonged. The facts of the case are briefly these: Eliza Crocus, a colored girl, alleged to belong to a Mrs Dickshot of Baltimore, ran away in company with several others in 1849. Rewards were offered for their recovery, and a Mr M'Creary, of Elton, Maryland, authorized by a power of attorney, to arrest them. Nothing was, however, heard of Eliza, until recently, when Mr. M said he had heard of her whereabouts from one of the others whom he had previously arrested. He accordingly proceeded to Chester County to the residence of a Mr Miller, and carried off the girl in a carriage. Miller and others pursued and overtook M'Creary and his party with the girl in Baltimore—she was in jail. M'Creary was arrested on a charge of kidnapping. On the return of the Chester county party, Miller was missed at the Baltimore depot, and on the morning after, 1st inst., was discovered dead, hanging to a tree, near Stemmer's Run, in Baltimore County. A jury of inquest was summoned and, after examination, a verdict of suicide was rendered. Since that, Gov Lowe, from certain information received respecting the probable murder of Miller ordered the disinterment of the body, and a second examination. This was accordingly done—the body conveyed to Baltimore on Friday of last week, and the examination of the body and trial of the case have been prosecuted during the week.

There has been some hard swearing on both sides. Several of the Baltimore witnesses swear positively to the identity of the girl, as the runaway slave of Mrs Eickshot, while those from Chester County swear to her being free, having known her from infancy in West Nothingham township. The physicians, after a very careful examination, discovered no marks about the body, that would indicate violence, except a slight indentation on each wrist, which might or might not have been produced by the parties themself. A second verdict of suicide was accordingly rendered. Mr Miller's sanity was fully proven.

The trial was concluded on Wednesday last by the discharge of M'Creary. He was, however, immediately arrested again on the charge of false imprisonment, but will, no doubt, soon be released, as the testimony is strongly in favor of the girl Eliza being Mrs. Dickehut's fugitive slave.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We learn, that the committee for calling a National Convention, have agreed upon Pittsburgh as the place, and that, probably, the Convention will be held in June. The day is not yet fixed. But the Committee, we hear, are agreed upon this, that, if no material change of opinion occurs, the Free Soilers of the Union will meet at Pittsburgh, (the particular time to be specified) in June next.

We hope our Free Soil friends will let us and the country hear from them on this subject.—*Cleveland True Dem.*

The N. Y. Evening Post publishes extracts from documents, which represent the emperor of Russia as having for some month past urged Louis Napoleon, by direct communications, and in the most earnest manner, to dissolve the assembly, destroy the constitution, and, in fact, pursue precisely the course he has lately taken. Nicholas's instructions to his minister in Paris appear to be authentic. This must be encouraging to the Frenchmen who have parted with their liberty and their honor.

☞ Mr. H. G. FARRELL:—We have seen your Liniment tested, and are convinced of its good qualities; we are selling a great deal, and it gives universal satisfaction; it has cured bad cases of rheumatism here, and is highly entitled as a remedy for both man and beast.

SAXTON & ELSWORTH

WHITE, Wis., Jan 16, 1852.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 199 Wood Street.

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their extensive stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS.

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANES' celebrated CARVES always on hand.

Petroleum.

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the certificate of Wm Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be sceptical in relation to the facts herein set forth.

"I had been afflicted nearly 7 years with a scrofulous humor, which continued to increase until September, 1850, when the inflammation set that those living in the vicinity of me will remember of both eyes, and ended in the destruction of the sight of the left eye, and total blindness of the right eye. A thick film, which shortly destroyed my sight, had formed over the right eye, and was fast increasing, when I was advised to try the Petroleum or Rock Oil. I had tried a variety of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that they expected I never could see. I thought I would try the Oil. By the time I had used one bottle, I could see quite well. I continued using it, and in a few weeks I was entirely cured, and have had no return of the disease for the last 18 months. I am now 21 years of age, and have been blind from the age of 14. I have no hesitation in recommending the use of the Petroleum, and will be happy to give information to any person who may call on me, at my residence, Allegheny City.

WM. HALL."

Sold by the undersigned, at the Pittsburgh Depot, 110 Second street, opposite the Post Office.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1852.

☞ WORM SPECIFIC!—McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.—This remarkable preparation, for Worms generally, and children in particular, is fast gaining ascendancy over all other vermifuges. Many parents have expressed their gratitude for the benefit their children have received from it. It is the best thing I have seen or used for the remark of one who has tried every thing.—Tuscaloosa Ala. Times.

"TUSCALOOSA, Commercial, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1852.

"I RARELY EVER ADVERTISE, but I cannot do justice to my feelings, if I do not say that I have found Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, from my own and family experience, which has proved in every instance, the most efficacious of any thing we have ever used in our family. Yours, &c. WM. WEST."

Prepared and sold by DR. McLANE, Fairmount, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Price 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by Wm. Lyon, Pittsburgh; Lyons & Co. Allegheny City; Zeigler & Co. Birmingham; Jos. Jones, Birmingham; Dr. Kidd, Birmingham; Dr. Bowman, Birmingham; Dr. Wm. Wilson, Birmingham; Dr. Wm. Wilson, Birmingham; Dr. Wm. Wilson