PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
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MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1852.

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

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

☞ The Whig- and Anti-Masons, of Allegheny county, will meet on Saturday, the 29th of May next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in the several election districts.

In the townships respectively at 5 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 6, except Pitt township.

In the boroughs and Pitt township at 3 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock; and in the several wards at 12 o'clock, M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock, the election in the wards to be by ballot. Each of the election districts to select two delegates to a county convention, to be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 2nd of June following, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a ticket to be supported by the party, at the ensuing October election.

JOSIAH KING,
Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM HOGUE,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR,	15. JAMES D. EATON,
3. PETER W. SPONGE,	16. JAMES K. DAVISON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE	17. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5. WYNCOP MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DEAN,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PARSONS,	20. ANCHUS HOBBINS,
8. JOHN SHAFFER,	21. THOMAS J. HOGAN,
9. JACOB MARTIN,	22. LEWIS E. LOGE,
10. CHARLES P. WALLIS,	23. CORNELIUS SLUYKER,
11. DAVID ALTON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. DAVID HAYES,	25. SAM'L A. PURDANCE.
13. NEH MICHENERSMITH,	

THE CHILICOTHE SUFFERERS.

The town of Chilicothe, a few days ago, was visited by a destructive conflagration, which left many of the people homeless and destitute. Their case appeals loudly to the sympathies of the people of the whole country; but upon the people of this city they have a claim both of justice and sympathy. Seven years ago, the people of that city contributed more than $2000 to the relief of sufferers here. Messrs Palmer, Hanna & Co. corner of Third and Wood streets have been appointed to receive the contributions of our citizens for the relief of the sufferers.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the statistical returns collected by the Superintendent of the Census, and designed to be incorporated in the official publication of the results of that great work, are succinct statements of public education in all the States of the Union. From a valuable paper on the school system of Pennsylvania, we learn the following facts: The first law on the subject passed in 1809. It provided that lists should be made of the children in each township whose parents were unable to instruct them in the elements of a common English education, and that these children might be sent to a neighboring private school, the bills for which should be settled by the county commissioners. This law continued in force until superseded by the act of 1834, establishing the present system. Under this plan the State was divided into school districts, and an annual appropriation was made for school purposes, to be divided among the districts which should accept the provisions of the law—one of which conditions was that each district should raise a certain sum by taxation for the support of schools. In 1849 the adoption of the system was made obligatory upon all the districts, and the annual appropriation was fixed at $200,000; to be distributed according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each district. The inhabitants are then required to raise such a sum as will be equal, with the state appropriation, to one dollar for each taxable person in the district. The results of this system are shown in the following

TABULAR view of the progress of the present School System of Pennsylvania, since its establishment in 1834, exclusive of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Years.	No. Schools.	No. Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of scholars. Male.	Female.	Total.	Expenses.
1834	1,214	1,214	1,214		1,214	55,851	22,541	77,625	50
1835	2,354	2,354	2,354		2,354	101,548	39,644	141,192	00
1836	3,503	3,503	3,503		3,503	84,763	53,902	137,355	00
1837	4,500	4,500	4,500		4,500	122,822	78,000	200,822	00
1838	4,458	4,563	4,563		4,563	127,000	80,000	207,000	00
1839	4,458	4,563	4,563		4,563	127,000	80,000	207,000	00
1840	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1841	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1842	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1843	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1844	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1845	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1846	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1847	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1848	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1849	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1850	4,506	4,614	4,614		4,614	134,229	82,341	216,570	00
1851	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000	150,000	90,000	240,000	00

The public schools of Philadelphia county are on a different footing from those in the other counties of the State. From 1809 to 1818, they were regulated by the general law, and the total expenditure for educational purposes was $141,111. The average expenditure for the three last years of this period, was upwards of $20,000, and the average number of pupils, 1900. In 1818 the Lancasterian system of instruction was adopted and continued until 1835. It never operated efficiently, however, although established under the personal superintendence of Mr. Lancaster.

At length after a trial of fourteen or fifteen years and an expenditure of very large sums of money in vain attempts to make the Lancasterian schools popular, it was resolved to change the whole system. A series of changes was commenced in 1832, and carried into completion in 1836 and 7, which put an entire new aspect upon affairs. These changes consisted in abolishing the monitorial feature of the schools. Substituting paid assistant teachers for unpaid and irresponsible monitors; opening the schools to all classes, the rich as well as the poor, making them truly public schools; and finally classifying the schools into a regular and subordinate system of primary, secondary, grammar, and high schools. From the date of the introduction of these changes, the schools have been steadily advancing in efficiency, numbers, and popularity. They now number more than 50,000 scholars, taught by 809 teachers, under the superintendance of 231 directors, and 24 controllers, in 68 large school houses erected expressly for the purpose, besides a large number of rented rooms, at an annual expense of $243,399. The aggregate of $937,349 is permanently invested in school houses and other real estate.

The average number of pupils to each teacher under the Lancasterian system was 267; during the first seven years of the present system, 71, and during the last eight years 62. The average cost of tuition for each pupil under the Lancasterian was from $2,16 to $6,79 per year. Under the existing system it has risen from $5,50 to $8,00.

We are informed that the census statistics, if published upon Mr. Kennedy's plan, will contain full accounts of the educational systems of all the States.

THE ORIGIN OF CONSTITUTIONS.

Sir James Mackintosh uttered a profound aphorism when he said, "Constitutions *cannot be made*; they must *grow*!" This truth is abundantly borne out by the history of the world, but more particularly by the experience of Great Britain and France. The former has a Constitution, and, an excellent one, the slow growth of ages, and firm as a rock, although it has never been formally written, and never will be. It consists of those great principles of liberty and justice which are well defined and universally understood and acknowledged, and which underlie all her laws and institutions. An Englishman talks as confidently and as intelligently of the principles of the British constitution as the American does of his; and yet, like the spirit of a man, it has no visible, no tangible existence. He knows and feels that it is a reality: but he can only show it in its effects upon the great body of which it is made up—the government and laws.

The British constitution had as real an existence in the American colonies as in the British Isles. The great principles of which it is composed were here assiduously cherished long before the colonies thought of separating from the mother country. Hence our constitution was no new thing, but simply an embodiment and still fuller development of the same principles which for ages had been growing up among the Anglo-Saxon branch of the human family.

France, on the other hand, has repeatedly attempted to make constitutions; but her work has been like the product of the statuary's chisel—beautiful, symetrical, lifelike, but destitute of vitality, and as powerless to preserve the life germ of the people as gods made with hands are to save. Like such gods, they have been set up with great pains and ceremony; but like them they have been tumbled from their pedestals, trampled upon, despised and forgotten.

The British constitution has continued to grow, and strengthen and expand through the storms and revolutions of a thousand years—indestructible as truth itself; while France has *made* and destroyed five constitutions in a less period than the ordinary life time of one man. It is well said, therefore, that "Constitutions cannot be *made* they must *grow*."

The People of the American colonies, from the landing of the Mayflower to the declaration of independence in 1776, were never without a constitution. That ship carried the Bible, and a body of men who claimed and exercised the great right of private judgment; and no people who possess these can be without a constitution. They may be without the form, but they possess the substance, and sooner or later it will assume the form. A people who have the Bible freely disseminated among them cannot be oppressed. They may be persecuted, but they cannot be trodden down. They may have a bad form of government, but they cannot be badly governed. Macaulay in his *"Lord Burleigh and his Times,"* adduces the case of Scotland in proof of this great truth. He says—

"The Irish are better represented in Parliament than the Scotch; who, indeed, are not represented at all. [This was written before 1832.] But are the Irish better governed than the Scotch? Surely not. But this only proves that laws have no magical or supernatural virtue; that priestcraft, ignorance, and rage of contending factions, may make good institutions useless; that intelligence, sobriety, industry, moral freedom, firm union, may supply in a great measure the defects of the worst representative system. A people whose education and habits are such that, in every quarter of the world, they rise above the mass of those with whom they mix, as surely as oil rises to the top of water; a people of such temper and self government that the wildest popular excesses recorded in their history partake of the purity of judicial proceedings and the solemnity of religious rites; a people whose high and haughty spirit is so forcibly described in the motto which encircles their thistle;—such a people cannot be long oppressed. Any government, however constituted, must respect their wishes, and tremble at their discontents. . . . They will be better governed under a good Constitution than under a bad Constitution. But they will be better governed under the worst Constitution than some other nations under the best. In any general classification of Constitutions that of Scotland must be reckoned as one of the worst—perhaps the worst—of Christian Europe. Yet the Scotch are not ill-governed. And the reason simply is that they will not bear to be ill-governed."

There is danger of overrating the value of mere written Constitutions, and of losing sight of the great vital principles upon which they are founded; and of nothing is it truer than of this, that "the letter killeth." Let us once lose sight of that Higher Law, which is the true charter and bulwark of our liberties, and our Constitution, over which we have boasted so much, becomes a dead and loathsome carcass, fit for nothing but to be buried out of sight. Out of this Higher Law our Constitution *grew*; and and if ever it is separated from its root, it will wither and die. It is therefore an alarming feature of our own times that the "Higher Law" is in some circles spoken of contemptuously, where it is supposed to conflict with some things recognized and sanctioned by the Constitution. We shall only say in conclusion, that whatever may become of the written Constitution, let us never for a moment yield the supremacy of that great law which is the source of all liberty and right, or the right of private judgment, by which alone we can render that divine charter of our freedom available. Neither priests nor politicians must be permitted to filch from us this great prerogative of freemen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Another Letter from Mr. Webster—The Japan Expedition—Protection of Iron—Mr. Bell on Intervention—Meeting of Creditors of Texas, or Squeezing Blood out of a Turnip.

Mr. Webster's letter in favor of the Compromise Measures to a Virginia politician places the subject in no new aspect. It is almost impossible to present more favorable arguments in behalf of that arrangement than Mr. Webster has heretofore done. He informs his correspondent that his views of the Constitution have undergone no change, since his speech on March 7th, 1850. This is but repeating his famous reservation at Boston, of *nulla religio retorsum*. Such a man can change but once. He entered upon a new life on that 7th of March, without ignoring the glorious life of his youth and his mature age. Filling the eye of the nation both before and since, how could he change again? Where could he go *now*? There is nothing left for him to adopt. Such a man can be but a Stafford or a Patrick Henry, the champion of all tyranny, or its foe. He can play no meaner part. I say it with profound regret, but freedom can expect nothing more from Mr. Webster. It is most fortunate for his fame that his second life must be much shorter than his first. It is a supplementary existence, the shadows of which may darken, but cannot efface the memory of services that illustrated the history of the country for forty years.

The President's Message upon the expedition to Japan, effectually silences all opposition.—This mode of employing the Navy meets with general approval. I was at first disposed to doubt the wisdom of detaching so large portion of its available force, beyond the reach of speedy recall in case of exigencies; but perhaps the very circumstances of so many effective vessels being employed upon a distant service, may lead to important reforms. I should look upon it as a great advantage if it proved the means of withdrawing our squadron from the Mediterranean, a source of expenditure which absorbs at least a million of dollars a year, without any direct or collateral benefit to any material interest whatever. One sloop or a steamer *for that* station would answer all the purposes of a fleet.

Parties in the House of Representatives had another desperate engagement over the appointment of the publishers of the Republic and Union Newspapers as Printers to Congress.—But nothing was done, and the subject will come up to morrow, and every day thereafter. From the fact that the coalition for the spoils managers to keep the economists at bay for so long a time, I think the division of plunder adopted by the Committee, will be practically sanctioned by both Houses.

A decided and vigorous movement for the more effectual protection of the iron interest is soon about to be made, and not without some hope of success. The vigilance of the protectionists, as I noticed in my last, has already produced good fruits. It has met and checked the insidious attempt of the free traders to take of the whole duty upon rail road iron, which would have been but preliminary to the total prostration of all other branches of manufacturing industry. There seemed at one time almost a certainty that the bill for that purpose would pass. It is now clear that it can be defeated.

The speech of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, on Intervention yesterday and to day, presented some novel views of the question. He is neither for nor against intervention, but prefers to take a position of armed neutrality, ready for action on whatever side, our rights or interests may require. He looks for a general war between Europe and America; and is of opinion that our leading adversary will be England. Here I think him entirely mistaken, and in my judgment the mistake is a serious one. We shall have commercial rivalries, and minor diplomatic difficulties with England, as we have always had, but never, I hope and believe, another war. It is true there is a popular prejudice against England. All nations have their antipathies, and Anglophobia is ours. But it is wearing out. A new phase has come over the affairs of the world. "Oppression's gloomy night" has settled over nearly all Europe. England, Switzerland, Belgium, and Sweden are yet uncovered by its pall. If they fall in the approaching conflict with Absolutism, then indeed will come the war between Europe and America. But in the former strife does any calm observer of events dream that our hand will be raised against the free, constitutional, representative government of England? That would indeed be suicide. It would be worse, for it would be matricide. With all her national crimes, England stands the mother of that liberty which has made these States its chosen depositary, and the best refuge for the exiles of all nations, principles, and creeds.

The creditors of Texas held a meeting at the National Hotel, to devise if possible, some measures to get something from her. The reserved five millions of the so called indemnity are still in the Federal Treasury, and that is what the creditors want to get at. Gen. Hamilton, of S. Carolina, Gen. Coombs, of Kentucky, and Mr. Grund, of the Baltimore Sun and Philadelphia Ledger, and a variety of other sterling Democratic editors, severally addressed the meeting, most pathetically advising Texas to be as honest as her irregular habits in pecuniary matters would admit of. A Committee was appointed consisting of the above named gentlemen, to take care of the interests of themselves and their brethren in affliction. Texas played her game of brag and rake down with the United States admirably two years ago, and undoubtedly now has a pocket full of rocks: but it is generally believed that if the creditors make anything out of *her*, they must be very smart men. I concur in that view.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1852.

French Spoliation Bill—The Printing Contest—Mr. Mangum and Gen. Scott—Party Nick Names.

The Senate to-day passed the French Spoliation Bill to a third reading, by the vote of 26 to 10. Mr. Cooper voted aye, and Mr. Brodhead nay; although it is said that Mr. B. would have voted for it, if his vote had been necessary to secure its passage. Mr. Borland (of Ark.,) spoke against the bill, but voted for it, under instructions (as he said) from his legislature to that effect. Citizens of Pennsylvania are very largely interested in these claims; more so, perhaps, than those of any other State in the Union. The bill will pass the House by a large vote, if it can be reached; but that is the question. It was in the same situation in the last Congress, but was defeated by the management of its opponents.

The fourth day of the consest in the House over the Printing, has been one of the warmest of the series, but has resulted in nothing practical. The game of the committee is evidently to worry out the House by an indecisive running fight; and it is likely to prove successful. But the affair gives rise to much bitterness of feeling. The Union comes down upon the Southern Press, this morning, most savagely, because that print has assailed it, with a good deal of effect, for its connection with this transaction. The Union denounces its Southern brother with unction, as "infamous," "incendiary," "fanatical," &c., &c. When rogues fall out, you know, family secrets are apt to come out. But one charge upon the Southern Press, made by its rival, is pretty well sustained; and that is, that this immaculate organ of secession has been itself maneuvring to get a share of the public printing, and that it has no objection to—or rather decidedly approves of—the division of poor Hamilton's carcass, provided it be permitted to flesh its beak upon the members. This is all perfectly natural. Southern politicians of every shade—compromisers, unionists, secessionists, and non-descripts—betray, on all occasions, an unconquerable hankering for Federal spoils. The rankest traitor of nullification was at all times ready for jobs, and obtained a great many of them; and now here, by the showing of the Union, are the Southern Press men, eager to swap off their principles, to barter opposition to the compromise, to trade off Southern rights, for the printing to Congress. The Press, at length, distinctly takes the ground that the disaffected at the South had now better adopt the Compromise, as the regular Democratic platform, and come back to the "submissionists." And that will certainly be done, whether the Press gets a share of the plunder or not.

Mr. Mangum defined his position in regard to the proceeding, in the Senate this morning, with telling effect. He avowed himself for Gen. Scott, and that without letters or pledges of any sort. Gen. S., he said, would sign no Kane letters, that might be relied upon, and yet he would carry every Southern Whig State. This speech of the old wheel horse of Southern Whigism will produce a sensation at the South such as has not been known there since the Harrison Campaign. The Democrats already betray their apprehensions by branding Gen. Scott as the soup candidate—very well, did they not nickname Gen. Harrison, as the coon skin and hard cider candidate? The result will be the same now. Bring out your soup kettles. My Democratic friends, will you take a plate of Lundy's Lane; or shall I help you with a ladle of Cerro Gordo? Perhaps you would prefer a tureen of Churubusco, or a dish of Chapultepec. And if any of these are too light for your appetite, allow me to recommend a hasty plate of Molino del Rey or Las Garitas, or the Castle of Vera Cruz. In fact, soup will do very well for not a few Democratic palates, and I begin to suspect it will be the fashionable diet of the coming season.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 15th, 1852.

After a short trip to Maine, the late battle ground of the Temperance cause, I shall resume my labor by correcting a very erroneous impression that has gone abroad, relative to the defeat of Mr. Dow, as mayor of Portland, by a majority never before known. Mr. Dow has never failed in his duty, so far as suppressing tippling shops, or the prevention of liquor bound for Portland, are concerned; and it is not for this that he has been chidled. He has been defeated because he assumed the right to act as police for all New England, which received goods through Portland; and because he has stretched the law so as to preclude the people of Maine from purchasing liquors to be kept in their houses—a retreat the law never intended to invade. Ex-Governor Parris has been elected by a vote comprising the best citizens of Portland; and the man who thinks the Maine law has been repudiated, or rum drinking endorsed by the citizens of Portland, is greatly deceived; four-fifths of her people will go to-morrow vote for the Maine law. I wish now to state from personal knowledge, that the Neal Dow interpreters of the law have been defeated at the town elections in Maine, and liberal officers, without distinction of party, have been chosen. Whigs have been chosen in towns Democratic four to one; and this, too, after having had their name stricken from the jury list as "rummies," unfit to be jurors. At the next State election, Gov. Hubbard—who signed the Maine law to embarrass the temperance men, and who has since joined them in hopes of a re-nomination—will be defeated by E. H. Crosby, a sound Whig, and to be elected by Democratic votes. Remember this.

Gen Scott stands alone in Maine as the nominee for the Presidency, and he can be kept out of the hands of the Dow Whigs, can sweep the State. In Massachusetts, too, General Scott stands without a rival, and can do what Mr. Webster will fail to effect—carry the State. In Massachusetts, as in Maine, the liquor law has acted as a good sheetanchor, and a large vote will be cast there at the autumn elections.

The most miserable weather prevails here, but it is very apropos to our business, which stands at a lower point than is at all agreeable. Customers are not plenty and abundant, and the profits of the spring are decidedly below the average. The hotels are moderately full instead of being crammed as last season.

Preparations are being made for the Webster meeting by the "young men" led on by gentlemen who were young, in Madison's time, and veterans by present computation. All the enthusiasm that good Virginians can produce Mr. Webster will secure, but he can never rally round him the warm hearts who have labored for Mr. Clay, and who are anxious to see whether their efforts cannot elevate Gen. Scott to the executive chair of the nation. The friends of Mr. Fillmore, at the Clay festival, were very enthusiastic, and as between Mr. Fillmore and any other Whig, except Gen. Scott, he has more friends by thousands than any other Whig that can be named. The working Whigs are anxious for the Baltimore Convention to be held, so that they can fall into line for action.

Our Legislature has closed its session, after wasting an hundred days in quarreling among the members, and attempted interference with the duties of other branches of the Government. A few private bills have been passed, but the greater part of them could have been more judiciously acted upon by a local board of officers. In the Senate a veto was put upon the disposition of money to swarms of lazy colleges and schools, which from the past munificence of the State, have become mere pensioned resorts of idleness. A good many sectarian persons have attacked rival religious creeds, and demonstrated the wrong that would be caused by extending to them pecuniary aid. The consequence has been a general withholding of customary donations.

The approach of Kossuth to New York proves the truth of the feelings some parties here pretended to entertain for him. He has been feted, as strangers usually are, and used by politicians, so far as a man of his talents could be, and passed from us to be the recipient of great favors elsewhere. His return will show New York to him in her true light, and enable him to see how far we are localized to mingle in European politics.

Another nest of respectable California ticket swindlers has been broken up, and the amount to which they have robbed emigrants ascertained to be near twenty thousand dollars. Neither Palmer, nor Barney, or the new concern have disgorged a dollar, and the trio will go unwhipt and magistrates.

The Erie Railroad Company, it is now said, will build their second track over a new route, by which they will save sixty miles, with more favorable grades than the present road, thus making the Erie route the shortest and best road by the lakes.

The news by the America has unsettled business in produce to-day. There is an increased activity in Flour for Europe within a short time, and a market seems made for a large quantity of breadstuffs. In Wall street, there is a vigorous speculative movement, with a continued easy money market, a gradually receding rate of Sterling Exchange, and a rapidly accumulating stock of gold. Letters from California are full of promise as to the abundance of the gold product, after the waters have subsided, and speculators feel as though all the world united would be unable to create a panic by the drain of our specie.

C.

LETTER OF MR. WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and thank you for what you are pleased to say of my fidelity to great national Whig principles. I trust there is not a man in the country who doubts my approbation of those measures, which are usually called "Compromise Measures," or that determination to uphold them steadily and firmly. Nothing but a deep sense of duty led me to take the part which I did take in bringing about their adoption by Congress, and that same sense of duty remains with unabated force. I am of opinion that those measures, one and all, were necessary and expedient, and ought to be adhered to by all friends of the Constitution, and all lovers of their country. That one among them which appears to have given the greatest dissatisfaction, I mean the Fugitive Slave Law, I hold to be a law entirely constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential to the peace of the country. Such a law is demanded by the plain written words of the Constitution; and how any man can wish to abrogate or violate it, and at the same time say that he is a supporter of the Constitution, and willing to adhere to those provisions in it, which are clear and positive injunctions and restraints, passes my power of comprehension. My belief is, that when the passions of men subside, and the true patriotism are allowed to have their proper sway, the public mind, North and South, will come to a proper state upon these questions. I do not believe that further agitation can make any considerable progress at the North. The great mass of the people, I am there, are sound, and have no wish to interfere with such things as are, by the Constitution, placed under the exclusive control of the separate States.

I have noticed, indeed, not without regret, certain proceedings to which you have alluded, and in regard to which I have to say that gentlemen may not think it necessary or proper, that they should be called upon to affirm, by resolution, that which is already the existing law of the land. That any positive movement to repeal or alter any or all of the compromise measures would meet with any general encouragement or support, I do not at all believe. But, however this may be, my own sentiments remain, and are likely to remain, quite unchanged. I am in favor of upholding the constitution, in the general, and all its particulars. I am in favor of respecting its authority and obeying its injunctions; and to the end of life shall do all in my power to fulfill honestly and faithfully, all its provisions. I look upon the compromise measures as a proper, fair, and final adjustment of the questions to which they relate, and no resignation of those questions, no new opening of them, no effort to create dissatisfaction with them, will ever receive from me the least countenance or support, occurrence or approval, at any time, or under any circumstances.

I am, with regard, your ob't serv't.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

G. A. TAVERNER, Esq.

From the New York Tribune.

SLAVE CATCHING.

There are many men whom money or passion may urge to shameful deeds, but few that will bin to their dishonor in the light of day. Cowardice,—the last of human virtues, keeping guard after the death of conscience and the stupefaction of all kindly feeling—remains with its skulking hope of concealment and oblivion, and its web of lying pretenses, to attach to his fellowmen the stigma of speaking or act of cowardice. The first citizen a good citizen in Richmond, Virginia, Better, far better, were this sullen Cowardice instead than that insanity which has no respect for public opinion, but defies the moral sense of the community, and boldly exults in what others view with shuddering aversion or contempt.

Warm as is our hostility to slavery, especially when it comes to hunt its flying victims by our own thresholds, we can yet make allowances for those who have been brought up under the baneful influence of the institution. Like other men they are not responsible for the effect of circumstances in prejudicing and perverting their minds. They regard the negro as their legitimate property, because from earliest youth they have been so taught. The idea is a monstrous one no doubt, but it is honestly entertained, and does not exclude its possessor from many features of a manly character. Such a man may seek to recover his fugitive chattel without there by proclaiming himself utterly mean and inhuman. To him the search and pursuit are not absolutely disgraceful, though even in the estimation of his neighbors at home, they are not altogether things to brag of. He may, in some cases at least, respect himself afterward, and therefore others may respect him also, not because he is a slave catcher, but in spite of it.

But no such respect is possible for the Northern man who engages in this branch of the slave trade, for at the bottom, he despises himself. He can plead no prejudices, no ignorance in bar of the public condemnation. He knows what slavery is, and what the love of freedom. He knows that no hue of the skin, no authority of human institutions, no enactment of legislation can destroy the fundamental right of man to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He knows that slavery is of all forms of inhumanity the most brutalizing, of all oppressions the most outrageous, of all meanesses the meanest. He knows that civilized nations everywhere hold it to be piracy to steal the savage from Africa in order to convert him into a slave; and he feels that in absolute truth, it is a thousand times worse piracy to seize the civilized man from the enjoyments of freedom, the endearments of his family, and from independence gained by his own industry, to drag him off into brutal servitude. No matter what the New York slave catcher may attempt to say [for the Pittsburgh slave catcher]; if there be in him any relic of humanity, he is disgusted with his business. No matter how much he may bluster about executing the law, and about the danger of this great Union's dissolution, if some poor, trembling negro be not deprived of his liberty forever. No matter how much others, who would not themselves catch a slave, may, for political or selfish ends, say to the same purport. It is all pretense. The slave catcher has sold himself, but even in his own eyes, he cannot justify the bargain. He can justify nothing but the bribe, with which public opinion looks upon his act, the mingled scorn and pity with which it looks on him.

A great Railroad project is in agitation at New Orleans. The object is to unite that city with Jackson in the State of Mississippi, and then to extend the communication to Nashville, in Tennessee. A Company has been incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000, divided into 120,000 shares at $25 each.

☞ NORRISTOWN, PA., 1st mo. 29, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the Pennsylvania oil for net wholesale 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 appearances, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TILTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city.
mar8:d&w

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates.

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Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed.

☞ 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. Ferrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It has made some of the most remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record; to all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a medicine of this kind. See advertisement.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!!—This great American remedy for one of the most formidable ills that flesh is heir to, is now acknowledged superior to any medicine of the kind ever offered to the public. The action is sure, certain, and attended with no disagreeable consequences. It has never been tried, and not approved by the most eminent physicians in our country, for which science, skill and experience are so much in demand to relieve human suffering.

All that are suffering from a disease of the liver should call and purchase a box.

For sale by Merchants and Druggists throughout the country.

And by the sole proprietors
WM. McCLURG & CO.
Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh.
apl6:d&w2t

Removed.

W. McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 84, Penn st., below Wood.
apl6:d&w1t

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 this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Sky and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotype as now practised by the celebrated Rooks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. Nelson himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M.
mar24:d&w1t

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 SHORT HOURS.
FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10.
SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Baltoriville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 5 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take breakfast at Blairsville next day at noon, crossing the Portage Road in daylight, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore early next morning. Baltimore passengers on arrival at Harrisburgh, take the Express Train Cars of the Baltimore Susquehanna Rail Road to that city, arriving in time to proceed to Washington city same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

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

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'T.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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Edward Heazelton,	Jos. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

Isaac M. Pennock. jan

Lecture.

THE RT. REV. DR. O'CONNOR will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital, at MASONIC HALL on Monday evening, April 21st, at 7½ o'clock. SUBJECT, a vindication of the lecture of Institutions.

SHERIFF.—Ephriam Jones offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic County Convention.
apl9:d&w1t

S. STONER.
NO. 80, WOOD STREET.

HAS just received another lot, from New York, of those BEAUTIFUL

YOUTHS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

apl9

Election.

AN election for Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, will be held in the Hospital, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.
J. HARPER, Sec'y.
apl9:d2t

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY,
A Classical and Commercial School for Boys,
ON THE OHIO AND PENN'A RAIL ROAD, TWELVE MILES FROM PITTSBURGH.

REV. J. R. WILLIAMS, A. M., Principal.

THE Summer Session will commence on MONDAY, May 3d, 1852.

TERMS—Per session of five months, per session, of five months. French and Drawing each ten dollars per session, extra. For further particulars, inquire of Messrs. John Irwin & Sons, corner Ferry and Front sts., or at R. Shinn & Co., 125 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
apl9:d&w1t

Educational Meeting.

HON. J. E. BRADY will deliver an address on "education" this evening, in the Fourth Ward Public School House, at 7½ o'clock. The citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of Executive Committee.
apl9 A. BONS, Sec'y.

EGGS—9 bbls. per stmr. Julia Dean, for sale by
BELL & LIGGETT,
apl9 69 and 70 Water st.

COTTON—4 bls Spinning;
12 " Batting, just arrive on stmr Genoa, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
Water and Front sts.

SILK BONNETS—A. A. Mason & Co. will open on Monday, the 19th, 20 dozen new style Silk Bonnets.
apl9

SUMMER SHAWLS—A. A. Mason & Co. have received another 1st of Cashmere, Broche, Damas and other Summer Shawls.

FRENCH PARASOLS—A. A. Mason & Co. will open on Monday, the 19th, 100 dozen French and Italian Silk Parasols.

BULK SIDES—50,000 lbs in store, for sale by
ROBISON LITTLE & CO.
apl9 Do. 256 Liberty st.

SPONGE—2 bls. Extra fine, rec'd and for sale at the Drug Store of
S. N. WICKERSHAM.

SOAP—25 bxs Hyder's Windsor, rec'd direct from the manufactory, for sale by
S. N. WICKERSHAM.

TANNERS' OIL—5 bbls. rec'd for sale by
apl9 S. N. WICKERSHAM.

BUTTER—4 kegs Dairy, for sale by
apl9 JOHN WATT & CO.

CHEESE—304 bxs. W. R. for sale by
apl9 JOHNSTON & COLLINS.

Wall Paper.

FROM 5 to 10 cents a piece, for sale at The old established stand, No. 84 Market street.
apl9 THOMAS PALMER.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW BLINDS—A large and general assortment, at unusually low prices, just rec'd from New York and for sale, by
apl9 THOMAS PALMER, 65 Market st.

Wall Paper.

TWO recent arrivals of Wall Paper, from Boston, including a great variety of Patterns and prices, for sale by
apl9 THOMAS PALMER.

FRESH Roll Butter, in boxes, rec'd daily by Rail Road, and for sale by
apl9 J. B. CANFIELD.

LARD—20 bbls.;
10 kegs; just rec'd and for sale by
apl9 SPRINGER HARBAUGH.

FEATHERS—30 sks. rec'd for sale, by
apl9 SPRINGER HARBAUGH.

SYRUP MOLASSES—15 hhds. rec'd and for sale by
apl9 SPRINGER HARBAUGH.

PARED PEACHES—10 bbls. rec'd and for sale by (apl9) SPRINGER HARBAUGH.

Boston and New York Pianos.

THE subscriber is now receiving and offering for sale, a very large and splendid st