Pittsburgh Gazette.

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R. ERRETT & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY, MORNING, MARCH 12, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

☞ To ADVERTISERS.—The Pittsburgh DAILY GAZETTE has a large circulation among the business men in this and the surrounding cities—among those who BUY and who SELL—and among manufacturers and producers. It may be found in nearly all the counting rooms, store houses, banking houses, hotels, factories and commission houses in the two cities, where it is read and carried home to the families for perusal. As a medium for advertising, therefore, it offers inducements which no other paper in Western Pennsylvania can offer, to all who desire to reach this large class of our citizens. The WEEKLY GAZETTE at this time has a much larger circulation in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, among substantial farmers and merchants, than any other secular paper in this section of the State.

Kentucky Slaveholders and the Methodist Church North.

The politics, literature and even the religion of the Southern people have been merged into that important personage—the negro. Every author who has breathed a sentiment in behalf of freedom, and every clergyman who does not recognize the divine origin of the "relic of barbarism," which has fallen like a blight on the fairest portion of our country, is proscribed, either through his works or in his person. A worthy divine is now confined in a North Carolina prison because he could not conscientiously come up to this standard—and a Northern periodical was lately compelled to dispense with the literary aid of one of its most valuable contributors because that contributor believes that the future welfare of the government requires the confinement of slavery to its present limits. Kentucky slaveholders, not satified with the unenviable notoriety which they attained a few months since, in driving into exile a number of inoffensive families, are, we are sorry to say, seeking a still lower depth of infamy. The Northern Methodists in Kentucky, or rather those Methodists in that State who adhere to the Methodist Church North, are, it seems, to be the next objects of persecution and violence. The Kentucky Conference of that organization was to have met in Germantown on Friday, (and is probably in session now,) and this contemplated exercise of a hitherto undisputed privilege has excited the indignation of the champions of slavery throughout the commonwealth. The following inflammatory appeal in a Kentucky pro-slavery paper—the Cynthia *News*—will fully explain the character of the opposition which the members of the Conference may be compelled to encounter in the discharge of their duty as Churchmen and Christians:

"SLAVEHOLDERS AWAKE—READ! READ! READ!

The Maysville *Eagle* announces in an editorial that the "Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church will commence its session in Germantown on the 9th of March. Bishop Simpson will preside, and will preach on the following Sabbath. Everybody is cordially invited to attend."

We have been instructed to say that if it be necessary, and that if it is the wish of the people of Germantown, the "Cynthiana Independent Rifle Company" will visit that city and abate this nuisance. It will certainly be a shame to permit men with a record like that of Simpson & Co., to promulgate their sentiments in a place where they would not allow a man to live who entertained much milder sentiments for the South. We say to the people in that section of country—look out.

"We understand there are two churches of that character in the lower part of this county. We suggest this occasion as an excellent opportunity to recede from that anti-slavery church and join with their friends of the South."

In another article, the editor says:

"Will Kentuckians allow a set of men to get a foothold in their State, who announce that their God is an anti-slavery God, and their Church an anti-slavery church? The people of Kentucky have lost annually $100,000 in negro property, that has been run off, by whom we are unable to say. But the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of the 23d ult., says that "some of the most UNBIB begging is being done by the Northern Methodist border brethren in their papers. They are on their knees before abolition power, and using the most beseeching arguments and entreaties. 'Let us alone,' says we. We are doing your (abolition) work UNDER COVER VERY SUCCESSFULLY; but if you change the Discipline, and make it speak what WE MEAN, and what YOU MEAN, then you UNCOVER US, then you break us up. We understand each other, but it is to the last degree important that the people in Slaveholding States should NOT UNDERSTAND US.' Such is the substance one M. Springer writes to *Zion's Herald*, 8th ult. He squeezes down the figures, like Brother MERRILL (presiding Elder at Maysville,) to the lowest notch, striving to make their offence appear as small as possible."

"There is the thing exposed to the light of day. Any man, though he be but half-witted, can see that this society is but an abolition organization. It is established on our borders to show the slave the Underground Railroad to Canada. This man Merrill has but recently been imported from Portsmouth, Ohio, where he wore himself out with the people in violently abusing the reform Baptists. He hates slaveholders as others of his stripe do, and refused to permit a preacher of the Methodist Church South to occupy his pulpit, for one sermon, in the city of Augusta, Bracken co., Ky. We will receive more information of this man Merrill, when he shall hear from us again.

Now, we ask the men of Kentucky a few questions. Are not religious fanatics more dangerous than political abolitionists? Is not a secret foe more to be dreaded than an openly avowed enemy? Can the Garrisons, Tappans and Fred. Douglasses of the North do as much injury to the South as these Northern Methodist Missionaries, who enter our families as honored ministers of Christ, and covertly instil into the minds of our children the principles of abolitionism, and make the slave discontented and rebellious? If you believe thus, then turn your faces against them!"

When a community permits such mendacious scribblers, as the editor of the *News*, to lead and direct its sentiment, we need not be surprised if *violence* and *bloodshed* should become the order of the day.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is willing to interfere with "the inevitable laws of trade and commercial intercourse," so for as to prevent any discriminations by the Pennsylvania Railroad against Philadelphia in favor of New York. As long as Pittsburgh was the only party that suffered it was all well enough, but interests nearer home having been affected, the case is declared to be altered. The *Ledger* now says:

"In the scale of railroad transportation prices we want a 'most favored city clause' negotiated. By this we do not mean that a railway company ought to be compelled to carry by retail at the same rate that they carry by wholesale, but we do mean that if a railroad company publish a freight schedule, through from Chicago or Detroit to New York, contracting to carry *fifty*, or a thousand barrels of flour to New York at one price, they should not be allowed to charge higher to Philadelphia in any case, but proportionably to distance, as a general rule.

So far as lines of Railroad out of the State are concerned, this must be to a great degree a matter of stipulation and negotiation, but of a negotiation that should always be conducted on that basis. But so far as the lines of railroad passing through our own State are concerned, the question may well be asked whether it would not even be appropriate for the Legislature to interfere and enact such a clause as we have alluded to. Our railroad system ought, if anything, to favor our own State and our own great cities. But no one asks for anything more than fair play. Yet so eager is the competition for the N. Y. carrying trade, that our own railroads put down freight on goods to and from that city, in order to draw off the trade from the New York railroads. Our lines to the South and are less obstructed from snow, they are from many of the chief points of commercial intercourse shorter, and fact, whether of wood or coal, is at many points one-half cheaper; we have thus certain natural advantages. But it is too bad that in the race with rival railroads all the advantages should be made to furnish means for transporting freight to and from New York at less than the cost of running, sometimes the difference being made up [illegible] upon Philadelphia merc[illegible]

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