PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1851.

County Convention.

☞ The Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the 31st of May, Prox., at the usual places of holding primary meetings, in the Townships respectively at 3 o'clock P. M., and in the several Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P. M., to select two delegates from each election District, to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 4th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make the County nominations preparatory to the next General Election, and also to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Lancaster, on the 24th of June.

JOSIAH KING,
Ch'n of Committee.

WM. C. FETTER, Sec'y.
ap28d&c.

First page—New York correspondence; Railroad Meeting in Mt. Vernon—the "Rotation of the Earth rendered visible;" Parisian and London Fashions, &c

Fourth page—Poetry and Miscellaneous articles.

Third page—Home Matters, and Telegraphic News.

General Scott arrived in New Orleans, on the 23d instant, and was warmly welcomed by the citizens.

JENNY LIND.—The Buffalo Commercial announces that Jenny Lind will sing in Buffalo, in July. She will also, it is understood, visit Cleveland and the Upper Lakes, and will then again visit Pittsburgh, if the necessary preparations are made to have the hall in entire readiness.

The ship Mary Hall, which had been given up as lost, arrived at Baltimore, on Friday last.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia, bank note engravers, have obtained the contract from the Post Office Department, for engraving the stamps ordered under the new postage law.

WHIG MEETING.—On the 7th inst., a large meeting of the Whig citizens of Cambria county, was held at Ebensburg, at which Daniel Litzinger, Esq., presided, and after a number of eloquent speeches from several gentlemen, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. Winfield Scott is the unanimous choice of Cambria county, for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the administration of President Fillmore.

Resolved, That we have unshaken faith in the justice and wisdom of the State Administration, and hereby instruct our delegates to the State Convention at Lancaster, to support for renomination Wm. F. Johnston.

Resolved, That we heartily unite with our sister county of Bedford, Col Tenth, in recommending the Hon. Thos. White, to the State Convention, for the Supreme Bench.

MASSACHUSETTS UNITED STATES SENATOR.—In relation to Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, the Senator elect from Massachusetts, the Boston Transcript remarks;

"We are not prepared to proclaim the country ruined in consequence of this event. Mr. Sumner is a forcible and eloquent speaker, an apt scholar, a man of superior abilities, of polished address, and extensive acquaintance with the men and events of his times; and he may become a statesman of much influence in political arena. He will probably act and work with the Whig party on all questions but one—a vital and momentous one, it is true, as he will find when he gets to Washington.

Mr. Sumner will find on reaching the Capitol, that Massachusetts, and even New England, are but a fraction of the United States; that there are interests besides theirs to be looked after, that under his oath of office he is bound to legislate for the whole Country, not a sectional part; that the constitutional rights of others must be respected; and all this his good sense will soon teach him, if he needs to be taught.

The speech of Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, at the St. George's dinner, in New York, is published in the New York papers. Sir Henry appears to have been jocose, and from the parenthetical notes of "great applause," "cheers," "laughter," &c., the company must have been in a humor to appreciate anything like fun, or in other words, they must have been in a gleeful humor. In one or two portions of his address, however, he grows serious. Here is a dip into political economy.

"I say, therefore, that I delight to find myself among this Society, because I could not summon a better witness to contradict the most vulgar and common of all fallacies, viz: That of supposing that in every transaction between State and individuals, what one party gains the other must lose! (Applause.) What, let me ask you, Mr. President, has been taking place under your eyes? Have you not seen the foreign capitalist wanting employment for his capital, the foreign laborer wanting employment for his industry, and the American farmer and manufacturer wanting railroads to facilitate the transit and enhance the value of his produce? Railroads which were likely to return great profit, if once made, but which he (the American) wanted capital and labor to make. Well, have you not seen the foreign capitalist advancing his money to bring out the foreign laborer to construct the American railways? and has any one been a loser by these transactions? No sir! The foreign capitalist has increased his capital, the foreign laborer has maintained himself and family, the American farmer and manufacturer has doubled in some cases quadrupled the value of his property. My reverend friend on the right has spoken of the blessings of peace. I concur with him but I don't confine those blessings within the mere fact that a man is to die a little later by fever or the gout, than he would do otherwise by the sword or pistol."

The following passage is curious. However true the assertions may be in a general sense, the reader will be very apt to remember India and her governors, especially Warren Hastings:

More conquest, gentlemen, is a vulgar thing. There were the Tartar conquerors: they swept over the earth. Their march was marked by slaughter, and their trophies were raised up by human scalls. (Applause.) There were the Roman conquerors, the mightiest "they" of all antiquity; but does the Roman historian make his ancient Britons subjected to their sway and describe the end and aim of all their conquests? He says sadly: they make a solitude and call that—peace! (Long emotion and loud applause.) Long will that phrase of Tacitus brand the fame of his countrymen! But we England, instead of making solitude and calling that—peace, have made wars that have peopled solitudes."

Sir Henry made a digression to nail to the counter the forged "intercepted despatch" of the Boston Celt. He speaks most enthusiastically of his belief that the friendly relations which exist between the United States and England will never be broken. We have not read the speech closely, but from a glance we think it a very creditable performance for the occasion.

FAST SAILING VESSELS.—We learn from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, that the project of a trial of speed between an English and an American sailing ship of the same tonnage has excited the French ship builders. A correspondent of the *Journal du Havre*, Mr. Corbiere, proposes to raise eight hundred thousand francs by subscription, for the purpose of building a ship of the tonnage settled upon, and enter the lists with the Americans and English. This proposal has been warmly seconded by the editor of the *Journal*, who shows his faith in the project by heading the list with a very liberal subscription.

LOCKWOOD'S EXPRESS.—This new Express, between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Massillon, and intervening towns, which is advertised in our columns, will be a great convenience to the people of this city. The public may place the utmost confidence in the promptness and fidelity of this line, which runs in connection with some of the best established in the country. Among its other conveniences, it will give us a supply of Fish, fresh from the Lakes—a great luxury, as all know who have partaken of White Fish and Mackinaw Trout, fresh from their native element. We understand Mr. Lockwood expects a supply of fish three times a week, for the market here.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SUIT.—This much talked of case, a result of the separation of the church, has finally been set down for a hearing in the United States Court in this city, on the 13th of May next.

Counsel for the complainant, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are Daniel Lord, of New York, Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

For the defence, the Methodist Episcopal Church, E. L. Fancher, and George Woods, of New York, and Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts.—*N. Y. Post.*

ARCHBISHOP ECCLESTON.—The following brief memoir of the Late Archbishop Eccleston, is from the Catholic Expositor:

This eminent prelate was born on the 27th June, 1801, in Kent County, a few miles from Chestertown. His grandfather was Sir John Eccleston, who emigrated to this country, from England, a few years prior to our struggle for independence. His father, Samuel Eccleston, was a wealthy farmer of Kent County, Maryland and was distinguished for his highly cultivated mind and manners.—Born of parents who, at that time, were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he attended worship in that denomination until about the age of eleven years when he was sent, as a student, to St. Mary's College, Baltimore. In this institution he continued as a day-scholar until his fifteenth year; and, during this early period, displayed shining talents, and a peculiar tact for learning. By his sweetness of disposition, amiable deportment, and graceful manners, he secured the friendship and attachment of his fellow students and professors, as well as all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. It was the intention of his mother to direct his studies towards the profession of the law. At sixteen years of age, he became a boarder in the College. He soon manifested an ardent love of virtue, and other dispositions which, in a few years, resulted in his study of divinity; in which pursuit, by his assiduity and talent, he advanced so rapidly as to be considered qualified for the order of priesthood at an earlier age than that order is generally conferred.

Very soon after his ordination he crossed the Atlantic, and visited England, Ireland, and France.—He was, however, suddenly recalled to America, (after a sojourn of about two years in Europe,) in consequence of the death of his stepfather, which happened about this time. From abroad he brought back with him a large store of useful knowledge an ardent zeal in the cause of his religion, and an increased attachment to republican institution.—Upon his return to his native country, he was received with affection by his numerous friends; and, in a short time, received marks of their esteem and approbation, by his elevation first to the vice-presidency, and subsequently, the presidency of the flourishing institution in which he had been educated.—This office he filled with much honor to himself, and advantage to the college for several years.

The late Archbishop Whitefield becoming infirm from disease, it was thought necessary, early in the year 1834, to appoint a coadjutor or assistant bishop, in order to lessen the burden of his duties. The choice fell upon Mr. Eccleston, which was no ordinary mark of confidence, when we consider that he had hardly attained his thirty-third year, and that there were so many others in the diocese, whose age, experience, and talents would have qualified them for the situation. Upon the death of the late archbishop, he succeeded *de jure* to the title and honors of the see, on the fourteenth of September, 1834.

As a preacher of the word of God, the archbishop has always been regarded as eloquent, graceful and persuasive, displaying great zeal and piety in all he uttered; and was sure to enlist the undivided attention of his hearers.

In person he was tall and commanding, and remarkable for his graceful deportment and ease in conversation. No one ever approached him familiarly without being pleased with him, or without an increased respect for his person. His piety was of the highest order. No one could look upon him without being impressed with the idea that he was a true prelate of the church. Ever unostentatious and unassuming, his great aim was to do good to all, and seeking the will of his great Master. His study was to please Him, regardless of the world, which he would willingly heap upon him its choicest honors did he not studiously fly from them.

Such was Archbishop Eccleston, the worthy successor of the Carrolls and the Neales; and a model, in suavity and elegance, as well as energy and ecclesiastical deportment, for the hierarchy at whose head he stood.

GOODS IN FIVE DAYS.—We learn that Messrs. McFadon and Cavode are now receiving goods regularly in five days from Philadelphia. This is a great improvement over the old slow coach mode, and is almost fast enough to satisfy even modern impatience.

ARSON.—We refer our readers to our local column for a full report of a case of arson, in which the evidence most painfully demonstrates the depravity of the incendiaries on trial.

"WILD SPORTS OF THE WEST, by Wm. H. Maxwell." A new edition of this pleasant book, descriptive of the sports of the West of Ireland, has just been published, and is for sale at Holmes' Depot, Third street.

THE BAND OF VILLAINS IN MICHIGAN. We published a telegraphic despatch on Friday last, containing an account of the breaking up of an organized band of outlaws in Michigan. We copy the following particulars from the Detroit Tribune of the 21st instant. The "notorious Joe Dows" spoken of as the leader is now lying in the Allegheny County Jail:

"We briefly announced on Saturday the arrest of a gang of men in Jackson County, who were organized for the most nefarious purposes that depravity could suggest. Our readers will remember that for the last two years the Central Railroad Company have been constantly annoyed along their line, by persons whose sole occupation seemed to be in placing obstructions on the road, and otherwise destroying the property of the Company. At one time, so systematic had their work of destruction become, that the Railroad Company were induced to employ a couple of shrewd persons, whose duty it should be to travel along the line and detect the offenders, but so well organized were the band that for 10 months they eluded the most persevering inquiries.

Some four weeks ago one of the persons employed by the Company obtained an inkling of the organization, and by adroit management succeeded in worming himself into the confidence of the initiated; but before they would trust him to any considerable extent it was required as a proof of his allegiance, that he should fire on the Depot at Niles on a certain night, provided it was not previously done by an individual from this city, who was to be sent on for that purpose. The night came, and to ward off suspicion or betrayal, as well as to secure full confidence of the gang, the Depot was fired—all of necessary precautions having been made to avert any serious damage to buildings. The news that the Depot at Niles had been set on fire, but fortunately discovered in time to prevent its destruction, at once gave to the new recruit the fullest confidence of the gang, and he was forthwith admitted into the most secret counsels of the leading desperadoes.

Counterfeiting, horse stealing, incendiarism, burglary, robbery, and the smallest petty larceny, were the sworn objects of this monstrous organization. One of their designs was to blow up the track and cars by an ingeniously contrived torpedo, so arranged as to be fired by the locomotive, and explode while the passenger cars should be over it.

The informant continued to act with them until he had procured the names of thirty or forty of the conspirators, and the places of residence, confined principally to Leona, Center, Jackson, Michigan, and to this city. Before plans had been matured for their arrest, the notorious Joe Dows—who, it is said, was the general of the concern—was taken from this city to Pittsburgh, on a requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the management of the gang devolved upon a fellow calling himself O. D. Williams, then in this city, but a resident of the State of New York.

This person, it is ascertained, was to leave Detroit for Buffalo on Thursday night; and as his arrest at that time would be the signal for a general dispersion of his accomplices, it was determined to let him proceed, while an officer furnished with the requisite papers should accompany him, and make the arrest during the passage thus giving time to perfect a capture of his companions in this State.

That arrest was made by Wm. H. Goodnow, of the Custom House, who was acting as United States Marshal, and Williams was brought back to Detroit on Saturday night, under escort of that officer. On his way up, Williams requested officer Goodnow to mail for him a letter at Detroit, as soon as he should get there. This, when they got to the prison, Mr. G. consented to do, but received a reply that it was not then necessary, as the gentleman to whom he had written had also become an inmate under the same roof.

On Friday night, the time it had been agreed to make the arrests in the interior, an extra train of cars was sent out from this city, with a large number of officers and assistants engaged for the occasion: and such were the arrangements made and carried out, by leaving squads along the line, that at Leona, Michigan, Center and Jackson, thirty-three men were arrested simultaneously about daybreak on Saturday morning, and brought in and lodged in jail on Saturday P. M.

Among the prisoners arrested are three Justices of the Peace, five men called Doctors, one Judge, and four Constables—the latter belonging to the township of Leoga, not an officer of which from Supervisor down to Postmaster, but is said to be implicated.

In this city Washington Gay and Erastus Smith were arrested on Saturday, and the house of the former was found a variety of implements for burning buildings, and so constructed as to burn one hour, or three days, before setting fire to the building.

By one of these machines, it has been discovered that the depot of this city was fired last fall, which resulted in the loss of one hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The arrests were made on a writ from the United States Court, for stopping the mail and for counterfeiting United States coin, and the prisoners will probably be detained until the next session of the District court.

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION,

Whereas there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them.

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressely prohibited by our own. Our statutes declare "that, if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Now, Therefore, I have issued this, my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE

By the President:
W. S. DERRICK, *Acting Secretary of State.*

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY TO THE BOSPON COUNCIL.

BOSTON, April 22.

The reply of the Hon. Daniel Webster to the invitation of the Common Council to meet the citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall, was read before the Council last evening. It is as follows:

Marshfield, Saturday Apr 19, 1851

To Francis Brinley, Esq.,
President of the Common Council of Boston:

Dear Sir—I received your communication transmitting copies of the preamble and resolutions adopted on the 17th inst. by the unanimous vote of the body over which you preside. I should be incapable of all just emotion if I delayed a moment to express my grateful thanks for a proceeding so friendly and so honorable to wards myself.

I wish my stay in this vicinity could be such as to afford me an opportunity of calling individually upon you and all the members, and paying to each my personal regards. There are, I know, members of the council who entertain political opinions different from my own, and this makes me more anxious to signify in an emphatic manner, my sense not only of their courtesy and courtesy, but also of the manliness and independence which characterizes their votes.

I shall not have the pleasure during my present visit of meeting the citizens of Boston—What I have done during the last year to maintain the Union, and to secure the blessings of peace, friendly intercourse, commerce and business among all the States, has not been done in a corner, and I shall not go into a corner to perform what may remain to be done. Nor shall I enter Faneuil Hall until its gates shall be thrown open wide, nor, with impetuous recoil, greeting hearts thunder, but with the hearty sound of golden hinges, moving to let in freely, and to overflowing, you and our fellow citizens, and all men of all parties who are true to the Union, as well as to liberty—men who can look around on the faces of the Patriots who crowd the walls of the sacred temple, draw in with their deepest inspiration, and stand upright and erect upon its pavements, in mind and heart elate in the consciousness that they too are Americans, lovers of their country, and their whole country, and not unworthy to follow in the footsteps of their great forefathers.

If Providence but pleases to spare my life and health until that hour comes, I shall meet the citizens of Boston, and my voice shall be heard once more in the cradle of American liberty. Till then, again thanking you and the members of the council, I bid you and them farewell.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

COMPLETION OF THE ERIE RAILWAY

The Erie Railway is completed. A train has passed over the whole line from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. The cars reached Dunkirk on Tuesday evening, amid great rejoicings of the inhabitants. Freight trains are forthwith to traverse the entire road, and regular passenger trains, connecting with Lake Erie, will be organized and put in operation early in May. The Journal of Commerce gives the following history of the building of the road:

The New York and Erie Railway Company was chartered in 1832. It was then estimated that the road could be built, graded for a double rail laid with a single track, from the river to the lake, for less than five millions of dollars, and no one anticipated that a period of more than six or eight years would be consumed in its construction. Nearly nineteen years have passed since the Company was organized, and the road is just completed, at a cost of about twenty millions of dollars. It was not, however, till 1836 that the millions of dollars required to enable the Company to commence operations was subscribed; and from that time, for a period of ten years, so little was accomplished, that, in 1846, when the present Board was organized, only fifty-three miles of the four hundred and sixty-five, which is now the length of the road, including the Newburgh Branch, was completed and in operation, and for seven miles of that distance the present Board were called on to defray the cost. Even this fifty-three miles was in so dilapidated a condition that it had virtually to be reconstructed. Indeed, till the present Board of Directors assumed the management of its affairs, misfortune or extravagance seems to have perpetually thwarted its progress and threatened with a calamitous destiny. Half the capital originally invested in it was lost, and notorious mismanagement had so depressed public confidence in the practicability of the enterprise that nothing but the faith which can move mountains could be relied on for co-operation in an effort to resuscitate it. Happily that faith existed, and its fruit has matured in an achievement which, for magnitude and commercial importance, has no parallel in any similar enterprise yet accomplished on this continent. This result is due to the public spirit of those of our merchants and others who, in time of need, advanced money in proportion to their means, to the liberal policy of the State Legislature, and especially to the Board of Directors, who, in their corporate capacity, have manifested the same energy, efficiency, and wisdom that the individuals who compose it are known to exercise severally in the conduct of their private business.

After the subscription to the new stock had been completed in October, 1846, nearly a year was lost to labor in waiting for the legislation necessary to enable the Board to avail themselves of the most desirable route for the extension of the road; so that, in fact, but little more than four years has been consumed in the construction of this great work.

A PROPOSED COMPROMISE.—Mr. Botts has submitted a compromise in the Virginia Convention to settle the vexed question of representation. He proposes that the House of Delegates shall consist of 150 members, 76 from east of the Blue Ridge, and 76 west of it; the Senate to be similarly divided, and elected by districts.—He also proposes a uniform ad valorem system of taxation, except where specially exempted by two-thirds of the Legislature; and to prevent the creation of a public debt, without at the same time providing for its payment by increase of taxation. Appropriations exceeding a certain sum, before becoming a law, must receive the vote of a majority of all the members of each branch of the Legislature.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A contested election case is now before a special court at Danville, (Pa.) Judge Jayne presiding. Hendricks B. Wright, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, and Wyoming counties, contests the right of Hon. Henry M. Fuller, the member elect, to his seat. The point in controversy is the omission of the votes from Montour county. "The majority for Mr. Fuller in the district was 65, Montour county having given him 1,717, and Mr. Wright 473. Mr. Wright alleges frauds in the election, and that illegal votes were received, and, immediately upon the assembling of the judges to cast up the votes for Congress, protested on this ground against the vote of Montour being received.—The certificate of election, however, was given to Mr. Fuller, and the present issue is to ascertain whether illegal votes were polled."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Teizi Baari, "the skimmer of the ocean," is daily expected at the Southampton docks. The Sultan of the Turkish Empire has heard of the fame of the great exposition, and applies for formal admission for his country's products within the Crystal Palace, even at this late day. She sailed from Constantinople on the 27th ultimo,—this steam frigate *Teizi Baari*—having on board Vice Admiral Pacha, Gemahdin Pacha, Salih Effendi, and other tailed functionaries of the Turkish Government, bearing such specimens of the wealth and taste of the harem, the bare catalogue of which has served to whet the female curiosity of the West end to the utmost. It appears that the Sultan, in order that the productions of his kingdom may vie not unworthily with others at the Great Exposition, has made large purchases throughout his dominions. Carpets of the most magnificent description, tapestry that France cannot rival, textile fabrics that have never before been suffered to leave the country, and have been for the exclusive use of the seraglio, stuffs of silks and wools exquisite beyond compare in fineness and finish, and shawls invoiced at £800 sterling, are among the articles of Teizi Baari's cargo. It will be a late day for the exhibition when these goods reach London, but in consideration—I hardly know of what—perhaps of special compliment to the Sultan, because he has at last awaked, perhaps through the paramount influence of the ladies of England who will not hear of a denial—the decision of the Royal Commissioners to receive no contributions after the 10th of April will be reversed, and special counters, tables, and fixtures, will be prepared for this unexpected offering of the Sublime Porte.

It is amusing what arrangements are making throughout all the world for a pilgrimage to this shrine of universal industry. Every day brings new intelligence of the crowds that hasten hither. There is probably not a civilized nation on the face of the earth which will not within the next three months have its representatives in London. Even half civilized India, in the person of princes and nobles of the East, has sent a large deputation, and almost any day at the "palace" there may be pointed out, not only Parsee merchants, but the nabob of Nizam, the Rajo of Cutch, and the Rajah of Travancore, the most delegation of half-Anglicised East Indians it is said, that ever visited Great Britain.

The aspect of the interior of the industrial building changes every day. Only nineteen working days now remain for the arrangement of the goods within the spaces allotted for them, and each nation represented is urging forward its work with redoubled energy. No one can form any idea of the amount of labor to be done unless he is personally engaged in it. The mere carpenter's work in our United States division is greater and as much in cost as the building of a house in a New England village, and when this is finished—when every counter, and table, and elevation and fixture is completed, the work will be but half commenced. Every table along the central avenue must be covered uniformly, and as the British division is first completed, at whatever expense, we and other foreign nations are obliged to follow their lead. There all the other tables and counters are to be covered with some tasteful material, the fixtures to be hung, the rough legs of the tables and counters to be concealed, the disposition of the immense number of goods to be made, the show cases and cabinets of individual contribution to be allotted and ten thousand other things done, which nothing but their actual necessity, as they are met with in the process of work, can fix upon the mind. You may form some idea of the superficial feet we have to cover, when I tell you that I yesterday purchased 2400 yards of bleached muslin, with which simply to cover the fixtures, in the upright behind the counters. Nearly as many yards of another material will be required for the elevations, tables, and counters. Then come the decorations of the *tout ensemble*. With the least national pride—with the slightest regard for the interests of our contributors, all this must be done under our supervision. We have sent there over three thousand miles of ocean, and often times from a distance of more than a thousand miles inland, they ought to be exhibited to advantage. To place them in all their labored texture and exquisite finish, upon benches of unplaned boards, such as were given in our division of the building, would have been even more obnoxious to severe blame than to have sent them home again without opening. It was a most undesirable position in which Mr. Riddle found himself upon his arrival here, but he has extricated himself from it by the sagacity of a shrewd business man, and in doing so, he has the approbation of every contributor in London, of all our American residents here, and of our Minister, Hon Abbott Lawrence, who, from the onset, has been untiring in his labors for the honor of his country in the exhibition.

I suppose it is no secret,—it is certainly not here, for the project was unanimously recommended by a meeting of contributors, that Mr. Riddle has personally advanced about $10,000, with which to complete the arrangements for the proper display of the goods, from our country. He has done this, I understand, upon his own personal responsibility. Under every consideration it is highly honorable to him. Should Congress make no appropriation to reimburse him, it is of course understood that he will hold all the goods sent here, as security against the money he has advanced. It is stated that he took the best legal advice upon the subject before giving his name, and the opinion rendered was decisive, that in the emergency of the case, considering the purpose of which the goods were sent the rules of the Royal Commissioners in regard to the opening of the building, and the immediate necessity of the case, he was fully warranted, in law and equity, in raising upon the goods the amount of money requisite for their proper display. In view of all the circumstances it cannot be that Congress will decline to make an appropriation for the purpose.

I intended to make a beginning, in what I mean shall be my weekly description of curious things in the Crystal Palace, in this letter, but my usual space is nearly occupied. The most wonderful thing I have seen to-day, is the Liverpool gift to the Exposition—a model of that city, containing, in shape and correctly reduced proportions, not only every house, church public building, dock and ship yard, but innumerable carts, wagons, horses, donkies, men, women and children, in most admirable workmanship. The cost is said to be over £1,200 sterling.

Hiram Powers, the self-taught artist, decrepit from the effects of a fall into a pit of one of the Cornwall mines, whose livelihood, it seems, has been obtained for many years by preparing tasteful work for the shops, presented yesterday several specimens of shell work in flowers and fruit, surpassing in beauty all that I ever conceived. These flowers are placed upon a table composed of 7,000 pieces of wood, embracing pieces from the oak of Glasgow Cathedral, the foundation of old Stockwell bridge, Queen Mary's bearwood, Alloway Kirk pulpit, Highland Mary's thorn, William Wallace's oak, the wreck of the Royal George, London Bridge, and the old Bell Tree of Roseneath. In addition to these there are a large number of native and foreign woods. The top of the table is four feet nine inches, by four feet six inches, in the centre of which is a profile of the Queen, surrounded on the corners by the emblems of the three kingdoms, with the arms of the cities of London and Glasgow interspersed. On the same style also is a chiffonniere, consisting of 5,000 pieces of wood, and a tea caddy of 1500. On the back of the latter are chased in the veneer the likenesses of her majesty and the royal consort.

L L E

The Roman correspondent of the *Univers*, the Parisian organ of Pius IX., gives the following information. The statements in reference to the American Mission at Rome, notwithstanding the high source from whence they come, we think rather apocryphal:—

"It does not appear that the elevation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes to the dignity of Cardinal will take place as soon as expected a few weeks ago. We have heard two reasons assigned for this delay—one, that the Sacred College is at present nearly full, and that there are no vacancies but such as are indispensable; and the second, the difficult arising from the remoteness of an American Cardinal when a conclave is necessary.

We believe that the presence of Dr. Hughes, at Rome, has been the means of expediting the negotiations opened some time since between the court of Rome and the Government of the United States for an interchange of ministers between the two countries. We are assured that this measure already decided on in principle, will be speedily carried into execution. Mr. Cass, the present American Charge d'Affairs at Rome, will, when the arrangement is carried out, change his present title of Chaage d'Affaires for that of Plenipotentiary, with a complete American legation installed at Rome; and the Nuncio of the Apostolic See will reside at New York, as being the most important seat of Catholicism in the United States. It is added that the Holy See may send three or four Inter-Nuncios to other cities of the Republic. Finally we are assured that the government of Washington are most desirous that a Prelate of the United States be invested with the character and prerogatives of the Cardinalate

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—In a report of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature, we perceive that Mr. Robinson, the mover of the inquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Boston, in the case of the fugitive slave Sims, and the Chairman of the committee of investigation chosen by the Senate, has reported that the city authorities of Boston, in the part they took to support the United States laws grossly violated the statutes of the Commonwealth, and that the Marshal of the United States also was guilty of great contempt for the sovereignty of Massachusetts in using a criminal process of the United States to cover his deportation of the fugitive out of that State. The report also alleges that Commissioner Hallett disregarded and insulted the laws of Massachusetts, as also its legislature; and the City Marshall is rebuked for disrespect to the committee. The Sheriff is exonerated, as acting under the advice of the Attorney General and District Attorney. Two bills accompanied the report providing against a similar recurrence of the evils complained of.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

A RENCONTRE WITH A WHALE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 14, 1851.

The following statement of the exploits of a whale and his attack upon a vessel, is abstracted from the protest of Capt. Joseph Dias, of the whale ship "Pocahontas," of Tisbury, made before the U S. Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in Jan. 1851. It is said to be the second instance known of a direct attack on a vessel by a whale. The other was the ship "Essex," in the Pacific, which was entirely lost. Capt. Dias says that on the 12th of December, 1850, in latitude about 33 47 S., and long. 48 35 W., at 5 P. M. saw a shoal of sperm whales off the lee bow, lowered two boats—the larboard boat struck, and had been fast 15 to 20 minutes, and after the line was hauled in to the boats, which line the whale had sounded out, in the attempt to loose the whale, she turned upon the boat and literally crushed it to atoms with her jaws, and all belonging to it, except the crew, who swam to the other boats—the whale all the time staying round the wreck, picking the fragments that came down, but pulled back to the ship, in company with the waist boat and two crews. After they came on board, and boats hoisted up, the vessel was squared in and ran for the whale, (which still continued about the place where she stove the boat) fully prepared with lances, &c. ready to make a fight. The whale in 15 minutes more the ship's head towards the whale, having everything ready to attack her, vessel on the larboard tack, and whale coming to leeward of the ship. When about two boats lengths off, the whale rounded towards the vessel's bow, and struck it with such force as to start one or two planks, and break one or two timbers on the starboard side of the bow at the waterline, causing the vessel to leak at once at the rate of 260 strokes per hour.

Under the circumstances the Captain bore up for Rio, when proper repairs were made. He sailed again on his cruise about the 10th of April. Whether he will meet his old foe is doubtful, but if he does he will give him battle. R.

The jury in the Woodworth Planing Machine case, so long pending in the Supreme Court, before Judge Grier, in Philadelphia, was on Wednesday decided by the jury. Spring and Winans, the defendants in the suit, were decided to have infringed the Woodworth patent. Judge Grier said that if witnesses came again into that court to swear that Wm. Woodworth was not the inventor of the patent, he would hold it to be prima facie evidence that the witnesses intended to perjure themselves, by swearing to what they knew nothing about. This question has now been decided in the same way by every Circuit Court in the Union, involving an immense outlay in litigation.

THE COPYING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A trial of Mr. Bakewell's copying electric telegraph was made on Wednesday last, the 2d instant, between Brighton and London. An instrument at the central station of the Electric Telegraph Company in Lothbury was placed in connexion with a corresponding instrument at Brighton, and communications in writing were opened between those stations. Several messages, which were *fac similes* of the writing applied to the cylinder of the transmitting instrument, were received in Lothbury in the presence of gentlemen connected with the Telegraph Company. The line writing, formed by electro-chymical decomposition, was distinctly legible, and the signature could be recognized. The rapidity with which the transmission was effected, varied from 120 to 150 letters per minute, according to the size of the writing, and we understand that Mr. Bakewell expects to accomplish more than 200 letters a minute with a single wire when the telegraph is in regular work. The messages transmitted were written in full with capitals, points, and figures, but contractions and even short-hand symbols might be used. No manipulation is required to transfer the copies of writing from one instrument to the other at a distance; therefore this telegraphic correspondence is free from the liability to error which always attends the manual operations of other telegraphs. The writing transmitted is an exact copy of the original, therefore no error can occur. To exhibit the peculiar means of secrecy which the copying telegraph presents, some of the messages received from Brighton on Wednesday were impressed invisibly on the paper, and no trace of writing could be seen until it was washed with a solution that instantly made the whole legible.—*English Paper.*

SENIOR CAPTAIN IN THE NAVY.—By the recent death of Commodore BARRON, the seniority of rank in the Navy of the United States devolves on Commodore CHARLES STEWART, who is a native of Pennsylvania, and appointed from that State, though at present a citizen of the State of New Jersey. Commodore STEWART entered the service as lieutenant on the same day as the late Commodore BARRON—to wit on the 9th of March, 1798—and his present commission bears the date of April 22, 1806. Commodores MORRIS, WARRINGTON, and DOWNES are next in the series of those sterling old American naval heroes, whose prowess in and previous to our second war with Britain, no less than their high mental qualifications manifested in various emergencies before and since, have challenged the admiration of the world, and given them an enduring niche in the temple of fame.—*Republic.*

Robert B. Ibbett has removed his son from the Harvard University, in which he was a member of the senior class, on account of the anti-slavery agitation in Massachusetts.

Which suffers the most injury from this operation, young Mr. IBBETT or the State of Massachusetts? Biting one's own nose off, though a difficult operation, in its literal sense, is easily and very commonly done, symbolically

☞ RECORDER—I will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic County convention. SAM'L RAMSEYSCOTT.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1851.d&w1t.

☞ COUNTY TREASURER—We are authorized to announce that J. W. Baxter, of the 2d Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention. ap24d&w2t

☞ CLERK OF THE COURT.—The friends of John Horner, of Wilkins township, will be presented to the approaching Antimasonic and Whig County Convention for nomination to the office of Clerk of the Court ap26d&w1w3

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—The name of JOHN MCCARTY, of the 3d Ward city of Pittsburgh, will be submitted to the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for the office of Register, and will be earnestly supported by very MANY FRIENDS. ap26d&w1w3

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—John K. Foster, of Baldwin township, will be a candidate for Register, before the ensuing Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention. ap26d&w1w3

☞ ASSEMBLY.—Robert Abrahams, of Elizabeth Borough, will submit his name to the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for nomination to the Legislature. ap26d&w1w3

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—Please announce that H. J. LENOX of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention ap26d&w1w3

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Henry Hannen, of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of Clerk of the several Courts of Allegheny County, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. ap26d&w1w3

☞ LIVER PILLS.—These Pills, discovered by Dr. Melane, and which bear his own name, were first used in his own practice. In a few years they attracted the attention of other physicians, and thence passed into general use. For curing all diseases of the liver, they act with certainty and regularity. The patient soon feels the removal of disease, until he is well. The effect is almost magical; and after swallowing drugs and medicines of another description, the sufferer finds himself relieved at once. Diseases of the liver are very common in this country, and are as frightful in their character as they are frequent in occurrence. Are you troubled with any of the numerous complaints which originate in a diseased state of the liver? Purchase Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and be relieved at once.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
ap22d&1w1w2 No. 60 Wood st.

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 118 Market street, the second door from the corner of Market and Liberty streets. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of DAVID GREER,
ap26d1t 106 Penn st.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*
HARDWARE,
Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at PRICES that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of