# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & [illegible]

PITTSBURGH

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1852.


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

THE RIVERS.—The rain of Tuesday and Tuesday night has caused a fine rise in the rivers. On Tuesday the water had fallen to five feet in the channel; yesterday it was up to a little over ten feet. It is again falling slowly.

THE CROPS.—So far the prospect of another abundant harvest is good, the wheat having sustained very little injury from the past long and severe winter. There is also a promise of abundance of fruit. The peaches are injured in some places; but in other places they bid fair to be abundant. The weather is very fine, and vegetation advancing with great rapidity, as if to make up for lost time.

MR. Clingman, one of the eleven seceders from the Whig Congressional Caucus, is out in the Republic with a letter which occupies two and a half columns, in reply to a caustic squib by the Louisville Journal. The Republic treats him and his letter with well merited and well expressed scorn.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.—This lady, who is the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is the wife of Prof. Stowe, of Bawdoin College, Mass., and the sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. She has received $4000 on account of sales already made, it being ten cents upon each volume sold. She has been offered, it is said, $10,000 for the copyright of the work. Though 40,000 copies have been sold, it is the opinion of many that its circulation is but just commenced.

WHEELING ARGUMENTS.—The Wheeling Gazette acknowledges that during the flood, there were two boats there that could not pass under the bridge, and says that the water had never within 45 feet of it—by which we suppose it is admitted that the water was within 45 feet.—Now every body knows that none of our Cincinnati packets could pass under the Wheeling bridge on 45 feet of space without any chimneys at all, and that consequently the bridge was a total obstruction at the time of the flood. The Wheeling paper also says, that "the number of persons who crossed the river, was twenty, where there was one who would have gone up or down it, had there been no bridge." It also asserts that there was "*two feet of water over* the road" on the island leading from the bridge! Now where did these persons go to who crossed the bridge, when the water spread like a sea between the bridge and the Ohio shore? A bridge thus isolated, could have been of but little use, as the editor argues that if the boats could not get under the bridge, they could have gone round it, by sailing over the top of the island!

Papers which have quoted the Wheeling stories, sent in certificates to Washington, that boats could pass under the Wheeling Bridge during the flood, will see from these admissions of the Wheeling Gazette, how shamefully they have been imposed upon. The Wheeling paper is forced to admit that boats could not pass under the bridge, but defends its cause by saying they might have gone round it, at the risk of shipwreck on the island!

## NEE FUGITIVE SLAVE MURDER.

A more unprovoked and atrocious murder never was committed, than that of the alleged fugitive slave, WILLIAM SMITH, in Columbia, Pa., by an officer of Maryland, named BIDGLEY. On Tuesday, of last week, an investigation was made of the facts of the case, before a Justice of the Peace in Columbia. District Attorney Thompson attended, and conducted the examination. The evidence is long, but perfectly harmonious throughout, and is, in substance as follows:

On Thursday afternoon, the 29th of April, Smith was at work piling lumber, when Bidgley, and a man named Snyder, came upon him unawares, and laid hold on him, one on each side. Smith at first struggled to get away, drawing back, in a sort of stooping posture, but at the time he was shot, which was scarcely two minutes from the time he was arrested, he was making little or no opposition, and his captorers were loading him up an alley. He did not get his arms loose at any time, and there was not the slightest interference with the officers from any quarter. The murder was wholly gratuitous and unprovoked, a savage, barbarous shedding of blood which calls loudly to Heaven for justice.

JOHN WILLIAMS, who saw the whole transaction testified:

"From all I saw of the struggle I think the pistol was fired by design. At no time had Smith any advantage over the two officers. They had hold of him all the time. Suppose Smith Smith was about five feet six or seven in high. Bidgley is about six feet, well proportioned—Snyder about as large as Smith, Snyder has but one hand. When Snyder told Bidgeley to give himself up, Bidgley said he would. Smith was working for mechanics, a wife, but no children that I know of.

CHRISTMAS JOHNSON, SWORN.—When I saw them one was on each side of him—had hold of his arms—Smith was in a stooping position all the time I saw them. I saw Bidgley put his hand in his pocket, and drew out a pistol—saw him throw his arm back as if he was going to strike. Snyder said to him "don't shoot him"—did not hear Bidgely say anything; but he shot immediately afterwards. They both had hold of Smith, with their backs towards me; I saw both officers have hold of Smith. Bidgley had hold with one arm, whilst he put the other in his pocket and drew out his pistol. Smith was in a stooped position at the time Bidgley shot. I was on top of a board pile at the time. No persons interfered with the officers to rescue Smith. During the time I saw them, Smith had not succeeded in getting loose.

JAS. BOGGS, SWORN—I saw Smith when Snyder and Bidgley arrested him—they caught him by the breast of the jacket. Smith said "men, what do you mean!" Bidgley put his hand in his pocket, drew out a pistol and cocked it, and said to Smith, "now I'regot you, you black son of a bitch." Smith tried to get away, I went down the alley, and got about thirty steps, when I heard the report of a pistol. I then went back, and saw Smith lying on the ground, gasping. I did not see any persons interfere with the officers.

John Williams, jr., sworn—I was standing about fourteen feet from where Smith was shot. The first I saw the officers were coming up the alley, each having hold of Smith by the shoulder. I saw Bidgley reach into his pocket and get out a pistol, saying, "you damned black son of a bitch, I've got you now." I then saw Bidgley fire the pistol—he shot over his shoulder. I understood Snyder to say "drop him." I heard Smith say "don't men, don't?" I am positive that Bidgley's left hand was on Smith's shoulder at the time he fired with his right hand. I did not see the officers first take hold of Smith.

Such is a portion of the evidence. If a murder was not here committed, then never was one. Smith died in two minutes after the shot, and the murderers walked off side inside their escape. If Bidgley is not delivered up by Maryland to be tried for the murder, as a fugitive from justice, then it is time to inquire how long it is our duty to submit tamely to such outrages. The *Lancaster Union* has the following proper remark on the subject:

These facts are conclusive. They prove a most atrocious violation of law, and show that Bidgeley has added to his original crime of Murder that of wilful and deliberate falsehood that his guilt might be screened. The statement given in the Clipper and other Baltimore papers, that "every demonstration was being made by free negroes and abolitionists of a determination to rescue the fugitive from the hands of the officers," and that the negro himself "resisted the attempt to arrest him in a very unlawful and outrageous manner;" the statement in the *Sun* that the facts as published in the Columbia *Spy* were "nearly the same" as it had given; and the further statement of the Washington *Southern Press* that "the officer, in self-defence, was compelled to slay the prisoner and save his own life by flight, hotly pursued by infuriated enemies," are nothing more or less than shameless falsehoods, published to mislead the public, and core fully persistent in from the most despicable motives. Not a single Southern paper has published the statement given by the paper published in the place of the occurrence! All they have given is the distorted account of Bidgely and his friends who wish to create in Maryland and the South generally, a public sentiment which will justify Governor Lowe in refusing to deliver Bidgely up for trial in case he should be demanded by Gov. Bigler. We need not comment upon such knavery. But to look upon it is instructive. It shows the honesty of Southern politicians, who both suppress the truth and coin falsehoods that the North may be misrepresented and that Slave-catching violators of law may go unwhipt of justice.

The testimony published above verifies our statements of last week; Smith was in the custody of two stout police officers, when the larger of the two drew a pistol, and with an oath, shot him through the neck. There was no effort to rescue him; there was no riotous demonstration, and there was even no effort made to arrest the offender. It does not even appear that the negro bit Bidgely's thumb, although this most miserable pretext is the only justification Bidgely offers for his murderous deed.

Take the occurrence all in all, we do not believe a more inhuman and more disgraceful outrage than this of shooting in cold blood a helpless prisoner, when in the hands of two athletic officers, was ever perpetrated on the soil of Pennsylvania.

We do not know whether Gov. Bigler has issued a requisition for Bidgely. We do not see how, with even his Slave-catching proclivities, he can avoid this act of justice.—Nor can we see what plausible excuse Governor Lowe would be able to offer for not delivering him up. It may be that Bidgely may be untried and unpunished; but, in that event, it will become interesting for the North to know how long, and with what increased audacity, Southern policemen and kidnappers can decoy, hang, and murder citizens of the North.

## THE CONNELSVILLE RAILROAD.

This project is not dead—it only sleeps. It will, some day soon, awake to life and vigor. If we had had all the legislation needed to construct a Railroad to Cumberland on the best route, some four years ago, we verily believe the cars would have been running before this time. That legislation is now secured, as the reader will learn from the article below. It gives us the unobstructed right of way from Pittsburgh to Cumberland by the Youghiogheny and Casselman rivers, the only natural route across the Alleghany mountains. By this route, there is an easy and cheap grade up the Youghiogheny and Casselman rivers, until you come near the headwaters of the Potomac, where a tunnel will be required, and on the other side of the tunnel, there is an easy grade down a branch of the Potomac to Cumberland. Thus only one tunnel is required, and that not near as formidable as some of those building on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and you have a comparatively cheap road of easy grades from Pittsburgh to Cumberland. We hope our friend Gen. LARIMER will now bestir himself and take energetic means to preserve the legislation already secured, and to set the ball in motion which will give us our great southeastern Railroad.

*From the Somerset Herald.*

## RAILROAD FROM PITTSBURGH TO BALTIMORE.

We understand from our Representative, Mr. Mowry, that an act was passed during the late Session, which will effectually secure the long desired right-of-way through Pennsylvania for the construction of a rail road to Baltimore, by the Casselman's river route, the route made by nature for a passage through the Allegheny mountains. Our readers are aware that there is a charter in existence for a railroad by the Youghiogheny and Casselman's river route; but it has hitherto been of no moment, as the point designated by it near the Maryland line was impracticable, access to it from Baltimore being impossible. Last winter there was a bill passed authorizing the building of a Plank Road from Myers' Mills (an important point in this county on the Casselman's river route) to the Maryland line, on or near the farm of Mr. Jno. M. Buchanan near Cumberland; and during this Session a supplement to that act was passed, authorizing or empowering the Plank Road Company to construct a Railroad on their route, subject only to the general laws regulating railroads in this Commonwealth. This secures the whole track from Pittsburgh to the Maryland line, and leaves a few miles only between the State line and Cumberland to make the connection. The route being secured, the next question is, how is it to be made available? We confess, to us this is a question of but secondary importance. That the road will one day be made, and that at no distant one, we feel well assured. The increased travel and transportation of the country will demand it, and the fact that the route by the lakes is but opened at this late season of the year, whilst the Central road by the time of its completion will have on its hands as much transportation as it can accommodate, shows conclusively to our mind that there must be another outlet from the East to the West.—What other with such natural advantages, easy grades and free of access can be made? The friends of the Baltimore, and Ohio road had better think twice before they push their road to the Ohio river.

The money that it will take to complete *their* road to Wheeling, would build *this* road to Pittsburgh. They will then have all the advantages of a connection with Wheeling by the Hempfield road, which must cross this route, and they can reach Pittsburgh and have the compete for the trade and travel poured into it by the Penn. and Ohio, Steubenville and other roads, at the same time avoiding the heavy grades and break neck precipices of their present contemplated route. Suppose on the other hand that the Baltimore and Ohio road is finished to Wheeling, and this road is made connecting by the Hempfield with Wheeling, won't it take the wind out of their sails? With their heavy grades they cannot compete in time with the Central Road; what then could they do against a road running from the same point on the best route and easiest grades in the country? But enough for the present. We shall advert to the subject again, as our object at this time was but to apprise our readers of the fact that the Casselman's river route is now clear, and all that is wantingis the "material aid" necessary for the purpose.

SALE OF LOTS AT ENON STATION.—How rapidly Railroads develope the resources of a country town! Towns spring up as by magic, where the primeval forests have never been disturbed. Enon is an example of this. There is now bustling activity where a little over a year ago stillness reigned. One hundred building lots are now offered for sale, and people are buying them, too, where a little while ago such a thing was not dreamed of. As evidence of this see the advertisement of H. P. Mueller, in our columns, who has laid out some desirable property in lots and offers it for sale on easy terms.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The Valparaiso correspondent of the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* in giving an account of a banquet given to the Liberal President of Chili, on the 25th of March says:

I also noticed that one gentleman from Buenos Ayres offered a sentiment in favor of religious freedom. He said that when the people of this country were indebted to foreigners for the use of their streets, aqueducts of water, magnetic telegraphs, steamboats and railroads, the very least they could do in return would be to allow foreigners the full liberty of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The gentleman, when he came to propose such a sentiment, was Mr. Alberdi, a man of literary and legal attainments.

He was right. This is the heavy and depressing load which rests upon and retards this and all the South American nations. The priests are for the greater part illiterate and morally disqualified. And if the people are by law shut up to the miserable religious nutriment which such teachers are able to impart, it is but little better than being shut up to a moral starvation. It is a thousand pities that these people cannot come into closer contact on this subject with the great North American heart, as it throbs with the sentiment of respect for the fullest freedom in matters of religious belief and practice.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

## "FIRE UP!"

MR. WHITE—The writer had occasion, a few days since, to pass over the New York and Erie Railroad, the entire length, and must be permitted to confess himself disappointed. From the very great deal that has been said and written about that road, by both the people of N. York and Ohio, together with the elaborate descriptions and prints of the views along its line, he was prepared to look at something more than usually grand and imposing. His expectations were high. He had several times passed over the Ohio and Penna. and the Central Penna. roads, and on the latter, especially, he had been compelled to admire a great deal of the richest scenery in the world, but as little or nothing had been said about the road or the views along its route, he had very naturally concluded that they were so far eclipsed by the grandeur displayed along the N. Y. and Erie road, as to be scarcely worth mentioning. Philadelphia had said but little about her road; no book maker there had delinged the country with descriptions and prints of the towns, country and landscapes through which it makes its way. In Pittsburgh but little was heard about it, but complaints. Imagine, then, the writer's astonishment on discovering that our own Pennsylvania roads are equally as straight, not better built than the N. Y. and Erie—equally, if not more safe; and the scenery vastly more varied, beautiful and attractive. Why do not our Philadelphia fellow citizens puff and blow like the New Yorkers, about their road? Why not get up handsome prints of some of the thousand highly picturesque views? Why not challenge a comparison? When completed, our route will be the fastest, safest, shortest, and most interesting of the two. Then, Mr. Editor, let me say to our fellow citizens, "Fire Up!"

HOBE.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 10th, 1852.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made a very humorous speech on the deficiency bill this morning, in which he handled Gen. Cass without any sort of reverence. Without permitting a smile to cross his own countenance, he kept the Senate in a roar at the General's expense. The course of Senator Cass upon the increased appropriation for the Collins' steamers, has excited the surprise and disapproval of a great number of his friends, who expected him to take precisely the opposite view of the matter. But Gen. Cass early imbibed the notion that England and English policy were unpopular with the masses of the United States, and he looks upon the contest, now going on between the steam lines, as solely a rivalry between an English and American company.

Preparations have already been made for a long debate upon this subject in the House, and I have given up the hope of seeing any thing done before the meeting and adjournment of the June conventions.

All of the eight delegates to the National Whig Convention already chosen in New York, are known to be decided and enthusiastic friends of Gen. Scott. The long expected Fillmore meeting takes place in New York this evening. It is a demonstration upon which the advocates of the President's hopes of success place great reliance. If the meeting be numerous and spirited, it will nerve them to more strenuous efforts in behalf of his nomination. If a failure, it will probably lead to Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal. Col. Humphrey Marshall and Al. P. Gentry have gone on to address the meeting. This is good sign, for it is an indication that the seceders from a recent caucus mean to continue in the party and labor for its success.

The intrigues among the Democratic aspirants deepens and thickens as the day of decision approaches. It is understood that Gen. Cass has one hundred and ten delegates secured in his favor as their first choice, and Buchanan about eighty. This leaves one hundred and six who are divided between Judge Douglass, Gen. Butler, Gen. Houston, Gov. Marcy, &c., &c. The Buchanan strength will go over to Houston soon after the first ballot. Gen. Cass will be dropped on the fourth or fifth ballot. Most of his supporters will go over to Douglass, but some to Rusk. Then will commence the scramble among the outsiders, Dickenson, Wool, Lane, Bill Allen, and a host of tried and true soldiers, but who have not hitherto shone in the first rank, will enter the ring. There will be intense and indiscriminable noise and confusion, the end of which no man can foretell.

The letter of John Forsythe, editor of the Columbus (Ga) Times, on the bargaining about the printing plunder is a very good instructive document. It appears he did not offer the Southern Rights party, *alias* Secessionists, for sale to the members of the Printing Committee. That is to say he did not put them and himself up to public competion, to be knocked down to the highest bidder, but he offered the lot to Mr. Donelison of the Union as a private speculation on very eligible terms. The distinct proposition was that he, Mr. Forsythe of the Georgia paper, should be taken into the Union office as a representative of the Southern Anti-Compromise democracy, and that the spoils of the printing should be shared among the several parties.—Under this arrangment the Southern Press was to be merged in the Union; or otherwise the Southern Press to go on, and have half this patronage. For this favor, it seems that Mr. Forsythe promised that the Southern anti-compromisers should support the nominee of the Baltimore convention. Major Donellson at first, says Mr. Forsythe seemed favorable to this proposition, but ultimately changed his mind and would not coalesce with the agent of the secessionists. Then he, finding there was no chance of getting the money, suddenly became disgusted with his vocation of a peace maker, and returned to Georgia, a disappointed and disgusted man. These secession gentry have said a good deal about calculating the value of the Union. We know the principles of the calculation by the mode in which they set a price upon themselves. The entire amount of spoils expected to arise from the abrogation of Hamilton's contracts is about $200,000. The succession tribe consider themselves worth just one half, say $100,000. There is supposed to be about 200,000 of them, and they are therefore by their own appraisement worth about fifty cents ahead. They would have gone dog cheap, had the transaction been consummated.

JUNIUS.

## GEN. SCOTT ON SLAVERY.

The following letter from Gen. Scott, though written many years ago, has been revived by the Presidential discussions now in progress. As Gen. Scott appears to have other business on hand than letter writing, his old letters are looked up and reprinted—this among them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter of the 6th inst., and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I have ever been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States, has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by my desire or contrivance of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a *regular nomination*. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being *made one*, I might perhaps to decline troubling you and others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, allow an stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what *would* be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed, and the contingency allided to were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my cotemporaries, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition on Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely any thing on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831–32, when the bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave within a State. I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that unless it be step by step with the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous for both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relative to domestic slavery, as in the case of all other petitions; but I have not failed to see and regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the southern States, with the consequent peril to the colored race, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has every where among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves—knowing that liberation, without sending them in comfort to some position favorable to the "pursuit of happiness," would, in most cases, be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitting families themselves—unless the operation were general and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and Slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery even to extermination.

There is no evil without, in the order of Providence, some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold into slavery, and cast upon this continent. Here in the mild South the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with any thing ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all from the first made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the gospel

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and it is still progressive, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means, and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration, as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without these horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by all friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail, at the right time, to free the master from the slave and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years had elapsed before the advent of our Savior, and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were, for wise purpose, suffered to remain in bondage longer than the Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and, as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man restored from American bondage. A foothold there has been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but seconds to Him who moves the world as a man moves a finger.

I do but *suggest* the remedies and consolations of Slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

And in the foregoing manner, my dear Sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, over all our common country, on the question of Negro Slavery, and I must say that I have found but very few persons who differ with me, however opposite their geographical position.

You share the views or opinions you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them as you please. I neither count nor shun publicity. I remain, very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

T. P. ATKINSON, Esq., Danville, Va.

RHODE ISLAND.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Friday evening last, having been in session only four days. In respect to the "Maine Liquor Law," which was passed almost without discussion, the Providence Journal says:

"It goes into effect on the third Monday of July. The law was passed very rapidly through both Houses. Its friends favored a more deliberate consideration, but the Democratic members, fearing under the defeat which they attributed to their double faced policy on the subject, pushed it forward as rapidly as possible. An act was passed making all future licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors under the old law expire on the day which the new law goes into effect."

In Rhode Island, as in Massachusetts, the Liquor Law was made a political question; and the action upon it was consequently such as to endanger the moral effect of the law. The Newport News states the Democratic members of the Legislature of Rhode Island agreed to divide their votes on the question, without any reference to the merits of the subject; and that they actually voted, 15 for and 15 against the law, so that in any event the party should not suffer.

The language of the Providence Journal, above quoted, will be understood by those who remember that the previous Legislature of Rhode Island, which was democratic, rejected the Maine Law; and that at the last election the law was made a test question, the Democrats opposing it and the Whigs advocating it. The Whigs therefore stood virtually pledged to pass the law, and they were sustained by the popular will, so far as it was expressed at the election. In Connecticut, where the liquor law was likewise made a test question, the popular will was against it, and the Democrats, who opposed the measure, were consequently successful in obtaining power. In this State, as a general thing, the Whigs have opposed the law, and it has been carried by the coalescing of Democrats and Free Soilers.—*Bost. Trav.*

The shooting of a negro arrested as a fugitive slave at Columbia, Pa., by one of the officers engaged in the arrest, is an event deeply to be regretted. It is an event, however, which, in an important sense, is chargeable upon those who have taught the fugitive to "defend his liberty at the point of the bayonet, and that of his wife and children, against the assassin."—*Journal of Commerce.*

It is not any particular class of our citizens who have taught the fugitive to "defend his liberty at the point of the bayonet" &c. That lesson was taught all men by the Fathers of the Republic' and is embodied in the Constitution as well as in the Declaration of Independence. Indeed, it is written upon every page of our history; and those who acted out the principle, are properly worshipped as patriotic heroes.

But, in this case, there is no evidence that the "fugitive" had ever heard of any such doctrine. He made no attack upon the life of the officer. The worst thing charged against him was, that he caught the constable's thumb between his teeth. Men accused for petit larceny or for getting drunk, sometimes do the same thing.—Yet we never heard that such an assault would justify the officers in shooting down the poor wretches.—*Albany Journal.*

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The *Lake Superior Journal* of the 1st inst. has several letters from Point Keewenaw, the Ontonagon, &c., to the 1st inst. It says the water has been cold and hard—the thermometer as low as 35 degrees before sun at some points. Lake Superior on the 1st of April contained more ice than was ever before known. The Indiansat L'Anse (a warm locality) had for some days been trying to begin sugar making, but said it couldn't run, because frost wouldn't let it. Two bears were killed in February on the Ontonagon, and a great feast and frolic ensued on the roasting and eating of the game." The Ontonagon Plank Road (up the river to the mines) would be vigorously pushed this summer; the roadway having been cut off for eight miles and two steam saw-mills set to work on the timber. A pier at the mouth is to be ran out 1,100 feet, or into fourteen feet water. A three story Temperance Hotel, a large store and a new house, and a spacious Mechanics' Boarding House, are among the buildings going up at the mouth.

The Minnesota is still the brag mine on the Ontonagon, working 150 men, raising 40 tons of Copper per month at an expense of about $7,000 The Norwich seems to rank next, though it is only working 15 men. The Ohio Trap Rock, Forrest and Bohemia are also well spoken of.

There is nothing absolutely new from Point Keewenaw, but the progress of the copper Falls Mining and North American is favorably noticed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.*

LONDON, April 23.

A melancholy incident happened on the outward voyage of the steamer Washington. The well known and popular commander of that vessel showed eccentric conduct during the voyage from New York, which attracted the attention of the officers. Nothing of a serious nature occurred, however, till the steamer approached the English coast, when the chief officer discovered that there was not a sufficient quantity of coals, that the chronometers had been altered by Capt. Floyd, and that he had more than once attempted to run his fine ship ashore! The Captain's conduct, in fact, became so extraordinary, that it was remarked by all the passengers, and they signed a statement respecting his mis-management of the steamer. That statement has not, however, been published, as, indeed it ought not to be. The Washington left New York on the 27th ult., and encountered strong easterly winds, severe weather, and much ice. She put into Milford Haven last week for coals, and at that point Captain Floyd attempted to run the ship on a ledge of rocks, but was prevented by the officers. With great difficulty the Captain was secured, and when the steamer arrived at Southampton last Saturday, (not Friday, as the telegraph mis-reported,) the American Consul, Mr. Crosbey, was informed of what had taken place, and he called together the most eminent medical men, who held a consultation, and they unanimously decided that Capt. Floyd was not in his right mind, and he was conveyed to a lunatic asylum! The Washington proceeded to Bremen on Monday last, and will leave Cowes for New York next Wednesday, the 28th, under the command of Mr. Fitch, the efficient first officer.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES NOT A CARDINAL.—A correspondent of *The St. Louis Intelligencer*, writing from Rome on the 20th of March, notes the creation of four Cardinals, and says:

"To settle the matter about Bishop Hughes, I may say here that I learn from several sources that the Pope has said he shall appoint none for the United States but a native American, and that the honor was properly due to Maryland, as the State settled by Roman Catholics. There is no talk, at present, of making an American Cardinal, but some Bishop of Baltimore may reasonably expect the honor in the course of a few years."

No new jails are being built this year in the cities of Maine. Barefooted children are said to be growing scarce down east.


☞ 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 as 12 dozen; from present appearance, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TILTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. mar24dw1

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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 Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer 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. mar24dw1

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

Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts.

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

Removed,

W. McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 252, Penn st., below 9th. apr24dm

1852. 1852.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road.

TO

CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, BUFFALO DUNKIRK, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI.

THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, foot of Market street, every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving at 12 o'clock, M., and arriving at Cleveland at 6 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with the steamboat and rail road lines for Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Fare to Cleveland ..... $3 50

For tickets, apply to JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Co. office, corner Wood and Smithfield streets, (up stairs) opposite Monongahela House.

☞ For Ohio & Penna R. R., to Alliance, and Cleveland Pittsburgh R. R. from Alliance to Cleveland, the fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $4.00. Passengers for both routes arrive in Cleveland at the same time and in the same train of cars. apr30

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.*

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 morning at 8 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville that day at noon, reaching Philadelphia in daylight, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next morning. Baltimore reached by the cars arriving at Harrisburgh, take the express Train thereof the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road to the city, arriving in time to proceed to Washington city same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

H. BENNER, Packet Agents,

J. MESKIMMEN, Mon. House.

or to D. LECOU & CO., Canal Basin.

ma1:24t

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

G. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 93 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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Office No. 134, Water street, third door above Smithfield.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. apr3

☞ If there be any man, be he single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or teamster, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. O. Farrell's Arabian Balsam, let him go now and do it, for he assured, it will be worth its weight in gold, ever and over again, before it shall all have been used. You have our word for that, reader! See advertisement. ap25

☞ WORMS! WORMS!—Various theories have been started, relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is pronounced by leading medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are agreed, and to which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. As this season of the year is one at which the adult worms are most active, and as worms are most dangerous, we take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

For sale by most Druggists in town and country.

J. KIDD & CO.

mr14:1aw 60 Wood street.

SENATE.—Marshall Swartzwelder is a candidate for nomination for Senator, before the Antimasonic and Whig Conventions to meet in June next

mr14:dawtc

HENRY LANDWEHR.

SIGN OF THE SWAN, MARKET STREET.

ANNOUNCES to his friends and customers that he has just received from the East, a lot of very choice old Brandy of a vintage before the revolution, which he will have for sale but for one week longer in this city, when his establishment there will be broken up for the summer season.

On Monday, the 24th inst., he has the pleasure to announce, that he will open at his new purchase, the well known Saratoga House and Gardens, at East Liberty, where he will be ready to furnish his friends with "good water; until the opening of the STEAMBOAT Season, when a supply of provision will be made to supply all who arrive at Harrisburgh, take the express Train thereof the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road to the city, arriving in time to proceed to Washington city same morning.

☞ Books and Journals, Sewering and Discharging, Memorandums, Letter Books, Blank Books, Quills, Pens and Paper; Address Cards, Back Cards, Bill Heads, Receipts, &c., printed in the neatest style and at short notice. E. H. WELDIN,

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WHATMAN'S Drawing paper of all sizes

Tracing Cloth do do

Frostine Cross Section Diagram paper for calculations of 14 and 24 feet roadway, and excavations of 18 feet perpendicular.

Roll drawing paper 50 inches wide.

Lay out do do do Double Elephant.

Trade paper.

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Jackson's, Faber's and Newman & Langdon's best pencils, every variety, Gillott's Pens, Mathematical Instruments, &c.

The above, with a full assortment of all other kinds of stationery, for sale by E. H. WELDIN,

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No. 63 Wood st., between 3d and 4th.

Darlington Cannel Coal Rail Road.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be open for subscription in the Capital Stock of said railroad at Brown's Hotel, on Friday, the 14th inst., from 8 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., when and where the Directors will be present to receive subscriptions.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. C. BAUSMAN.

May 7th 1852. [my10]

Notice.

THE next meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court Room, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 22d of May, instead of the 20th, as before advertised. J. M. MCCLURG, President.

JAMES K. KENNEDY, Sec'y. my14-dawtd

Large and extensive Sale of Real Estate, at Public Auction

ON SATURDAY, June 5th, at WILKINSBURG—The undersigned will