PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1851.

County Convention.

☞ The Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the 31st of May, next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings, in the Townships respectively at 5 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 Committe.

WM. C. FREND, Sec'y.
ap26dtc.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

☞ A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

Joseph R. Flanigein,	Samuel McKinney,
F. Rhoads Montgomery,	C. Thompson Jones,
Wm. H. Kirkpatrick,	Samuel H. Thomas,
Samuel Bell,	John S. Brown,
Nathaniel Ellmaker,	T. Taylor Worth,
Wm. J. Robinson,	Alexander K. Brown,
Worden P. Preston,	Wm. Baker,
Thomas E. Cochran,	Wm. M. Watts,
Henry Johnson,	James Clark,
Charles H. Buchman,	Sherman D. Phelps,
George Cress,	Edwin C. Wilson,
D. A. Picker,	John Allison,
O. Lemale,	Daniel McCurdy,
John Bausman,	George Meason,
Wm. Evans,	Alex'r M. McClure,
John C. Neville,	Francis Jordan.

B. BUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST PAGE—Commercial News and Miscellaneous articles.

FOURTH PAGE—Poetry, &c.

THIRD PAGE—Home Matters and Telegraph News.

The *Pittsburgh Commercial Journal* having sufficiently tried the patience of its readers with its defence of slavery, apparently without the desired effect, is now earnestly improving the occasion of the movement in favor of General Scott for the Presidency, to show its own unbounded devotion to the present administration, and the hostility of the Gazette and the Scott meeting recently held in this county.

When the carpings of our irascible neighbor are merely directed against ourself, we seldom think it worth while to bandy words with him; but his present assaults take a broader ground, and duty, as well to the administration as to the friends of Gen. Scott, requires that we should take some notice of them. We beg to be excused therefore, if we depart from our customary course, and step aside to chastise the brawling and insolent bully, and exhibit him in his true colors.

It is difficult to select from the quantities of frothy verbosity, running through more columns than we have time to count, spread over several days' publication, any paragraph that, with due regard to brevity, would afford a fair exhibition of the tawdry style, absurd logic, and bad principles, which our neighbor puts forth as complacently as though it were all beyond controversy, and impregnable to attack. The pith of the whole, however, is, that the Scott meeting iconoclastically and unjustifiably insulted the Whig National Administration, and that the Gazette consented to it! That inasmuch as the Gazette "owed the administration gratitude," the Journal, though it ought not to be surprised at any exhibition of facility on the part of the Gazette, is struck with amazement at the cool readiness with which it signifies its adherence to Scott and Fillmore in the same article.—The Gazette is further charged with "treachery to the administration of President Fillmore, in joining a movement, which, *without disguise*, aimed to displace him, and put General Scott in the Presidential chair." This idea is felicitously illustrated by a relation of a similarly "base" attempt of the Locofocos to supersede General Scott when in Mexico, by sending out Mr. Benton as Lieutenant General!

The Journal finishes its picture with the following touches, which we must give entirely in its own words.

"The spectacle is revolting; and the annals of party, stained as they are with instances of duplicity, treachery, and falsehood, present no baser example than the *Gazette* affords at this moment, showing off its "highest consistency,"—"giving a warm, vigorous and sincere support to" *Fillmore in the chair*, and a warm, vigorous and sincere support to *Scott after the chair*."

In his long and eager pursuit of the patronage which he acknowledges would be acceptable, our neighbor makes a vital, fatalmistake, which vitiates, poisons and renders absurd his whole argument, and sufficiently accounts for his want of success. He forgets that President FILLMORE is not John TYLER, nor anything like John Tyler, and that even if he were, the same game can'seldom be successfully played twice over. He forgets, also, that the Whig party—which, in his view, seems to be going at present so lamentably astray has nothing but contempt for the Tyler doctrines and practices. Our *allegiance*, we would have our would-be Mentor to understand, once for all, is due so long as we entertain our present position, not to Mr. Fillmore or to General Scott, or to any man, but to the *Whig party*. Its success is dearer to us than the advancement of any individual. When we desert it for the sake of the emoluments of office, then the editor of the Journal may justly accuse us of "treachery," but not till then. Or, when we publish articles abhorrent to every freeman, and totally at variance with the doctrines of the Whig party, for the purpose of procuring a few paltry crumbs from the Treasury, then our "treachery" and our folly—for it was madness to suppose that such doctrines could be pleasing to the administration—will be as apparent as that of the Journal now is.

"Treachery" and "facility," forsooth;—if the editor had not a conscience seared and blunted by long abuse, he would have recoiled, aghast, from the very words. He, steeped to the lips, at this very moment, in the basest and most abject Tyleism, to talk of treachery, indeed!

In his blind, infatuated self-see king, the editor of the Journal injures the President far as much as he slanders the friends of Gen. Scott. It is hasely false that the Scott meeting either insulted the President, or that we consented to it. He who can, without a shadow of foundation, concoct and circulate such calumnies, may very safely be put down as no true friend of the President. But it is not true that the friends of Gen. Scott feel hostile to the President. For ourselves, we believe that in the most trying circumstances he has exhibited great wisdom and moderation, and always proved equal to the occasion. As to the Fugitive Slave Law, we have never concealed that we do not like it, and never can like it; but when Congress passes a law after due deliberation, sanctioned by such whigs as Clay and Webster, it is not for a whig President, believing it to be constitutional, to veto it. If then, we prefer Gen. Scott as our next candidate for the Presidency, it is not because we are in any way dissatisfied with President Fillmore, but because we believe that while success is reasonably certain with Scott, it is doubtful with any other candidate.

Neither is our preference for Scott any new worship of a rising star; it is of old date, and has been manifested when his political fortunes were far from being in the ascendant. Certainly nothing has occurred to lessen our attachment. Fresh victories, which have added to his own and his country's renown, have also exhibited his high administrative talent and his fitness for civil government, and have rendered him a political necessity, which neither we nor the Journal can escape if we would.

And in due time, when the present incumbent has nothing left to give, or when all hopes of inducing him to follow in the steps of John Tyler have failed, as they assuredly will fail, then we shall see the Journal hurrahing for Scott as loud as the loudest. It will then turn back and lift up the anchors which it is now quite careful occasionally to drop, for use at a future day.—But as it says, it is a long time to March, 1853, and much may be given and received in that period: therefore, for the present, hurrah for *President* Fillmore. The Scott men are hostile, the Gazette traitorous, the *Journal* only faithful, and withal poor! If the faculties of the Journal were not very much beclouded it would at once perceive that its thinly disguised begging, its sacrifice of all manhood, of all true Whig principle, render it almost impossible for the administration to yield to its importunities, even though it were disposed, for thesake of quiet, to give the dog the bone he so piteously whines for.

"DEBTS OF HONOR."

Many reformers have contended that it would be better for the creditor, if all laws for the collection of debts were abolished. If the laws are so formed that they *pretend* to protect the creditor, but in reality leave him powerless, this assertion cannot be denied; but whether declaring that "all debts shall be debts of honor," would decrease the number of bad debts, without, at the same time, destroying a healthy credit system, is by no means decided. The experiment, however, is about to be partially tried in the West. The Exemption Law of Michigan is regarded as a total exemption from pecuniary liability, and, in view of this fact, the merchants of the town of Kalamazoo have published the following card:

Whereas, all laws for the collection of debts in this State are virtually abolished, and the HONOR OF THE MAN is hereafter to be the foundation of all ordinary transactions,

We, the undersigned, merchants and grocers of the village of Kalamazoo, in order to protect ourselves from the losses occasioned by bad debts incurred by men without honor or punctuality in their engagements, do resolve as follows:

That we publish the names of all who refuse or fail satisfactorily to adjust the demands against them at the time agreed upon, at either of the stores or groceries in the place. And mutually and firmly agree that we will thereafter not trust the man whose name shall be thus advertised, being well convinced that no man of good intentions and honorable principles will allow himself to be thus posted before his neighbors and fellow citizens.

In pledge of our determination thus do we subscribe our names and firms beneunto.

It must be confessed that these Kalamazoo merchants are not giving the "honor" theory a fair trial. They are not moral philosophers experimenting upon human nature, but practical traders, who have been forced into their new position; moreover, they have conspired to bring the falling debtor into contempt, by publishing his name to the world. Still they are near enough to the point for an ordinary experiment, and we hope that in due time they will give their experience to the public, for it is not often that the bold theories of modern reformers can be put to the immediate test of practical experiment.

The friends of the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts base their theory upon a peculiarity, as they say, of the human conscience, which will make even a dishonest man ashamed to betray a trust, with no guarantee save his own word; while an honest man grows careless, and is tempted to try to evade payment when he knows that the creditor has trusted him, not upon the weight of his character, but upon the strength of the law. An old story is told, by way of illustration. A certain English nobleman became deeply indebted to his tailor, and after being dunned very often, made a part payment, giving a due bill for the balance. The tailor presented the due bill a dozen times every year, for many years, and was regularly turned away empty handed. At length, being in great need of money, he lost his patience, and reproached his lordship in the boldest terms. "I am told," said he, "that you gamble every night, and sometimes lose a great deal more than you are able to pay at the time; yet you settle all these gambling debts with the strictest punctuality." "You forget," replied the nobleman, drawing himself up with dignity, "that all these gambling debts, as you call them, are *debts of honor* between gentlemen—not vulgar due bills and settlements that one is sued for, and forced to pay." "If that is the view you take of it," said the tailor, "mine shall be a debt of honor, too;" and throwing his due bill in the fire, he added, "there goes the only evidence of debt I have against you. You may use your advantage or not, just as you please." The nobleman acknowledged the force of the argument. He could not resist a creditor who left all to his honor, and the debt was immediately paid.

In what manner this trusting to honor alone might work, if fairly tried, we do not know; but we have not found that debtors are sufficiently sensitive on this score to pay us without some stronger argument. Men will not generally reduce their expenditures, cut down their luxuries and comforts, in order to get rid of a debt—of honor even. We have seen quite enough cheating done under the protection of the Pennsylvania Exemption Law, to convince us that the immediate effect of a complete exemption would be a very great contraction of credit.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of George R. Eichbaum, Esq., Civil Engineer. The acquirements and abilities of Mr. Eichbaum, in his profession, are of a high grade, and he has had a much experience.—Among the numerous works on which he has been engaged, is the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, on which he held the station of Chief Engineer for some years, and the Surveying, Locating, and a large part of the Construction of that fine and extensive work, was performed under his immediate supervision, and has received the approbation of the most distinguished Engineers of the country.

GENERAL WAYNE'S OPINION OF ARNOLD.—The Philadelphia Sun has been permitted to copy an original letter from General Wayne, now in possession of a gentleman in Philadelphia. The leading subject is the treachery of Arnold. We copy a single paragraph:

"I can't say that I was much shocked on the occasion. I had long known the man; as early as 1776 he produced a conviction to me that honor and true virtue were strangers to his soul—and however contradictory it may appear, he did not possess either fortitude or personal courage. He was naturally a coward and never went into danger but when stimulated by liquor, even to intoxication, consequently not capable of conducting any command committed to his charge. But however that may be, had he succeeded in the dark affair—Charleston and the other recent military check we have experienced in South Carolina, would be trifles to the loss of *West Point* and its dependencies—for by possessing that pass, the Enemy would effectually separate the Northern and Middle States, and prevent any possible communication short of *Half Moon*, situated 12 miles north of Albany. By this means they might direct their whole force to any point without being in danger of a junction of the forces of these States to molest them in their operation."

The current history of the Revolutionary war has given Arnold credit for being a man of undoubted courage, and it has always been a matter of surprise that one who fought so bravely in defence of his country was so easily won to betray her. The opinion of General Wayne, therefore, will be more likely to be received as correct, by the majority of readers.

Crevasses on the Mississippi.—It is estimated that two hundred families, numbering one thousand souls, are now houseless and desolate from the inundation in the New River country, in the parishes of Iberville and Ascension. A committee of the citizens of New Orleans has been appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers.

The Cuban Expedition.—The Washington *Telegraph* says, the Cuban expedition now on foot is said to be headed by Gen. MIRABEAU B. LAMAR, of Georgia, and a SENOR GONZALES, of Havanna. It is said, also, that GOV. TOWNS, of Georgia, is identified with the enterprise.

[From the Commercial Journal of Yesterday.]

CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON.—We are rather surprised, to meet with the following paragraph in the *Pennsylvanian*, of Friday last, which we copy for its reference to Judge Gibson. If the Democrats favor the nomination of the Chief Justice, as many of the Whigs do, and both claim him, he will be sure to retain his position on the Supreme Bench.

"The Democratic Convention of Delaware county, the proceedings of which shall appear in season, have instructed their delegates to the Harrisburg Judicial Convention to vote for Honorable John Bannister Gibson, and Honorable Thomas S. Bell. Judge Gibson has a reputation that requires no eulogy. Of Judge Bell, we feel entitled to speak without pretending to take ground against others, as a lawyer of the highest standing, an accomplished gentleman, and a thorough Democrat. He is one of the present Supreme Court Bench, and has won universal confidence and regard by the sagacity of his department, the correctness of his decisions, and the general correctness of his opinions. He will be warmly pressed by his numerous friends."

The "surprise" of the *Journal* at the commendation of Judge GIBSON by the *Pennsylvanian*, could not exceed that of the community generally that the editor of the Journal should find any cause of surprise in the fact that a strong Locofoco paper should commend a brother Democrat who is a prominent candidate for nomination on the Locofoco ticket. It is something new under the sun, to hear that "many Whigs" "favor the nomination of the Chief Justice," and that the Whigs claim him! Where has the Journal acquired its political knowledge, that it is so astonished to find that Chief Justice Gibson is a prominent Locofoco candidate for the Chief Judge ship.

FLAX COTTON—CLAUSSEN'S PROCESS.

The Chevalier Claussen has published a pamphlet, in which he gives "directions for the preparation of Flax Cotton, and the cultivation of Flax." The work has been republished in this country, but we have not yet seen it. We find the following interesting extract from it, in the New York Tribune:

The principle of the invention by which flax is adapted for spinning upon cotton, wool, and silk, independent of flax machinery, consists in destroying the cylindrical or tubular character of the fibre, by means of carbonic or other gas, the action of which splits the tubes into a number of ribbon like filaments, solid in character, and of a gravity less than cotton, the upper and under surfaces of which are segments of circles, and the sides of which are ragged and serrated. In order to explain the nature of the process by which this change is effected, it is necessary first to explain the structure of the flax plant. The stem of the plant consists of three parts: the shove or wood, the pure fibre, and the gum, resin or glutinous matter, which causes the fibres to adhere together. In the preparation of the plant for any purpose of fine manufacture, it is necessary first to separate from the pure fibre both the woody part and the glutinous substance. The former of these may be removed by mechanical means, previously referred to, almost as simple as those employed in the threshing of wheat. In order, however, to remove the glutinous substance from the fibre, recourse must be had either to the fermentation produced in the steeping process or to some other chemical agent. The present system of steeping in water, whether cold or not, is however, ineffectual for the complete removal of the glutinous substances adhering to the fibres, a large per centage of which is insoluble in water. The first process, therefore, which it is necessary to adopt in the preparation of flax cotton, is to obtain a perfect and complete disintegration of the fibres from each other, by the entire removal of the substance which binds them together.

This is effected by boiling the flax for about three hours, either in the state in which it comes from the field, or in a partially cleaned condition, in water containing about one half per cent of common soda.

After undergoing this process, the flax is placed in water, slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid; the proportions of acid used being 1 to 500 of water. Any objections urged against the employment of such substances, even in the small proportions above stated, are at once met by the fact that the soda present in the straw after the first process, neutralizes the whole of the acid, and forms a neutral salt, known as sulphate of soda. This process, producing as it does, a complete separation of the integral fibres from each other, is equally adapted for the preparation of long fibre for the linen, or of short fibre for the other branches of the manufacture. When required to be prepared for linen, all that is necessary after the above process, is to dry and scutch it in the ordinary modes. The advantages which this mode of preparation possesses over any other mode now in use, are stated in the official report of the proceedings at the Royal Agricultural Society, to be the following:

1 "That the preparation of long fibre for scutching is effected in less than one day, and is always uniform in strength, and entirely free from color much facilitating the after process of bleaching, either in yarns or in cloth.

2 "So that it can be bleached in the straw at very little additional expense of time or money.

3 "That the former tedious and uncertain modes of steeping are superseded by one perfectly certain with ordinary care.

4 "That in consequence of a more complete severance of the fibres from each other, and also from the bark and boon, the process of scutching is effected with half the labor usually employed."

Complete, however, as may be the separation produced by this mode of treatment, the fibres from their tubular and cylindrical character, are still adapted only for the linen or present flax manufactures as their comparatively harsh and elastic character unfits them for spinning on the ordinary cotton or woollen machinery. At this stage, therefore, it is that the most important part of the invention is brought into operation. The flax, either before or after undergoing the processes required for the severance of the fibres is cut by a suitable machine into the required lengths, and saturated by a solution of bi-carbonate of soda (common baking soda) a sufficient length of time to allow of the liquid entering into and permeating by capillary attraction every part of the small tubes. When sufficiently saturated, the fibres are taken out, immersed in a solution of dilute sulphuric acid of the strength of about one part to two hundred parts of water. The action of the acid on the soda contained in the tube liberates the carbonic gas which it contains, the expansive power of which causes the fibres to split, and produces the result described. The fibre is then bleached and after having been dried, and carded in the same manner as cotton, is fit for being spun upon the ordinary cotton or woollen machinery, the material at this stage possessing the qualities described in the Manchester Examiner and Times, to which allusion has already been made. The practicability of transforming flax into cotton-like substance, was demonstrated at the last meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, by Professor Way, the consulting chemist to the Society, and the Secretary, Mr. Hudson, referring, in his report of the proceedings, to the experiment which then took place, says:

"Although we have long been practically familiar with the expensive effects of acrificm fluids suddenly disengaged elastically from an apparently solid and inert substance like gunpowder, either in fire-arms or the blasting of rocks, and with their elastic recoil when released from the pressure of condensation, as in the air gun or the liquid gases of Dr. Faraday, we were not prepared for so beautiful an instance of the application of the same principle as Dr. Way exhibited. Claussen has given us in the splitting of vegetable fibre, by conveying into its interstices the carbonic acid gas concealed in condensation and chemical alliance with soda, and then setting it free by the addition of acid, which breaks off that alliance by its superior energy, a beautiful illustration of the alkali. Means shown in their result to be so powerful, and in their operation so gentle yet decisive, gave to the simple experiment, made in the presence of the council by Professor Way, more the air of a new instance of natural magic, than the sober reality of an ordinary operation of natural laws, of which the application was novel; and its effect on the meeting was accordingly both singular and striking, occasioning evident marks of their aggreeable surprise and admiration at the result obtained. The flax fibre soaked in the solution of sub-carbonate of soda was no sooner taken out of the bath containing the acidulated water, than its character became at once changed, from a damp rigid aggregation of flax to a light expansive mass of cottony texture, increasing in size like leavening dough, or an expanding sponge. The change was no less striking when the dried material was put down Mr. Corwin is a practical man: not of that class of the schoolmen who are ambitious of being classical and artificial, not so much for the purpose of an easy illustration of the subjects on which they treat, but rather as the means of showing off their reading and learning, and who, by failing to be understood, and by being doomed so repeatedly to define their position, are generally unimpressive and useless;—but of that class who, having literary remit discences at command, draw from their treasuries only what is plain and appropriate to the meeting the exigencies of a crisis, in separating, the admixtures of errors from truth, and in promoting the real interests of the body politic, at large. Such a man is Daniel Webster—such a man is Henry Clay—such a man is Thomas Corwin. And these are the men who are most likely to prove favorites with the masses; and for this reason they are practical men.

In regard to Governor Corwin, as a man of business habits, much might be said. Suffice it to say, he is no "holiday or dilettanti statesman." It is, perhaps, not to much to say, his industry is unsurpassed; for really he pours over his official duties as if he loved to work; and his utterly and business like manner in which he discharges duty is the testimonial, not only of his administrative ability, but also of his fidelity as a public functionary. Mr. Corwin is furthermore a man of great blandness and simplicity of style in reference to his manner. And these are strong points of his character, which show him off to more the ordinary advantage. So gentlemanly, indeed, is Mr. Corwin in his bearing that, while in his presence, you must ever feel all that is elevating in true dignity, you cannot but realize, on parting from him, that you have spent some rare moments with a social friend—"an unaffected philanthropist." Indeed, there is with Mr. Corwin, as a companion, a blending of character and refinement with good humor and wit; of personal dignity with overflowing merriment, frequently the result of an anecdote at once amusing and instructive. No man is at a further remove from fastidiousness than Thomas Corwin, while from his lips there flows a stream of conversation which is not only cheerful and piquant, but often characterized by great liberality of sentiment.—The remarks of a writer in reference to an other character are applicable to Governor Corwin: "So man feels more kindly toward his fellow-creatures, or takes less credit for it."

Another and final attribute which invests Gov. Corwin's character with interest as a public man, is what I shall call *a stern manliness of political consistency*.

The dark and crooked paths which some politicians have made for their own feet have never been trodden by his. Never has he sought for popular favor by abjuring his political creed.—Never has he dodged a great question, as some of our temporizing, time serving politicians have done, under the influence of an obsequious sycophant to everything except to stern political integrity, and have attempted to account for their course on the principle that, "in the course of human events," politicians must occasionally entertain a "decent respect" to the law of expediency. No such inconsistency has ever marked the political course of Mr. Corwin. On the contrary, instead of following the example of loose politicians who have made themselves creatures of the times—mirrors to reflect the conflicting creeds of all political parties; whose political character is one thing to day and another to morrow—unstable as water, and variable as the wind—made for the hour, and adapted to the occasion—he has always pursued "the even tenor of his way," the same in theory as in practice, the same in action as in sentiment; and thus treading in the footsteps of the illustrious statesman, whose life and times are a splendid comment upon his own lofty declaration, "I had rather be right than be President."

Thomas Corwin, whose character has been thus briefly sketched, was born in the State of Kentucky. In the days of his childhood, his parents removed to Ohio, in which State he has grown up to maturity, and has won for himself the position of one of her most favored sons.—After filling a seat in the Ohio State Legislature, he was elected by an overwhelming vote (I think of 18,000 majority) to the office of Governor.—He was afterward sent by his State to represent her interests at Washington, in the House of Representatives. He was then chosen a United States Senator, from which high post of honor he was called by Mr. Fillmore, on the occasion of the death of the lamented Taylor, to the occupancy of the office he now fills with distinguished ability.

The past career of Gov. Corwin has been a brilliant one; and yet other, and still higher honors, are doubtless in reversion for him at some future day. As he has proved himself a faithful public servant in the past, and has shown himself equal to the demands which have been made upon him, there can be no doubt of his ample qualifications for any position which it may be the pleasure of his country to command him to fill.

In England the *preversions* to the Romish Church, as the *Times* calls them, continue.—Among the more recent, two of some importance are mentioned, sufficiently important to inspire a leader in one of the large morning journals.—We find the following account of it: "In addition to the batch of Tractarians who went over *en masse* to the Church of Rome, in Leeds, on Thursday last, we have now to announce the names of Archdeacon Manning, and of Mr. James R. Hope, Queen's Counsel, as having also embraced Popery. Archdeacon Manning is brother-in-law to the Bishop of Oxford, another of whose near relations may be confidently expected to join the Romish communion in a few days. It is expected that the Archdeacon will bring over with him to Rome a considerable number of persons, some of them of high rank. He was the most influential man among the Tractarians, and has already sent various recruits to Rome. Among those whom he throws into the arms of Popery, is the daughter of a peer, who consulted him on some theological points on which her mind was undecided. Other members of the aristocracy, especially of the high church, with whom the Archdeacon was on habits of intimacy, have had their minds so thoroughly imbued with Romish notions by the Rev. Gentleman, that their speedy secession may be regarded as morally certain. "Verily, Tractarianism is the Angelican Church, is doing the work of Rome with a vengeance."

Per Contra, we find, that in the short space of six days the petition against Papal aggression from Edinburg, received nearly 16,000 signatures.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have received some interesting intelligence from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, to a very late date.

The election of Director of Nicaragua had resulted in the choice of Lareano Pineda, a distinguished statesman, who represented a city in Congress. He declined the office; but the Congress refusing to the declination, he accepted, on condition of not being compelled to reside at Leon, in order to avoid the influence of the military and populace, who were in favor of the election of Buitrago.

The President, Vas Concelos, of San Salvador, has been impeached, for having made war on Guatemala without the sanction of Congress.

The Vice President, Quiros, who belongs to the moderate or conservatory party, has taken the reins of government, and concluded arrangements for the settlement of the questions pending with Guatemala and the British *Charge*, Mr. Chatfield. In consequence of this, Carrera had evacuated San Salvador, and the British blocade had been raised.

The Congress of Guatemala had been convoked to meet. Among those elected is Mr. Ignacio Gomez, late Charge for Guatemala to Rome. He is chosen a member by the department of Chiquimula. Mr. G., who is a very intelligent gentleman, has been for a short time on a visit to this country.

There has been a fearful earthquake in Costa Rica, which has destroyed the city of Alajuela, and much damaged the capital, San Jose. It occurred, we believe, on the 24 ult. Alajuela is a town of ten to fifteen thousand inhabitants.—*N. I. Herald.*

Cardinal Hughes—The Catholic Herald says: "We have the pleasure to announce that the rank of Cardinal has been positively conferred before now on Archbishop Hughes, by his Holness Pius IX. The day fixed for this important and most interesting ceremony was that dedicated to Ireland's patron saint.

Thinking by Machinery.—Alfred Smee announces a piece of mechanism, by which he can show the relation of any number of facts or principles inductively and deductively, and that too, mechanically, what has hitherto been thought to be the province of the mind alone.

Vaccination for Hooping Cough.—An extraordinary mortality from hooping cough formerly was common in the South Sea Islands. Its identity has, however, been materially modified by vaccination, which was also the case in South America. In Buenos Ayres vaccination was formerly believed to be a specific against hooping cough as well as small pox.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, Mrs. JANE, relict of the late Henry Postley, in the 70th year of her age. Her funeral will state from her late residence on Liberty street, Allegheny, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to the Mount Union Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Board of Managers of the "Allegheny County Agricultural Society," are requested to meet in the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance of every member of the Board is particularly desired at this meeting, as the interests of the Society are deeply involved in the action of the Board at this time. J. E. McCABE, President.

ap30:w2t-T

☞ CLERK OF THE COURTS.—Jared M. Brush will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the ensuing Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

ap30:dawtc-T

Geo. R. Eichbaum, Civil Engineer,

WILL ATTEND, in any part of the country, to the survey, location, and construction of Railroads, Macadamized and Plank Roads, Bridges, Locks, Dams, &c., for canal or slackwater navigation, and will prepare plans, specifications, and estimates of cost of any of the above work.

He will also attend to the division of land, and laying out town plats, making drawings of models for Patent Office, draughting of machinery, &c.

Office, Diamond Alley, Exchange Buildings, Grant st., near the Court House, Pittsburgh.

References—Hon. A. W. Loomis, Thos. Bakewell, Esq., Neville B. Craig, Esq., Wm. Eichbaum, Esq.

ap30:3m

May Day at Greenwood.

BYERLY'S BRASS BAND will give two Vocal and Instrumental Concerts in Greenwood Gardens, on Thursday, May 1st, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 in the evening.

Admittance 10 cents, children to the afternoon Concert 6 cents.

The steamer Chieftain leaves her landing between Pitt st. and the old Allegheny Bridge at 9 o'clock, a. m., and at the beginning of each hour till 10 p. m. In case of unfavorable weather the concert will come of on Friday.

ap30:2d2d w1t

Notice.

THE Educational Association of Allegheny County," will meet in the 1st Ward Public School House Allegheny city, on Friday, May 2d, at 7 o'clock, P. M., when addresses will be deliver by J. P. Dake, M. D., and Mr. I. A. Walker. On Saturday addresses will be delivered by Messrs. J. J. Wolcott and L. S. Cornell.

The friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ap30:2d J. C. BURGINER, Sec'y.

DUFF'S MERCHANTS' COLLEGE.

N. E. CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.—Established in 1840. Now organized by the Legislature of with Pennsylvania collegiate powers and privileges.

FACULTY.

P. DUFF, President. Professor of Book Keeping and Commercial Sciences.

S. H. HATCH, Esq., Prof. of Mercantile Law.

J. D. WILLIAMS, the most accomplished penman west of the Mountains. Professor of Penmanship.

Three who aspire to the highest rank as accountants are requested to call and examine the credentials of this Institution from upwards of *one hundred* Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in this City, who have been trained for business in it. Also the emphatic testimonials of the American Institute, the Chamber of Commerce, and many others of equal weight, signed by the President of the city of N. Y., appended to the pages of "Duff's North American Accountant," and "Western Steamboat Accountant."

ap30:w2t

INDIA RUBBER BELTING.—A very large stock of India Rubber machine Belting on hands, width ranging from 1 to 20 inches, which we offer superior to leather or any other, for all open belts for the following reasons:

1 The perfect equality of width and thickness which it will retain.

2 No heat under 300 degrees Fahrenheit injures it, and it remains flexible in any degree of cold.

3 It is of great strength and durability and does not slip on the pulleys, consequently a gain of power is obtained, and when adjusted to machinery, does not require alteration as is the case with leather or any other.

4 In a wide belting the cost is much below that of leather or any other.

Pamphlets with testimonials for use and list of prices, to either with lacing leather and cement for joining, always on hand and for sale at No 7 and 9 Wood st.

ap30 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

HOSE! HOSE!! HOSE!!!—Just rec'd from the Manufactory in Boston, 2000 feet India Rubber Hose, varying from ¾ to 2¼ inches in diameter. This Hose is far superior to any hose manufactured of leather for hydrants, conducting, or Fire Engine purposes. We wish it to be distinctly understood that every inch of hose that goes from our establishment is warranted for the purposes intended, or the money refunded. Just try it. For sale at the India Rubber Depot, No. 7 & 9 Wood st.

ap30 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

STEAM PACKING—4000 pounds mixed, Plain and Pure India Rubber Packing from 1-32 to 1½ inches thick, warranted to be the very best Packing of any now in use, for the following purposes: Manhole Plates, Piston Rods, Steam Joints, Steam Chests, Cylinder Heads, Stuffing Boxes, &c. &c. For sale at the India Rubber depot, No. 7 and 9 Wood street.

ap30 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

COFFEE—100 bbls good Rio, just receiving and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

ap30 Liberty st.

FISH—

10 bbls No. 1 Salmon;
30 ½ do do do
60 bbls No. 3 Mackerel;
25 half do do do
10 do No. 1 trimmed Shad; on hand and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

ap30

PIG IRON—66 tons Forge and Foundry, on consignment, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

ap30

FLAXSEED OIL—10 bbls. prime, from Somerset county, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

ap30

BACON—3000 lbs country cured for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

ap30

COTTON—56 bales now landing from stmr Fort Pitt, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ap30 Water and Front st.

SUNDRIES—2 tierces grease;
2 bbls do.
2 do dry apples;
10 sacks feathers;
2 do. rags.

Now landing from steamer Fort Pitt, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ap30

☞ RECORDER.—I will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic County Convention.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1851. ap30:1d

☞ 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.

ap30:dawtc

☞ CLERK OF THE COURT.—The name 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.

ap30:dawtc

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—The name of JOHN MEANEY, of the 3rd Ward city of Pittsburgh, will be submitted to the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for the office of Register. MANY FRIENDS.

ap30:dawtc

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

ap30:dawtc

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

ap30:dawtc

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

ap30:dawtc

☞ 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.

ap30:dawtc

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Major John WILSON, of the First Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, for the office of County Commissioner.

ap30:dawtc

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—Alexander Richardson, of the First Ward, Allegheny City, will be a candidate for the office of County Register, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

ap30:dawtc

☞ LIVER PILLS.—These Pills, discovered by Dr. McLane, and which bear his own name, were first used in his own practice. In a few years they extended the attention of other physicians, and became 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 numerous. 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.

ap30:dawlw3d No. 60 Wood st.

Petroleum!

SHELBYVILLE, Huntington co., Pa., March 4, '51.

S. M. KIER:—Dear Sir, Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity; therefore we would thank you to send us two dozen by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN LONG & CO.

HAYESVILLE, Ashland co., O., March 10, '51.

S. M. KIER:—Dear Sir, Your Agent, a few weeks since, left with us four dozen Rock oil, which we have sold. Please forward to us six dozen immediately.

Your medicine is working wonders in this region. We can obtain several excellent certificates, if you desire them.

Yours, &c., W. W. SCOTT.

For sale by Kaymer & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co, corner Wood and Front streets; H. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER,

ap11:d&wT Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS FOR A HOMESTEAD AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that there is now a chance offered by which any person, although of very limited means, can secure a home for himself and family at a mere nominal price, and within a very short distance of New York City. By the laws of the State of New York such a home is forever exempt from the demands of creditors, and the poor man can find there an asylum from which nothing but the hand of death can dispossess him. As the division of the lots soon takes place, we would advise our readers to make early application, at the office, 117 John street, New York.

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 BRYER,

ap30:d 106 Penn st.

A. A. MASON & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers in DRY GOODS,

Nos. 62 and 64 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to exhibit the largest and most carefully selected stock of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS they have ever offered in this city, comprised of the most rich and fashionable fabrics, as well as the more common, and which will be offered at the *LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES* at which goods can