PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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☞ We heartily commend the action of the City Councils, in taking measures to meet the present emergency in regard to the interest of the bonds given to the Steubenville Railroad; and we are glad to learn that the County Commissioners also have the subject under consideration. This will afford time for consideration and discussion concerning the future of that improvement, and we doubt not will lead to some better arrangement for the profession of the interests of the city than that proposed in the contemplated lease to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his associates. We were surprised to learn, that the statement made by the President of the road, that the Directors had unanimously recommended the lease on the terms of the published contract, was denied in the Councils. Mr. Smyth stated that such a statement was unauthorized; that the Board only agreed to refer the matter to Councils. As the President's declaration was emphatic and repeated, and created no little astonishment, it is due to his own reputation that this question of veracity should be cleared up.

☞ KANSAS.—The first struggle in Kansas is over; but the great battle is not yet fought, by any means. A desperate effort is to be made on the opening of spring to fill up the territory with Southern emigrants bearing slaves with them. A gentleman named Buford, of Eufaula, Ala., has issued an address, in which he proposes to raise a company of three hundred emigrants, that to start with them for Kansas on the 20th of February. To all who embark in the enterprise, he promises forty acres of first rate land, a free passage and means of support for one year. He says:—

"I will give to each contributor my obligation that for every fifty dollars so contributed, I will, within six months thereafter, place in Kansas one able bodied settler, able and willing to vote, and fight if need be, for our section, or in default of doing so, that I will on demand, refund the donation with interest from the day of its receipt. I will keep an account of the obligations so issued, and each successive one shall specify one emigrant more than its immediate predecessor—this No. 1 shall pledge me to take one emigrant; No. 2, two; No. 3, three, &c., &c., and if the State makes a contribution it shall be divided into sums of fifty dollars each and numbered accordingly. Here is your cheapest and surest chance to do something for Kansas—something toward holding against free soil hordes this great Thermopylae of Southern institutions."

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, has fathered another scheme, looking to extensive results. An exchange says:

"Senator Brown, of Mississippi, has written a letter suggesting that the Legislature of his State should levy a tax of one dollar per head on slaves, which would raise at once three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This sum, he presumes, would buy, at least, three hundred slaves, and leave a surplus sufficient to defray the expenses of three hundred emigrants to Kansas. The persons going out in charge of the slaves could be chosen by Commissioners, to be appointed for each county by the Governor, and those Commissioners could also purchase the slaves.

A young Mississippian, thus made the master of a slave by his State, and sent free of charge, to such a territory as Kansas, would do the necessary voting, and, if needs be, the fighting also, required to sustain the acts of his State in the Territory. No odds that if all the Slave States would adopt this plan, they would have in twelve months, a slave colony in Kansas that all the abolitionists in the Union could not expel."

As a consequence of this, a Kansas Emigration Society has lately been formed at Gainesville, Mississippi, of which the object is to raise money to defray the expenses of emigrants from the South, "to meet their foes at the ballot-boxes, and if necessary, with rifle balls." Speaking of this circumstance *The New Orleans Courier* says:

"Organizations of a similar character are contemplated in every county in that State, and we hope the excellent example will be speedily followed in Louisiana. It is full time that our citizens were awake to the great and growing importance of doing all that lays in their power to thwart the dangerous incendiary schemes now in progress in Kansas—urged on, as they are, by the money and influence of a powerful and unscrupulous faction of Abolitionists, and abetted by organized bands of armed conspirators."

The duty of the North is plain, in view of these facts. Emigration from the free states must be encouraged at every point, that all who wish to go to Kansas, for Freedom's sake, may have every assistance needed and go well provided with arms. There must be men in almost every locality of the northern states, ready willing and anxious to enroll themselves in the cause of Kansas freemen. Many of these are able to go without aid, and we trust their sense of duty will need no prompting; but others, and not a few, will need some sort of assistance. Will not those who can, see to it that that assistance is provided? We *must* pour in upon the territory in the spring as many of resolute men, or Kansas is lost.

☞ STOPPING THE FILLIBUSTERS.—The administration journals are felicitating themselves upon the great spirit displayed by the government in stopping the recent fillibustering expedition to Nicaragua. Let it have all the credit it deserves; but why, if it really desired to observe strictly its neutrality, was it not equally prompt in stopping the original movement from California? Had *that* been checked, as it should have been, there would have been no need of these after measures of precaution, and for not checking it the U. S. government is alone to blame.

☞ "LLOYD'S STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY."—Those who were swindled into subscribing and paying for this (proposed) book, will peruse the following from the Cincinnati *Railroad Record* as much in anger as in sorrow:

"Every few days we receive visits from strangers who on entering our office ask if this is the office of T. Weightson & Co., and upon receiving an affirmative answer produce the circular of "*Lloyd's forthcoming* Directory" and demand of us a copy of the work or a refund of their money. At first we thought but little of this as we can soon explain that we never knew anything of "Lloyd's *forthcoming* Directory" except to fell some person, months ago, what our charges for printing such a work would be. The work itself we never saw but would be very glad if some of the editors who are publishing *valuable items* of information from the *forthcoming* book would advise us when and from whence it will be *forthcoming*. We should be glad, to be able to satisfy the inquiries of those who paid their money for it long ago, no doubt, to the same parties who are furnishing valuable little items of steamboat statistics and collecting valuable little sums of money all over the country."

☞ LOSSES BY FIRE.—During the year 1855 there have been 193 destructive fires in the United States, destroying property to the amount of $18,049,000. This includes only those fires where the loss was over $20,000. The smaller ones would largely swell the aggregate. Of these fires there were 118 lives lost. In 1854, the total fires in which the loss was over $20,000, numbered 223, and the losses $29,678,000; there were also 93 fires at which lives were lost numbering 171.

☞ IOWA.—A letter from Iowa in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, gives the following information:

"It has been estimated that 150,000 persons have been added to the population of this State, since the first of March, by emigration alone.—Of this number, at least 20,000 have come here who had gone to Kansas, and who would not remain there. This too, in the season of the year when the immigrant goes "to look out land," as soon as he finds a locality and purchases, he returns to his home, to make preparations for the removal of his family here in the spring. It is believed that no less than 200,000 more will arrive here during the next year, and if this should prove to be so, the State will then have a population of nearly 800,000 souls. This is pretty good for a State that was only born in 1838."

☞ THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, for December, contains five able leading articles, and its usual literary and theological intelligence. Its leading papers are, I. The Foreign Mission question. II. Are Planets inhabited. H. Bishop, Pastor and Services of Rev. Robert the Rate of Right.—. Dr. Hickok's work—the Days of Creation. This Lewis, Views of the Presbyterian House, No. 265 published every, at Three Dollars per annum.

MR. BARCLAY.—The representative in Congress from the 24th district in this State has succeeded in making himself notorious; but in the attempt to achieve fame he simply become infamous.

When some of his colleagues charged him with having given anti-Nebraska pledges during the campaign preceding his election, which pledges he is now deily breaking, he gave the House a test of his quality in this wise:

"As to the Nebraska bill, he would state that when it was introduced into the last Congress he opposed it in his district, but on reasons very different, he apprehended, from those which animated gentlemen who now denominated themselves anti-Nebraska men. He opposed it because he believed it to be a mere abstraction; because he believed Congress had no control over the subject of slavery; because he believed it unnecessary and uncalled for. Notwithstanding these views, during the late canvass in his State he took the distinctive ground that in the event of his election, if a bill should be introduced in the House to restore the Missouri compromise, he should from the first to the last cast his vote against it, and he would here declare that, should such a bill be presented during the present Congress, he would be found, with the solid column of Democracy, casting his vote against it."

He now desired to explain to the House his own position and that of his constituents. So far as he and they were concerned they had never had the slightest sympathy with that political heresy, Freesoilism.—They had uniformly regarded it as an exact, complete, and perfect picture of the celebrated horse Rosinante of the immortal Cervantes—along, lean, lank, jack-ass-of-a-horse."

This last expression is not very elegant, nor does it seem very clear from it how a mere heresy could become transformed into such an incarnation; but Mr. Barclay doubtless thought it extremely smart and just the thing for his constituents. His fellow representatives must remember that, although a Pennsylvanian, he represents a wooden district, and has found the obscure career of a twopenny attorney of but little service in rubbing off the asperities of a neglected backwoods education. If he would only don a coon-skin cap and butternut colored pants he might pass for what he is really worth, and, by holding his tongue steadily, except to answer at roll-call, gain his true position at the foot of the Congressional class.

But if the speech of this Theban barroya him, he is not to be held as altogether devoid of cunning. When he was a candidate, Know Nothingism was just coming into vogue, and he, although the regular democratic candidate, attached himself to the Order and received its vote in several counties of his district. He has since had the dishonesty to deny this, just as he now denies his Anti-Nebraska pledges; but the proof of both is clear and unquestionable. Mr. Swope, who stands at the head of the Order in Clearfield county, certifies that Mr. Barclay became a member while he was a candidate, and received the K. N. vote of that county, and so to his Anti-Nebraska pledges, we extract the following from the Clearfield *Raftsman*:

"The week of the Court, just previous to the election, Mr. Barclay visited our town, as will be well remembered by those who witnessed his striking imitations of the "artful dodger," while undergoing the operation of Judge Barrett's "stomach pump," at the democratic meeting.—The night of that meeting—immediately after it adjourned, Mr. Barclay came to our office, where some fifteen or twenty members of the American Order had gathered, and there he assured them, not only of his firm adherence to their principles, but of his soundness on the Nebraska question, distinctly asserting, and calling on his Maker to witness his truth, that he was opposed to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and would vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise! If Mr. Barclay wants this proved, we are ready to substantiate it by at least ten respectable witnesses, whose veracity no man dare impeach."

There, that is sufficient. If the papers of the district, published in 1854, could now be overhauled, abundant evidence in substantiation of this could be found; but it is not needed.—His constituents are aware of the facts and will remember them; and less than a year will suffice to satisfy him how thoroughly they regard him as a long, low, mean jackass of a traitor.

☞ RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—During the year just closing there have been 141 railroad accidents, resulting in 115 killed and 539 wounded; of the killed, 51, or over one-half, were railroad employees. In 1854, the accidents were 193, killed 266, and wounded 963.

The Missouri Papers on the Kansas Troubles.

The Missouri *Republican*, the conservative, *national* paper of St. Louis, does not give an editorial opinion on the recent Shannon foray into Kansas, but permits its Kansas correspondents to *He* hideously about the people of Lawrence, and abuse the Free State men generally in the most atrocious manner; and this correspondence it prints in large type, displayed as editorial in the most prominent columns of the paper. We will give a few extracts from these letters to show the spirit of Old Hunkerism in Missouri:

From a Letter dated Lecompton, K. T., Dec. 12.

"When the Missourians heard that the *preliminary* men of the Territory *had not turned out in strength*, the words "to the rescue," flashed from one electric wire to another, and mounted despatches flew from one precinct to another, and when Gov. Shannon arrived at the Wakarusa camp, he found Lawrence a beleaguered city, all the Abolitionists of the country *cooped* up in that city. The militia of the Territory and their Missouri friends, amounting to some twelve or fourteen hundred men in possession of the whole country, with every avenue to Lawrence cut off—every Abolitionist *chased* into his starving-hole, who was not taken by the scouts. *Pomeroy, Judge Jackson, Dr. Cutler, Barber*, and some eight or ten other prisoners, were in the hands of the proslavery men. Scouts and swarms of Guerrillas, as they were called, men who flocked to the camp but who would join no military organization, were riding the country, and wherever a collision took place, the abolitionists succumbed to the other party."

In the above is an acknowledgment that the people of Kansas did not rally at the call of Shannon, and that the Missourians crossed the line in swarms and besieged Lawrence.

(From the same paper.)

"The men were clamorous to be led on to Lawrence before the U. S. troops arrived. When they heard that the matter was to be settled by negotiation, insubordination reigned over the whole ground. The Proslavery pickets had driven in the Abolitionists, and the rallying round Lawrence, and in every manner showing their contempt for its inhabitants. The "Law and Order" men tried to induce some one to violate a law, and when this endeavor to get up a pretext for the assault upon the town failed, they wished to be led to the charge "without any settlement." The precious correspondent from whom we have already quoted, defends Shannon for treating with the Lawrence men, in these terms:

"A bloodless triumph is always most congenial to a brave people. It is true that the avenging sword of an outraged people is hard to be restrained, the objects of our ire were more the subjects of pity and contempt than of our wrath. They were driven to their holes, their country furnishes dens and bones were left to their fate. Their cowardly spirit shed like trembling sheep before the knife of the butcher, conceding everything, invoking the Governor to prevent the shock."

If the Free State people were "driven into their holes," why was it done? They had violated no law and shielded no criminal, and were persecuted for righteousness-sake alone. The murder of Dow was deliberately planned to bring on a collision with the people of Kansas, and *the murderer of Dow was one of the "Law and Order" invaders!* Here was the murderer assisting to serve a *peace warrant* on a witness, the object being to get the witness in his power to stop his mouth. The accusation that the men of Lawrence stood like "trembling sheep before the knife of the butcher," is a lie. They stood like men, ready to butcher the drunken and swaggering villians who menaced them, and would take to carry out their bloody threats. Still another correspondent of the Republican writing from Lecompton camp, on December 9th, says:

"Our wrongs grow impatient. They had been insulted and humiliated by these lawless abolitionists that they were partial vengeance. They could not be restrained much longer."

Of the report of the terms of peace, the writer says:

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