PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. K. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOGEES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES CRAGHAIN,	15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN S. VERREE,	17. Dr. JNO. McCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DEAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LETTON,
7. JAMES PENROSE,	20. ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SHAFFER,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JAMES MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS LEWIS,
10. CHARLES P. WALLER,	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVIS ALTON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. M. C. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE,
13. NEH MIDDLESWARTH.	

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

MORTMAIN.

This is a term used in laws, and signifies literally *in dead hands*; and is an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal. "But these purchases (says Blackstone) having been chiefly made by religious houses, in consequence whereof the lands became perpetually inherent in one dead hand, this hath occasioned the general appellation of mortmain to be applied to such alienations, and the religious houses themselves to be principally considered in forming the statutes of mortmain; in deducing the history of which statutes, it will be matter of curiosity to observe the great address and subtile contrivance of the ecclesiastics in eluding from time to time the laws in being, and the zeal with which successive parliaments have pursued them; through all their finesses: how new remedies were still the parents of new evasions; till the legislature, at last, though with difficulty, hath obtained a decisive victory."

In remarking upon the late address of Bishop O'Connor, a few days ago, we endeavored to show that for more than a thousand years the people and government of England maintained an almost uninterrupted struggle against the usurpations, encroachments, tyranny and wiles of the church of Rome. The affair of the *Magna Charta*, A. D., 1215, furnishes an ever memorable example of this; and the careful student of English history and of English law will not fail to observe that from that day until the principles of the Reformation were firmly established, a period of more than four hundred and fifty years, the principles of liberty set forth in that Great Charter were only maintained by perpetual vigilance and unceasing struggle. We owe much to the men of that dark and trying period in which nearly all Christendom was brought under the unmitigated, unrelaxing tyranny of the Papacy. The history of the efforts of the ecclesiastics of England to establish and maintain the privilege of mortmain, and of the stern resistance made by the commons against their all-grasping policy, furnishes a fine illustration of the great fact that the Anglo Saxons were never wholly subdued by that greatest of all despotic powers, the Church of Rome.

Of all the appliances for obtaining and maintaining power over the people, put forth by that politico-religious establishment, none was more plausible and insidious, none more seemingly sacred, yet none more tremendously effective, than this usage of mortmain. In Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and some other countries, the abuse has been carried to such enormous length that vast tracts of the best lands of those nations are now held by the church. The consequence is, that its power overrides every other power in the state; and the people are thus brought, soul and body, under the power of a luxurious and insolent priesthood. Hence it is that no revolutions, no mere change of government, no republican institutions, can release those wretched countries from the degradation and slavery entailed upon them by mortmain. Entrenched behind this property vested in their own persons, the bishops and priests laugh at democracy; and the wretched abortions which the people of such countries make when they attempt to establish free institutions excite the derision of the world. England, thank God, escaped this great calamity, by a firm, continued resistance to the policy of that universal hierarchy. This glorious old Saxon spirit preserved the liberty of England, and through it we are free.

By the common law of England, from the days of Alfred, any man might dispose of his lands to any other private man; but in order to convey real estate to a corporation it was necessary to obtain license in mortmain from the crown. This was a fundamental principle.—The clergy exerted all their cunning to evade the law, and they were in many instances successful. The first device on record is this:—

"The tenant who meant to alienate, first conveyed his lands to the religious house, and instantly took them back again to hold as tenant to the monastery; which kind of instantaneous seisin was held not to occasion any forfeiture; and then, by pretext of some other forfeiture, surrender or escheat, the society entered into these lands in right of such newly acquired signiory, as immediate lords of the fee." Much landed property passed into the possession of the monasteries by this device, to the great detriment of the public interests of the kingdom. By the charter of Henry III. only two years after the signing of the *Magna Charta* by his father and predecessor King John, it was declared that all such attempts should thereafter be void, and the land be forfeited to the lord of the fee.

But so far all these statutes had extended only to religious *houses*. The next device was to oust the title in bishops and other sole corporators, and their successors, as lords of the fee. In this character they received donations and bequests, and even bought in lands for the church. In this way large quantities of lands were absorbed. This practice was arrested by the statute *de religiosis* of Edward I.: "Which provided that *no person*, religious or whatsoever, should buy, or sell, or receive under pretence of a gift, or term of years, or any title whatsoever, nor should by any act or ingenuity appropriate to himself, any lands or tenements in mortmain: upon pain that the immediate lord of the fee, or, on his default for one year, the lords paramount, and in default of all of them, the king, might enter thereon as a forfeiture.

"This seemed to be a sufficient security against all alienations in mortmain; but as these statutes extended only to gifts and conveyances between the parties, the religious houses now began to set up a fictitious title for the land which it was intended they should have, and to bring an action to recover it against the tenant; who, by fraud and collusion, made no defence; and thereby judgment was given for the religious house, which then *recovered* the land by sentence of law upon a supposed prior title."—(*Blackstone's Commentaries, Book* 2—271.) We ask the reader to ponder upon the fraud and falsehood involved in this device to evade a wholesome law. It led at the Church on this point it was found necessary to enact the statute of 13, Edward I., which provided that the jury should try the true issue, notwithstanding the failure of the defendant, and if the land were adjudged to the religious house, they shall still recover seisin, otherwise it shall be forfeited to the immediate lord of the fee, or to the next lord, or to the king.

"Yet," says Blackstone, "it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees *to the use of* the religious houses, thus distinguishing between the *possession* and the *use*, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the land remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account to his *cestuy qui use* for the rents and emoluments of the estate. * * * But unfortunately for the inventors themselves, they did not long enjoy the advantages of their new device; for the statute 15 Richard II. c. 5 enacts that the lands which had been so purchased to uses should be ascertised by license from the crown [forfeited] or else be sold to private persons; and that for the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and forfeitable like the lands themselves."

We have here given a very brief sketch of the vigorous and long-continued efforts of the people of England, during Catholic times, to repress the insatiable cupidity of the Church. Happy is it for that nation that they were to a good degree successful.

The monasteries were abolished under Henry VIII., and a total prohibition of grants of land in mortmain enacted; but under the reign of Mary the statutes of mortmain were suspended for twenty years, and "during that time any lands or tenements were allowed to be granted to any spiritual corporation without any license whatsoever."

We endeavored to prove on a former occasion, that the claim set up by Bishops Hughes and O'Connor, that we are indebted to "Catholicity" for our free-institutions, because the fundamental principles upon which these institutions are founded have come down from Catholic times, finds no warrant whatever in history. Bishop Hughes eulogizes the "Catholic Barons" who extorted from King John the Great Charter of the rights of Englishmen; but he forgets to tell us that these same barons were excommunicated by the Pope for that very act!- And Bishop O'Connor, in eulogizing the noble spirit which actuated the men of Catholic England, lost sight of the great fact that that spirit was most strikingly manifested in its struggles against the tyranny and avarice of the Catholic clergy. We have given sufficient to show the nature of that struggle.

We have one institution—a *peculiar* one—which we believe may justly lay claim to Catholic paternity. The Spaniards, upon taking possession of the West India Islands, reduced the natives to slavery. Whether they had the permission of the Pope to do so we do not know. Being unaccustomed to labor, they suffered dreadfully, and rapidly diminished in numbers. Las Casas, a Catholic prelate, a man who is said to have been amiable and humane in his disposition, was moved with compassion at the sight of the sufferings of the Indian slaves; and in order to liberate them from their cruel bondage, he urged the Spaniards to substitute Africans for Indians. He applied to the Court of Spain, and to the Pope, for authority to import African slaves into the West India colonies, which was readily granted. Here was the origin of negro slavery. Now mark: The Pope visited the authors of the *Magna Charta* of the rights of Englishmen with a bull of excommunication; but bestowed upon the authors of African slavery every token of favor and approbation! What need is there for comment upon such facts as these?

But we return to the subject of mortmain. It has, it is true, been totally abolished in England, but the same all-grasping avarice which struggled so long in England is yet alive, and ready for action wherever the opportunity offers. Archbishop Hughes, in the following circular, tells us what he wants:

From the New York Freeman's Journal

Circular to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New York.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN:—I have been addressed, orally and in writing, by many individuals desirous of knowing whether in my opinion it would be expedient to forward petitions to the Legislature of this State in relation to the project now before that Body regarding the mode of preserving religious and charitable Catholic property in this State. It would be impossible for me to give a special and detailed answer to each of those who have sought to know my opinion on this subject. I will therefore give a general reply, through a public medium, which I hope will be sufficient.

I do not deem it necessary to multiply petitions in regard to the matter in question. Our fellow citizens of different denominations spread from time to time to the civil authority of the State for such enactments as may enable him to secure their religious and charitable property in accordance with their own peculiar wishes and rules of discipline. The Catholics have never crossed their path on such occasions when any remonstrance or interference was offered, and although they have the right to remonstrate against the passage of any law, it would hardly be in accordance with the courtesies of good neighborhood for them to exercise it in our regard in a matter which affects Catholics alone. So far as I am informed they have not interfered in the matter, and I have no apprehension that the Legislature of the State, if there be nothing in our request inconsistent with their obligations, will be less liberal towards us than towards any other portion of their Constituents. And for my own part, I should prefer that the bill should be rejected on its own demerits than that it should seem to have been carried by any amount of petitions.

The object of the bill is to invest the Catholic Archbishop of New York and his successors, or any other Bishop or Minister in the State, to hold in trust property which has been created or set apart for religious or charitable uses. It has been alleged that by such an act the Legislature would recognize Ecclesiastical officers.—But this the Legislature has done over and over again. By the laws of the State, the Catholic Bishop of New York and his successors are recognized in one act as *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.—In another act, the Catholic Bishop of New York for the time being, and the Mayor of Brooklyn, for the time being, are *ex officio* members in administering the trust of the late Cornelius Heany, entitled the Brooklyn Benevolent Society.

Again it has been objected that such a trust would confer on the Bishop a dangerous amount of power, which might be abused. In regard to this objection, the fact is that the law would only diminish and regulate a power which the Catholic Bishops have already to an extent which is more than agreeable to themselves.—The Bishops of New York, Albany, and Buffalo, are now legally the owners in *fee simple*, of nearly all the religious and charitable property existing within their respective Ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The Catholics for whose benefit this property is held, have no apprehensions as regards its security, but the Bishops themselves feel it as an oppression to be owners, in fee simple, of such an amount of property—and it would be an additional security to the people, as well as a relief to the Prelates, or others circumstanced as they are, if some general law were passed, by which it might be transmitted in trust to their successors, without the necessity of providing against contingencies which result from the uncertainties of life, and of last wills and testaments. If some person should imagine that this could be accomplished by local trustees to be elected from time to time, as is usually the case among Protestant denominations, our answer is, that we should be allowed to hold and manage our property in charitable property in conformity with our own Ecclesiastical discipline, and not that of our neighbors.

Under these circumstances the enactment of the law which is now under the consideration of the legislature would be a great relief and advantage to the Catholic body in the State of New York. Neither would it infringe, in my opinion, on the rights of our fellow citizens of other denominations. Such an enactment has already been passed by several State Legislatures. I may mention those of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, and Kentucky.

It is note little strange that while Protestants, so far as I am aware, have not interfered to prevent the passage, or at least the impartial consideration of the Bill now before the Legislature of New York, certain persons of Buffalo and Rochester, calling themselves Catholics, have forwarded to Albany their special remonstrances. This is another reason in my opinion why we should not enter on the course of multitudinous petitioning. The very circumstances of the case will make it apparent to the Legislature that all Catholics in the State of New York, who are worthy the name, desire and would feel grateful for the passage of such a law, although they should not deem it more than they have a right to obtain.

As for the pretended Catholics of Buffalo and Rochester, I know them well. They are under the misguidance of a few obscure chieftains of faction, whose consequence in their wards, or townships, would be annihilated if they did not propagate the idea among dupes more ignorant than themselves, that their pastors are a corporation of scoundrels, and that to oppose Bishop a special and particular rogue. These chieftains may number in all about eighteen. Their dupes are, I know not how many. They call themselves Catholics, but then the faith has departed from them, except as a shadowy remembrance, which makes cowards of them still; so that that they have not the courage openly to declare themselves Protestants. The Church would gain by their forsaking her, and their adhesion to any Protestant sect would be an acquisition not much to be boasted of. Whatever rights the laws have secured to them, are not to be interfered with by any new law which should be passed for the protection of the rights of the great body of true Catholics throughout the State of New York. That their remonstrance abounds with falsehood, I am morally certain, although I have not seen its contents; but I know them so well; I have so many of their letters, proving that they hesitate at no falsehood which may serve their malignant purposes.

It is hardly possible that the enlightened Legislature of New York can be at all imposed upon by such fractions of a faction, and it would be conferring upon them the distinction which they covet, if we were to deem their remonstrance important enough to be counteracted by the petitions to which it would be no difficult matter to have appended the names of hundreds of thousands, who are really what they call themselves, sincere members of the the Catholic Church.

There certainly could be no harm in forwarding petitions, as is not unusual in such cases, but for my own part I do not think it necessary. We have no reason to doubt the justice and the liberality of the Legislature in our regard more than in regard to any other denomination.

I remain your faithful friend and servant in Christ, ✠JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

New York, March 16th, 1852.

The intelligent reader will at once perceive that this is an attempt to introduce in this country the very abuse against which the men of England, in Catholic times, so vigorously contended. Bishop Hughes says that the privilege he seeks is already granted to Catholic prelates in Pennsylvania; and we are of the impression that the Bishop of Pittsburgh is invested with the right of holding property in mortmain. It was held to be a dangerous privilege in England; it has been ruinous to some other countries; so we leave our readers to judge whether it is likely to be safe or salutary in the United States.

This evening Mr. Schaad will deliver his third Lecture on Switzerland, at Washington Hall. The historical facts embodied in this lecture are of the most interesting character.

It is stated in the Cumberland, Md., Journal that John F. Winslow, Esq., President of the Mount Savage Iron Works, has purchased in England ten thousand tons of heavy T rails, for the Bellefontaine and Indiana Rail Road Company, five thousand of which are to be of the Compound pattern of Mr. Winslow's patent. The Journal adds:

The policy of our government, in refusing protection to our own manufactures, has thus forced the President of one of the most splendid rolling mills in the country, to purchase rails in England, of a form the patent of which is held exclusively by himself. With sufficient protection, these 5,000 tons of Compound Rail might have been manufactured in superior style at Mount Savage, in this country. To what extent our farmers, merchants, mechanics, and operatives generally, would let benefited thereby, we leave the people of the country to calculate.

A WARNING VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA.—We copy from the Boston Journal the subjoined extracts from a private letter, written by a brother in California, in reply to a letter asking his advice as to the propriety of another brother's going out to the gold regions. It was not designed for publication, and the Journal says that its statements may be relied upon. It is dated at Bear River on the 27th of January:

"The principle object of your letter was to ask my advice about brother A.'s coming to California. Now, I beseech you, do not think of such a thing for a moment. I will tell you why. In the first place A. is a married man, and has a family of children to watch over and take care of, and what could he do for them here? Another reason is, if A. comes out here it will cost him nearly $400, and he will be land out without a dime, in a land where every thing is ten times as costly as at home, with the only exception of labor, which at the present time is below par. I will give you a few facts which you can rely upon as truth. The last trip up of the Golden Gate she had on board thirteen hundred and fifty passengers—mostly mechanics from New York and the State of Maine. A good portion of them immediately started for the mines. When they had got some hundred miles from Sacramento they found themselves without a dime in the world. The land was full of men. They could not find employment, and if they should they would not make enough to pay for what they eat, putting aside tools to work with. I have had at least a hundred men offer to work for me for their board, and you can hire as many as you want for from $200 to $250 per month, and on that sum no man can live out here where provisions are high as mine. Every one I have spoken to about A.'s coming out here says to him, stay at home by all means. He will be ten thousand times better off at home with seventy-five cents a day than with $1 or $4 out here.

"You must not believe all the stories that are written about California. Think over the list of those you know who came to California, and see how many of them have any thing. A great many of them get just money enough to get home, and thousands and thousands die here, because they cannot get money to take them home.

"Let me tell you how I live out here. Since last July I have slept on the ground, with merely a blanket over me, and, when it was raining in torrents, a piece of board to keep me from the wet, and an old tent to keep the thickest of my head. I have lived like a nigger and worked like a slave, and you know how much of the stuff called gold I have been able to send home. If it had not been for my pride, I should have been home long ago. No one knows what I have suffered—sometimes even for food, and with nothing but the blue canopy of heaven to cover me at night. As it all stands, then, that I tell you about A.'s coming out here for if he does, he has got to go through the same. Tell him he is better off with seventy-five cents a day at home than he could be out here.

"You will see in the papers accounts of rich discoveries made out here. Some of them are true, but by testing nine out of ten they do not pay a man a dollar a day. At the present time there are some seventy miners round my bridge, and they do not average $1 per day, and it is so all over the mines. There are some exceptions, but they are taken up as found, and it would be as impossible for an 'outsider' to get a chance at them as for the sun to shine tonight.

FLAX COTTON.—By late advices from Europe, we learn that the Chevalier Claussen has succeeded in disposing of his patent for preparing flax cotton, as follows:

In France for	£50,000
In England,	50,000
In Ireland,	40,000
In Scotland,	25,000
In Belgium,	20,000
In Holland,	20,000
Total,	£205,000

"Equal to about $1,000,000, besides a royalty on all manufactured.

COPPER MINING.

Most of our readers have been apprised of the fact that several Mining Companies have been operating for some time at various points in our county in search of copper, but few, we presume, are aware of the extent or success of these operations. Indeed, we ourselves were not a little surprised, on a recent visit to the "Boston Company" located some six or seven miles north east of this place, and worked by the "New England Exploring and Mining Company,"—to find that the work was so far advanced, and that the results had been so favorable. So quietly and noiselessly have this Company been operating that but little attention has been directed to it by our citizens. We feel at liberty to speak of, by the kind attention of the gentlemanly superintendant, having charge of the mine, we were enabled to make a thorough exploration of the works so far as they have advanced. A large quantity of Copper ore has already been mined and sent to market.—The vein upon which the Company have worked is a rich one, and average from three to fifteen inches—the products thus far paying handsomely on the labor and capital invested. A new shaft is now opening a short distance from the old one, where a vein has been struck of about four feet thickness!

This is supposed to be the main body into which the vein now being worked and others centre. The Company are accordingly making preparations to make this the main working shaft, and will hereafter prosecute their operations. The Company is responsible one, with abundant capital at its command, so that we may anticipate results of some importance to our community from the operations.

We pen this article as an item of intelligence for the benefit of our readers solely, and not at the suggestion of those directly interested in the mine. It is proper that we should make this statement, as we are well aware how usual it is for speculating associations to exaggerate and puff their operations. So far as our knowledge extends, the Company has been rather indifferent than otherwise to public attention. We have a few handsome specimens of ore that we procured from the mine, on our visit, which can be seen at our office.—*Gettysburg Star.*

The Cumberland Alleghenian of Friday says:

A disease which has baffled the best medical skill has been prevailing for some time past in the Glades, the upper part of this county. Its approach is known by a slight pain, which soon extends over the system, drawing the body nearly double, and causing the most excruciating pain to the person attacked, who is only relieved by death, which usually takes place in a few hours. Families have been almost entirely destroyed by it, and we hear of an instance where a widow and three children were attacked and died—one little child only escaping.

Ephraim Holbrook, a merchant of New York, lately deceased, has left legacies to various religious and charitable institutions of that city, amounting, in the aggregate, to $90,000. His whole estate is estimated at $200,000.

There were 5,600 barrels of flour inspected at Alexandria on Thursday and Friday last.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—I have neither ability nor wish to engage in discussing the merits or demerits of Bishop O'Connor's late address, but feeling interest in the subject, I have taken the liberty of hazarding a suggestion, viz: That efficient measures be adopted to have published in a neat pamphlet, Bishop Hughes' communication, and the address of Bishop O'Connor, together with your excellent remarks, and the very able review of 'Monos,' and anything else on the subject either heretofore published or may yet be forthcoming. Should this course be adopted, much useful information would be preserved, and both sides of the subject, as set forth by their respective advocates, placed in juxta position.

If none of our enterprising booksellers would think it sufficiently profitable to undertake it, I am of the opinion that there is public spirit enough in the community to do it.

Should this suggestion meet your approbation please bring the matter before the public.

Is there not a probability that Bishop O'Connor has been misunderstood in his labored attempt to enlighten the natives? If I recollect right he carefully avoids the terms *Roman* and *Papacy* which you and your correspondents frequently employ. Now if he uses the word Catholic in the general acceptation of that word he is not so very far from the truth after all.

But he is of age, let him speak for himself.

A CATHOLIC.

JAPAN.—The rumor that the expedition of seven vessels, four of them steamers, which is fitting out for the Eastern Seas under Commodore Perry, is designed for aggressive operations against Japan, is denied in quarters likely to be correctly informed, as well it may be; for what could seven vessels do against a nation of thirty millions of inhabitants, beyond the bombardment of some of its seaports! And what motive is there ever for such an aggression! All we want of Japan is a share in her commerce, and that is to be obtained, if it all, by negotiation, and not by force. The hope of effecting a commercial arrangement of some sort is, we doubt not, the leading motive of the expedition. We hope so. Japan is concerned.—But the expedition has other objects, one of which is said to be the renewal of the East India Squadron.—*Journal of Commerce.*

C. & P. R. R. Route Agent.—Another new Mail Route is to be arranged and as usual Mr. J. R. Cunningham is the agent selected for the purpose. He has been transferred from the Lake Shore to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and Mr. P. J. Hepburn takes his place upon the former road.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh is probably the most important route out of Cleveland, and Mr. Cunningham's experience and industry will ensure a correct arrangement and prompt delivery of the mails along the line. The company should immediately furnish the agent a comfortable and convenient mail car. Mr. C may well pride himself upon the confidence of the Department in selecting him to methodize and open so many new mail routes, and it must be a matter of satisfaction to him to enter the city of Pittsburgh as mail agent, where thirty-six years since he served his printer's apprenticship in the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, the first newspaper established west of the Alleghenies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

No paper strives harder to make it appear that Kossuth is unworthy of the confidence and respect of the American people than the Washington Republic. Its last effort was a very disingenuous attempt to show that the Hungarian patriot had slandered Mr. Clay in his speech at the court-house in this city. Not being able to find any warrant for its assault on Kossuth in the reported speech of the orator, or in any of the Louisville papers, the Republic takes a *fact certain New Orleans papers said on the authority of the telegraphic reports from this city.* Having thus very fairly and satisfactorily to itself established the charge against Kossuth, namely, that in this city he held up Mr. Clay to ridicule, the Republic proceeds to expend its wrath on the Hungarian's head.

Now we can inform the editor of the Republic that Kossuth treated Mr. Clay with the profoundest respect while dissenting from his opinions. If to differ with Mr. Clay is to "slander" him, then Mr. Clay was slandered—otherwise he was not. Had Kossuth pursued such a course he would have excited the indignation of the assembly, and excited irrepressible indignation in the bosom of hundreds of the staunch friends of Mr. Clay including many of the most distinguished Whigs of Louisville, who were present and listened with attention and pleasure to the speech.—It would be unfair for any one to treat Mr. Clay with sneers and ridicule in this city.

What the Republic says in relation to Kossuth's altering his speeches for the press, is utterly untrue so far as the speeches in this city are concerned. The speeches were read and were printed as they were read. The telegrapher from this point has grossly perverted the truth in relation to the treatment of Kossuth and the popularity of his cause in this city. And yet on such villainous fabrications the Republic bases its charges against Kossuth!

The Republic had before it the concurring statements of three daily papers in this city in direct opposition to the statement of an unknown and suspicious telegrapher. It preferred to believe the falsehood rather than the truth.—*Louisville Journal.*

In the Philadelphia Criminal Court, on Saturday, a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was rendered against the brothers Shupinski, charged with the murder of the pedlar boy Lehman.

The Boston papers say that the cargo of the ship Shooting Star, from Canton—6,000 packages of teas—was sold on Friday in thirty minutes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLEVELAND AND DETROIT LINE—MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the line from Pittsburgh to Chicago, Milwaukie, &c., by way of the Michigan Central Rail Road. This is a safe, pleasant, and speedy route, affording an agreeable variety, and passing through the best settled parts of Michigan. The boats on the line are among the finest on the Lake. We have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Capt. PIERCE, of the Forrest City, a most splendid steamer, and can confidently recommend our friends to try a trip, either on business or pleasure.

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment, where satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best rooms in the city, fitted up and constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most approved kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Brady, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. feels himself to be in a position to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., 1st mo. 22, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PETROLEUM at, for me to wholesale it; it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circulars distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LITTLETON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, S. M. KIER, ESQ. PITTSBURGH—Dear Sir—We had left with us, a quantity of Petroleum; it is all sold, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen; from present appearance, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. mar31dlwtf

Another Certificate to the excellence of M'Lane's Vermifuge!

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—GENTLEMEN—It is with pleasure I hand this, my certificate, (testifying to the general popularity of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific) to your traveling agent, Mr. Munroe. Some time ago I received from him a small lot to sell on commission. I used a few bottles in my own family, to the good effects of which I can fully testify. The balance I sold to my customers, and found on inquiry, that it gave very general satisfaction. GEORGE MAXWELL.

Augusta, Carroll Co. Ohio, July 27, 1846.

Sold by most respectable druggists.

And by the sole proprietors

mar26-dlw3t J. KIDD & CO., No. 50 Wood st.

☞ Go where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great Arabian preparation, known to the people of the U. States as H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It has made some of the most remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record; and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a medicine of that kind. [See advertisement.]

1852 SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line.

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS.)

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.

TIME THROUGH, THIRTY EIGHT HOURS.

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10.

SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily Line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 8 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville next day at noon, crossing the Portage Road in daylight, arrive at Philadelphia or Baltimore early next morning. Baltimore passengers on arrival at Harrisburgh, take the Express Train Cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road to that city, arriving in time to proceed to Washington city same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

D. BENSON, } Ticket Agents.
J. MERRITTMEN, } Mon. House.
or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

mar18tf

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Pressley, THORNTON A. SHINN, and MISS SALLIE P. READE.

DIED.

On Wednesday, March 31st, JAMES FINLEY, infant son of Moses and Jane Ward.

The funeral will take place this day (Thursday April 1st) at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the residence of the parents No. 294 Penn street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend—place of interment, Allegheny Cemetery. apl

GRAND CONCERT

AT

MASONIC HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5th.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented many families from attending WM. VINCENT WALLACE'S First Concert, he will, at the suggestion and request of several distinguished Amateurs and Professors, give

FAREWELL CONCERT,

On Monday Evening Next, April 5th, 1852.

Assisted by the celebrated Pianiste

FRAULEIN HELENE STOPEL,

Who will perform several of her *Favorite pieces*, and to gratify the general desire, will also play the popular GRAND POLKA DE CONCERT and the GRAND DUO for TWO PIANOS, with Mr. Wallace. The Grand Variations on the Irish melody, "Tis the Last Rose of Summer," and Paganini's renowned variations on the "Carnival de Venice," will be executed on the Violin by

W. Vincent Wallace.

Two Superb Grand Piano Fortes from the celebrated manufactory of "Chickering," Boston will be furnished for this occasion by J. H. Mellor, Wood street.

Single tickets $1.00, two tickets admitting a gentleman and two Ladies.

Tickets for sale at the Music stores of J. H. Mellor, H. Kleber, and Mrs. Bliss and Monongahela House.

JOHN C. SCHAAD'S Third Lecture on Switzerland, will be delivered on Thursday evening, the 1st of April, at WASHINGTON HALL, on Wood st. The lecture is to begin at half past seven o'clock.—Doors open at 7. Admittance 25 cts. apl1lt.

CARD.

State Official Interpreter.

WM. J. ROSE, Interpreter of Foreign Languages in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to reside in the city of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, may be found every day from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., in the Quarter Sessions Court Room, or at No. 150 Fourth street. Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney and all legal or other writings whatsoever, translated from or into the the German, French, Italian and Spanish languages, with neatness and despatch. apl

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will deliver a Lecture on the "Drinking Usages of Society," at Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening, the 17th of April, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

WILSON McCANDLESS,
WM. A. McCLURG,
C. B. MAGEE,
GEO. E. WHITE, Committee.

apl 1d3t

FRESH GOODS—

80 half chests prime Green and Black Tea;
75 early Teas;
100 bags prime Green and Fancy Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguira and old Government Java;
60 hhds 20's, 15's, 12's, 9's and 8 lump Tobacco;
35 bbls No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
22 do Loaf Crushed Sugar;
2 do Sup Curb. Soda;
2 do Cream Tartar;
10 do Chipped Logwood;
10 boxes Extract do;
40 do Star and Sperm Candles;
40 do Mould do do;
50 do Extra pure Starch;
50 do Almond, Palm and Rosin Soap;
50 do Rosemary, Windsor and Castile;
10 do Cocoa and Chocolate;
20 do Saleratus;
10 do Rock Candy;
10 do Baltimore soap and Yeast powders;
10 do Salts of Tartar (Chemical Soda);
20 do W. R. Louis Rasins;
20 do Raisin's Fanny;
5 do Corn Starch;
20 do Clothes Pins;
10 do Hatchet Shaving Soap;
1 bales Cut and Cassia;
1 case Nutmegs;
6 bags Pepper and Pimento;
9 kegs and cans pure ground Spices;
1 barrel pure Ground Ginger;
A very fine African do;
10 drums Smyrna Figs;
1000 lb extra Madder;
200 lb fresh Prunes;
1 bbl. Willey's Japan Blacking;
100 doz. Mason's Blacking;
50 do Harrison's Columbian Ink, 1 qr. to 1 gal.
Ink Stands;
150 do Corn Brooms;
50 do Patent Fire Wash Boards;
20 do Red Pails;
Iron and Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and Batting, White Lead, &c.

Receive and retail by

J. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 84 Wood street.

apl1 four doors above Fifth street.

JUST RECEIVED from Phillipsville Fair, 100 yards oil Cloth Cracks of a superior quality for sale by the Market street. [apl1] J. A. H. PHILLIPS.

DOLL HEADS—6 dozen Gutta Percha Doll Heads, secret sales, just received and for sale at No. 16 Market street. [apl1] J. A. H. PHILLIPS.

MONEYE BELTS—6 dozen Buckskin Money Belts of a superior quality just received and for sale at J. A. H. PHILLIPS.

apl1

BUTTER—5 bbls, just received and for sale by [apl1] WICK & McCANDLESS

BUTTER—2 kegs, received and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

NO. 6 MASONS' HALF GALLON MEASURES, just received, for sale by [apl1] McGILL & ROE.

TOBACCO—20 kegs "Gedges" 6 twist tobacco in store and for sale by McGILL & ROE.

RIO COFFEE—100 bags good Rio Coffee for sale by [apl1] McGILL & ROE.

WINDOW GLASS—500 boxes 8x10, 100 do 10x12 for sale by [apl1] McGILL & ROE.

PIG IRON—200 tons Clinton Furnace, Allegheny, for sale by [apl1] McGILL & ROE.

BROOMS—50 dozen Corn, for sale by [apl1] McGILL & ROE.

SEED—10 bbls Clover.
do do Timothy.
do do Flax.
ENGLISH, Seed store and Depot
122 Second st. & 122 First st.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

1852.

Cleveland and Detroit Line,

In connection with the Cleveland and Cincinnati R. R. Cleveland and Erie R. R. Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. and Michigan Central R. R.

PASSENGERS will be ticketed through from any point on Lake Michigan, to Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and from either of those places to any point on Lake Michigan.

This line will be composed of two new low pressure steamers, built expressly for the route

.....Capt. C. C. STANARD

AND

FOREST CITY.....Capt. L. A. PIERCE.

A boat will leave Cleveland for Detroit, and Detroit for Cleveland, every evening at 6 o'clock, stopping at both cities the following morning in season for the morning trains of cars for Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and for the Lake Superior and Saginaw boats at Detroit. They will run from Cleveland in the following order.

Monday..... Wednesday..... Friday

CLEVELAND.

Tuesday..... Thursday..... Saturday

CLEVELAND.

Monday..... Wednesday..... Friday

FOREST CITY.

Tuesday..... Thursday..... Saturday

The undersigned are prepared to make contracts for all kinds of freight between Cleveland, Detroit, Sault Ste Marie, and all portions Lake Michigan.

The

OCEAN, CASPIAN and ST. LOUIS

will compose the line until the new boats are ready

AGENTS.

C. BRADBURN & CO., Cleveland.
PITMAN, TROWBRIDGE & JONES, Detroit.

apl.6dm

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, April 26, A. D. 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described property, viz:

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of E. C. Stockton, of, in, to and out of, all the following described two lots of ground, situate in the Borough of Allegheny and Stebroy's subdivision of certain lots, in Brown's plan, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and Commonwealth aforesaid, described as follows—Beginning on the south side of Bank Lane, and the distance of 102 feet 3½ inches from the corner of Craig street, and at the corner of lot No. 5, in the subdivision aforesaid, thence eastwardly 41 feet 5½ inches along Bank Lane, to the corner of lot No. 4, in the subdivision, thence by the line of said l