

gress and improvement of the white race. [N. Y. Day Book.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—NOVEL AND ADVENTURE.

This case furnishes abundant evidence of the danger of the less summary proceedings authorized by the Fugitive Law. The claimant in this case swore positively to the facts of the ac-

AGREED AND DISBURSED OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Yesterday afternoon a colored man named Calvin Jones, went into the Mayor's office in this city for the purpose of offering bail for his wife, who had been arrested the previous day for an assault on a white man.—While *she* was endeavoring to secure the

From the *Mobile Times*, 27th ult.

A FUSS IN NEW YORK.

At New York last week there was some stir in relation to a negro case before one of the courts. The anti-slavery papers seize such occasions with great avidity—nurse them with

On the part of Thompson, Patrick Fox (colored) being sworn, testified as follows: I have lived in this city since I was six years old. I got acquainted with Calvin Jones on the corner of Fifth and Market streets, on the day of the "great fire in 1845."

Edm. Snowden affirmed: I know Calvin

This man as a waiter in Strickland's eating house, under the Post Office. Think E. M. Riddle was post-master at the time. Have frequently seen him since I first saw him.

John Nellis (news-paper carrier) testified that he had known Jones in Pittsburg four or

Thomas Robinson (colored) testified that he had known Jones five or six years in this city. Was positive as to his identity.

Martin Delany, (colored) sworn.—I have known Jones six or seven years; I left Pitts-

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Robert Riley (editor) of Strickland's knew Jones in 1847, as a waiter at Strickland's; he afterwards went on the river, and then worked in Folletto's barber shop; have known him all the time; I am certain that this is the same man, for we are regular acquaintances; I have frequently slept with him.

The testimony might have been continued *ad infinitum*. Every body knew Jones and witnesses who wished to testify were dispensed with.

The counsel on both sides agreed to rest the case without argument.

tance with the prisoner, in Pittsburgh, for eight or ten years. His career during that time has been clearly traced, and therefore the testimony was decisive. He then ordered that the prisoner should be discharged!

Whereupon the Pittsburg Gazette remarks as follows:

**SLAVE CASE.**—Our local column contains the proceedings before Mr. Commissioner Swait.

er, in a slave case brought before him yesterday afternoon, in which the person claimed as a slave was discharged. This is the second case which has happened in this city under the Fugitive Slave law. Considerable excitement prevailed during the afternoon, but ex-

every thing passed off in the most orderly manner, and the news of the discharge of the alleged slave gave general satisfaction. The evidence, it will be seen, was overwhelmingly in his favor. *There was some talk, in the evening, of arresting the man upon whose unsupported oath the charge was made, for perjury.*

This case furnishes abundant evidence of the dangers of the less summary proceedings authorized by the Fugitive Law. The claimant in this case swore positively to the facts of the accused being a slave, and of the period of his escape, and had the case been conducted as

It will thus appear, that not only is a citizen

of a slave State to be deprived of his constitutional and legal rights by the gross and palpable perjury of the free negroes; not only is a gentleman of undoubted veracity and character to be insulted by discrediting his oath in this manner; but he is *threatened with prosecution*. For reasons in reaching to the President.

tion for piracy in seeking to vindicate the rights of a fellow-citizen of the South by a disinterested, legal proceeding. It is clear that if such is to be the operation of this law, if the decision of the Pittsburgh Commissioner is correct, then nothing less than an amendment to the Fugitive Slave law, excluding this sort of

testimony, can prevent its evasion in every future trial, and satisfy the demands of justice. A few dollars may in any case procure and suborn witnesses sufficient to discredit the testimony of the most reliable and truthful men in the land. We invite a special examination of this remarkable case of Dutchmen living for

As remarks the Gazette, the prisoner was discharged "amid the congratulations of every person in the room," and no less than four lawyers of that city volunteered to undertake the defence of the fugitive.

ted, are without justification in the position long since taken by us favoring a discontinuance of business and commercial relations with the abolition cities of the North, and the building up within our own borders of those facilities for trade and travel of which no country in the world is more susceptible than the South. With no

more accessible than the south, with resources which, if properly developed, would render the world tributary to her, she is yet in a state of dependence as humiliating as it is inexcusable. Why not have our own lines of travel, our own schools and colleges and our own watering places? Why not put ourselves

In this connection we cannot too favorably recommend to the Southerners travelling North, the propriety of taking the Union line at Louisville and Wheeling, thence to Baltimore.

more, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by which means they will avoid the negro thieves of Pittsburg and spend their money to foster and promote a great Southern enterprise.—*Memphis Appeal.*

*From the Mobile Tribune, 27th ult.*  
**A FUSS IN NEW YORK.**  
 At New York last week there was some stir in relation to a negro case before one of the courts. The anti-slavery papers seize such occasions with great avidity—nurse them with

The case alluded to relates to Mobile. It appears that a woman, calling herself Mrs. Porter, took from this city a mulatto slave girl, some eight or ten years of age. She stood in place of but was not her mother. She had been

When she got to New York, a free negro—whether black or yellow is not stated, but, perhaps, a runaway—claimed the parentage of the

child. His name is Trainer, and he is also from Mobile, where the child was born. The claim seems to have been instigated by the abolitionists, chief among the leaders of whom in this case was a white man named Lewis Tappan.—The matter was brought before the Superior Court—Judge Burr—where the motion seems

to have been whether a father has a right to a slave child he has abandoned, against the claim of a woman who has bought it, and protected and become attached to it. All sorts of means were used to get the child from Mrs. Porter, and the court sat upon it many days.

The abolitionists were very busy and the thing was working quite satisfactorily, when, lo! Trainer—the putative father—suddenly disappeared. This brought matters to a stand.—Mr. Tappan declared that Trainer had been abducted, and that Mrs. Porter was at the bottom of it. But of that no proof was furnished—

This woman, we may state, bears a frail character. In the course of the trial, it appeared that her name, while she resided in Mobile, was Rose Green. She was formerly married to a man

Francisco, where she fell in with a respectable man named Porter, who engaged himself to marry her. Prior to the consummation of the nuptials she came to the Atlantic States on business, and in compliment to her expected husband, took his name. Hence she was called

Mrs. Porter, and not Rose Cooper.  
The child, we may also state, exhibited great