PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1851.

County Convention.

☞ The Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the 31st of May, upon 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 Committe.

WM. C. FRIEND, Sec'y.

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 a Judge of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

Joseph B. Finnegin, Samuel McEnnamy,
F. Rubio Morton, C. Thomson Jones,
Wm. H. Slingluff, Samuel B. Thomas,
Samuel Bell, John S. Brown,
Nathaniel Ellmaker, T. Taylor Worth,
Wm. J. Robinson, Alexander F. Brown,
Worden E. Preston, Wm. Baker,
Thomas E. Cochran, Wm. M. Watts,
Henry Johnson, James Clark,
Charles S. Bordman, Sherman D. Phelps,
George Green, Edwin C. Wilson,
D. A. Finney, John Allison,
G. G. Leonard, Daniel McCurdy,
John Bausman, George Meason,
Wm. Van Fraan, Alex'r M. McClure,
Simon C. Neville, Francis Jordan.

B. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST PAGE.—New York correspondence, Commercial news, including statistics of Canal Commerce; Miscellaneous articles, &c.

Fourth page—Poetry and interesting varieties.

Third page—Important telegraphic news, Home matters, &c.

RAILROAD MATTERS AT ERIE.

We watch the movements at Erie, in regard to Railroad matters with a good deal of interest.—The object of the people there is to give the right of way across the State to the New York and Ohio roads, but at such a difference of the width of track of the lines east and west of that place, as to compel a transhipment, and make that town an important stopping place. In order to carry out this policy they procured an act to be passed at the late session of the Legislature fixing the width of any Railroads running east of that point at four feet eight and a half inches, or six feet, and of roads running west at four feet ten inches, which is the Ohio grade. The New Yorkers are not satisfied with this arrangement. They wish to run through from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cleveland without stopping. Owing to the difficulty on this account, the Dunkirk State Line Railroad Company sometime since suspended operations on that line, but it is now announced that the work has been re-commenced, and that the width of track agreed upon from Buffalo to Erie, is four feet ten inches. This has roused the Erie people, and they express a determination to prevent the road entering the State with a track of that width. A large meeting was held at Erie on the 29th ult., at which Honorable's JOSEPH M. SYKNEY presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we have recently heard, and have reason to believe that the New York and Erie Railroad Company have abandoned their intention of extending a road with a six foot gauge from Dunkirk to the State Line, and have compromised with the Buffalo and State Line Company, by which a Railroad with a gauge of four feet ten inches is to be made to the State Line, with the evident intention of *compelling* the Erie and North East Company to adopt a similar gauge, and thereby secure a continuous route from Buffalo to Cleveland;

"And Whereas, the said two Companies in the State of New York, have in their mutual rivalry, by various negociations among themselves, manifested a fixed determination to pass over the Erie and North East Railroad with such gauge as should suit their own interest, regardless, alike of the solemn contract fairly and anxiously entered into by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as also of the feelings and wishes of the people of this County, heretofore publicly expressed, and worse than all, in defiance of the law of our State, passed during the last session of our Legislature, fixing the gauge at six feet or four feet eight and a half. Therefore,

"Resolved, That we will aid and sustain, by every means in our power, the Erie and North East Railroad Company, in exacting compliance on their contract with the New York and Erie Railroad Company, and more especially we will support and maintain the laws of our State, regarding the gauges of all railroads running East from Erie to the N. Y. State line, to either six feet or four feet eight and a half, and those running West from Erie to the Ohio State line, to be four feet and ten inches.

"Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of the Directors of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, and are much gratified to learn from them that they cheerfully acquiesce in the obligations of the law, fixing the gauge of their road, and will be ready to comply with their contract with the New York and Erie Railroad Company.

"Resolved, That should any railroad corporation in the State of New York or Ohio, in opposition to the interest and feelings of the people of this county, and in violation of the laws of the State, "attempt," by any sinister influence, to cause a tract to laid for any other gauge than such as are authorized by law we pledge ourselves individually, and collectively, to devote our time and money to sustain our own laws and our own interest on our own soil.

"Resolved, That the people of this county are in favor of a Western connection by a four foot ten inch track, and will sustain all lawful efforts to construct it, and meet Ohio upon her guage, and it will be completed as soon as they are prepared to meet us.

"The only comment we have now to make on this matter is, that the people of Erie are great sticklers for the authority of the State when it suits their own interests, while they manifest a disposition to violate the expressed will of the Legislature when it suits their objects to do so, as is evident in their determination to go to the Ohio State line without the slightest legal right to do so.

A preliminary examination of the Michigan conspirators was held on Tuesday last. Their Counsel declared that the prisoners would require a month to prepare for trial, but afterwards fixed the 18th instant as the time when they would be ready. The Court granted the delay and the prisoners were accordingly sent back to jail.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Convention for the purpose of constructing a Railroad from Pittsburgh via the Allegheny river, to intersect with the New York and Erie Road, will be held at Warren on the 5th of June next. It is requested that all the counties interested will be represented.

FOLDING DOOR PARLOR STOVE.—There is scarcely any limit to the inventions for the improvement of stoves, and as many of them prove useless on trial, people are suspicious when a new one is presented for their acceptance. The "*Folding Door Parlor Stove*" is not one of this description. Its utility and fitness strike the beholder on the first examination, and experience has proved that the first impressions in this case are right. In simplicity, utility, and beauty it cannot be surpassed. It comprehends the advantages of a close stove and of an open fire place, and can be used in either capacity at the will of the owner, and is adapted to both coal and wood. Those who have used it express themselves in the strongest terms in its favor, and it will no doubt supercede all other parlor stoves. Mr. Alex. Bradley, No. 19, Wood street, has introduced this stove into this city, having purchased the patent from the inventors, Messrs. Jewett & Root, of Buffalo, New York, and our readers can see the article at the Warehouse.

RETIRING SENATORS.—The late session of our legislature closed the terms of service of eleven State Senators, as follows:

Dis. 1. William A. Crabb, Whig.
" 2. Reing B. Savery, Whig.
" 4. H. Jones Brooke, Whig.
" 7. Joseph Konigmacher, Whig.
" 7. Daniel Stine, Whig.
" 14. Robert M. Frick, Whig.
" 16. J. J. Cunningham, Whig.
" 12. Isaac Hugus, Dem.
" 22. Maxwell McCaslin, Dem.
" 23. George W. Lawrence, Whig.
" 28. Timothy Ives, Dem.

Of the above districts, the Whigs, with any reasonable sort of prudence and energy, cannot fail to carry six next fall, viz: Philadelphia City 1, Chester and Delaware 1, Lancaster and Lebanon 2, Dauphin and Northumberland 1, Union, Mifflin and Juniata 1, and Bedford and Somerset 1,—so that the contest for the supremacy of parties in the next Senate, will probably be fought in Philadelphia and Washington counties.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AND THE "CELTS."

The speech of Sir Henry Bulwer at the St. George's dinner, contained the following passage, in allusion to the forgery in the "Boston Celt," a newspaper devoted to the cause of Irish Repeal:

"Now, people usually advertise when they have any property: but I wish to advertise that I have lost no property at all—(laughter); and, although it is natural to conjecture from the semi-barbarous, semi-clad and Celtic origin of my Boston friend—(laughter)—that he had been guilty of the crime of which he boasted, namely: theft—he has, in reality, been guilty of an offence which more appropriately belongs to a further advanced stage of pantaloons and refinement—(laughter)—I mean forgery: another example, by the way, of the general maxim, that all ages, whether Celtic or otherwise, when they take to inhabiting cities, even such moral cities as Boston, adopt the vices without acquiring the virtues or the graces of civilized life."

These remarks created a tremendous excitement in New York, among that class of Irishmen who claim to be pure blooded Celts, and wish to keep up a good old fashioned war of races with the "Saxons." Sir Henry Bulwer, not wishing that offence should be taken where none was intended, addressed the following note to the President of the St. Patrick's Society:

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Richard Bell Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: I see that some notice has been taken of an allusion I made the other day to the term "Celt." I will not be sure of the words I made use of on that occasion, but I am quite sure of the meaning with which I used them; and I had not, certainly, the remotest idea of disparaging any portion of your, or my, fellow countrymen.

The term is, you know, an ancient one, applying to the inhabitants of a great part of Great Britain and Ireland, at a period when these regions were uncivilized, and their people semi-clad and semi-barbarous. I intended in all good humor to take advantage of, and play upon this fact, and it did not occur to me that I could be thought to allude to the Irishman or Welshman of to-day, in depicting the characteristics of the Celts of former times.

My public life has given abundant proof of the regard and affection which I entertain toward the land of your birth, and I may add that, having myself some claim to be connected with the old Celtic families, I should not be disposed to assert that there was any natural disqualification in the blood of the race.

I do not expect by these remarks to satisfy any—if such there be—determined to be dissatisfied, but I believe that all which any honest Englishman or Irishman requires, in order not to take offence, is to learn that no offence was intended; and with this view, my dear sir, I have written to you, as St. Patrick's able representative, the few lines you have been reading.

Your's, very sincerely,

H. L. BULWER.

This explanation coincides exactly with the meaning which every *intelligent* and unbiassed reader would draw from the speech. But there were some who were "determined to be dissatisfied." They insisted that Sir Henry intended to insult the "Celts," although they knew that his lady has as much Celtic blood in her veins as the most of them can boast of. They held a preliminary Indignation meeting on Tuesday evening last. A great number of Irish citizens were present. After an organization was effected, a note was received from Mr. Bell, enclosing the above quoted explanation of the British Minister. It was read and answered by three groans. An orator named Doheny then rose and poured forth a volume of as thorough a mixture of nonsense and bad feeling as we have met with for many a day. He endeavored to make a point by showing that Sir Henry had spoken disrespectfully of the United States. He then boldly affirmed that he desired that his countrymen should take such steps as would lead to the recall of the British Minister! He wished the people to petition President Fillmore, stating that the Irishmen were three fourths of the population of New York. He wished steps to be taken to protect these Irishmen in this, the land of their adoption, from the slanders of a foreign emissary. After talking for some time in this style, he read a petition to the President, prepared for the occasion, which was received unanimously. We have not room to insert it, although, as a curiosity, it is almost worth the space. The offensive remarks of the Minister are quoted in full, and his conduct denounced as "unprecedented in any civilized country." We copy the final paragraph:

"Your memorialists feel confident your Excellency will at once see that Sir Henry L. Bulwer has degraded the functions he is in this country to fulfil, and will take such steps as will seem just and meet for the purpose of procuring his recall from a country where, contrary to all usage, he has violated the laws of hospitality, wantonly and most indecently insulted and outraged a large proportion of the citizens, and imperilled, as far as he could, the integrity and stability of the Union, fomenting civil dissensions, and invoking the worst passions of factious discord and party hatred."

After the petition was disposed of, Mike Walsh made one of his peculiar speeches, and the excitement against the "Saxons" increased to such a pitch, that one Mr. Camp recommended violence. We quote from the newspaper reports:

"He hoped each man would get his pen full of ink and sign the petition as John Hanoock signed the Declaration of Independence. (Cheers) He said Bulwer was kicked out of Spain for intermeddling; that he was sent to this country to make mischief, and that the Americans would drive him out of the country by the force of public opinion. (Voice—"Lynch Law!" Great cheers.) Mr. Camp concluded his speech by remarking that if he was the son of an Irishman, he would go down to the building where Sir Henry Bulwer was, and if there was not some noise made there, it would not be his fault—(strengthening his assertion with an oath.) [This announcement was received with great cheers.]"

We presume it is hardly necessary to comment on the absurdity of all this, for we know that the great mass of our Irish citizens will refuse to countenance any such movements. The attempt to dig up a barbarous war of races which has slept in its grave for centuries will be laughed at by all sensible citizens of the United States, be they Celts, Saxons, or what not. Everybody knows that the old races have been too thoroughly mingled to make the present generation have any particular desire to claim any exclusive descent.

But, even supposing all Irishmen to be genuine Celts, and all Englishmen full-blooded Saxons, is a Saxon to be forbidden to utter a jest at the expense of a Celt, in a convivial meeting, when an organized band of these Celts claim the privilege of abusing the Saxons *ad libitum?* Might not our English fellow citizens, with a much more solid foundation for complaint, petition the President to silence the Repealers who are continually heaping curses upon John Bull?

The truth is that the United States cannot afford to *import* any quarrels, and the great majority of immigrants have too much sense to desire anything of the kind; consequently, these noisy, self-styled Celts, had better abandon their attempts to create a disturbance, unless they wish to be regarded as bad citizens, even by the great mass of those *genuine* liberty-loving Irishmen who have become, or intended to become members of a Republic which receives the oppressed of all nations, and guarantees to all, freedom of action, freedom of speech, and freedom of opinion.

The editor of the *Erie Gazette* makes the following sensible remarks in relation to the Scott movement:

"We, are among those who deem the present agitation of the next Presidency premature.—We think that, for certain reasons, the question had better not be thrust before the people now, and that ample time would remain for its proper discussion subsequent to the approaching fall election. But it is perfectly obvious that the Whig voice of Pennsylvania is for Gen. Scott.—The expression upon the subject in various quarters is too clear and emphatic to admit of a doubt. It is altogether possible that, we would elevate other distinguished gentlemen to the Presidency in preference, if it were in our power; but we yet desire it to be understood that we are with *that* voice as the *voice of an unquestioned majority of our political friends and co-adjutors.* We shall gladly rally under the banner of the gallant conquerer of Mexico. He is the most illustrious of all living military chieftains, a good Whig, and withal a favorite of the people. Once in the field as the Whig standard-bearer, we shall have no doubt of his success—even in the face of the "advance battery" opened upon him by such prints as the *Erie Observer.*"

We learn that it is the intention of the Post Master General to have all the newspaper mail bags recently contracted for closed by locks, instead of being merely tied, as has been the practice heretofore. This is an excellent arrangement, and will insure greater security to this class of mail matter. The cost to the Department will no doubt be greatly increased in the first instance, but the change is a very judicious one, and the public convenience will certainly be greatly promoted by it.

THE WHIG VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The Whigs of Cambria county met at Ebensburgh on the 17th inst. The following resolutions were passed:

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 undiminished 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 William F. Johnston.

Resolved, That we heartily unite with our sister counties of the "Old Tenth," in recommending the Hon. Thomas White, to the State convention for the Supreme Bench.

PERRY COUNTY.

The convention met on the 22d ult. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the wise and patriotic administration of President Fillmore, and that its course has been such as to merit the unqualified approbation of the Whig party of the nation.

Resolved, That Wm. F. Johnston, our present Governor, is entitled to the gratitude of every true hearted Pennsylvanian, for his untiring efforts to restore our credit and liquidate our State debt, and that his administration must command the admiration of every one who honestly desires the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth, by the prudence, sagacity and economy with which it has been conducted.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Protective Tariff—one that will shield our own capital, our own labor, our own agriculture from the unequal and fatal competition of foreign enterprise; and that the present paralyzed condition of our great industrial interests in Pennsylvania—by which thousands of our laborers have been thrown out of employment, and our capital driven from our domestic manufactories—would effectually admonish us of the suicidal policy we have been cherishing since 1846.

LEBANON COUNTY.

The Whig convention met on the 14th ultimo. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the administration of President Millard Fillmore, and his able and distinguished constitutional advisers, the people of the United States have a guarantee that true American interests will be cherished, and the great principles which are at the foundation of our government will be preserved; and that while there may be an honest difference of opinion among Whigs in regard to policy, we have an abiding confidence that in the coming struggle for national principles in 1852, the old Whig fire will warm and cement the hearts of the Whig ranks from the bleak hills of Maine, to the golden shores of California.

Resolved, That the State administration of Gov. Johnston not only meets the cordial approbation of his Whig friends, but we feel confident that the tax-payers of the State, who have for years groaned under onerous taxes, of which there was no prospect of diminution, without distinction of party, have observed with hope and pleasure the working of his successful system of wiping off the heavy burden which previous administrations had entailed upon our Commonwealth, and with him for a candidate for renomination in the coming canvass, the banner of "Johnston and no State Debt," will achieve a decisive and triumphant victory.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pleasure the action of the people in different parts of the country, in their expressions in favor of the old hero, Gen. Scott, for the Presidential candidate in the next campaign; and we are gratified at the cheering prospect of Lebanon county's first choice for years, being the standard-bearer of the Whig party, and consequently the President elect in 1852; and we can promise for him a majority in our county that has never before been equalled.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Whigs of Cumberland county appointed as delegates to the Lancaster Convention, Dr. T. L. Cathcart, of Shepherdstown, and R. P. McClure, Esq., of Shippensburg, Messrs. Richard Wood, of Dickinson, and John Rupp, of Allen, were appointed alternates.

The following resolution was passed by the Convention:

Resolved, That we have unaltered confidence in the character, integrity and patriotism of Wm. F. Johnston, our talented and high minded chief magistrate, and look upon his re-election as vitally necessary to the continued prosperity and welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Wilksbarre on the 21st instant, S. D. Lewis and Samuel Wadhams were appointed Representative, and C. D. Shoemaker recommended as Senatorial delegate to the Lancaster Convention. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in, and regard for, our worthy, able, and careful chief magistrate, Gov. Johnston, whose administration has been signally successful in guarding and promoting the interests of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.—The telegraph last evening communicated the following:—

MONTREAL, April 29.

Despatches are just published from Earl Grey to the Governor General, according to which the Imperial Government will not object to reductions in the civil list, and will recommend the British Parliament to pay the Governor General of Canada,—and in return will remove all troops except from the garrisons of Quebec and Kingston, and will charge the Province with ordnance, canals and barracks; also with presents to the Indians. Earl Grey does not think this will tend to a separation of the colonies from the mother country.

This is a very important change, and we are of opinion that Earl Grey will find the proposed change not very acceptable to the Canadians.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following article, from the *Buffalo Commercial*, gives a plain and correct account of the difficulties which have caused so much feeling in the eastern part of this State, in relation to the appointment of WM. D. LEWIS, Esq., as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. We feel sure that we speak the sentiment of the truest and best Whigs of this State, when we say that it is extremely desirable that this war should now cease, and earnest efforts be made to heal any dissatisfaction created by it. The Senate and Administration have both sustained Mr. Lewis, and he should be permitted to hold his office in peace, and it is ungenerous and unjust to harass the Whig party with matters which appear to have originated in mere personal differences:

The opposition papers, and the papers that are fighting the battles of the opposition under neutral colors, seem to be in a state of high excitation over the subsisting misunderstanding between Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lewis, Collector of the port of Philadelphia. The prints alluded to are filled with the most absurd misrepresentations on the subject, contained in telegraphic despatches from Washington, and letters from "regular" and "occasional" correspondents. The controversy is wholly personal and local in its character, and as such would not be worthy of notice at this distance, but for the efforts that have been made to invest it with national importance, and mix up with it the federal administration. The object is to impeach the independence and fair dealing of the President and his Cabinet, and make them responsible for any untoward consequences that may arise from this affair, either in Philadelphia or the neighboring districts in the State. This is disingenuous and unjust to the last degree, as will be obvious when we state the facts in the case.

Gen. Taylor appointed William D. Lewis Collector of Philadelphia, after mature and anxious deliberation, against several powerful competitors, and against the earnest, and we may say, vehement, remonstrances of Senator Cooper and several of the Whig members of Congress from Pennsylvania. It was nearly impossible to make a selection that should promise to be a satisfactory one. The appointment had most unwisely been deferred for many months—the several candidates had numerous warm and influential friends, and, as was inevitable under such circumstances, the contest had become an acrimonious one, involving great bitterness of feeling, and threatening to disturb the harmony of the Whig party, from the Capes of Delaware to Lake Erie. Mr. Lewis, an accomplished man, of ability and great energy of character, was backed up by Governor Johnston and the entire State Administration, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Meredith, many effective politicians all over the State, and a very strong interest in the city and county of Philadelphia. The opposition to him was powerful, strenuous and determined, but he triumphed at last. His opponents then made a desperate effort to prevent his confirmation by the Senate; but the Senate concurred in his appointment, and by a very large majority. Some six or eight months ago, charges were preferred against Mr. Lewis, involving malfeasance in office and highly disreputable conduct generally. An investigation was ordered by the Executive, and after a careful and patient scrutiny by a most competent Commissioner, he was exculpated on every allegation. The report was fully considered by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, and formally approved. Mr. Lewis remains in office, discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of every body not connected with those who have been trying to break him down. His enemies are still busily at work against him, and threaten all sorts of direful things if he is not removed.

This is the precise condition of affairs at the present time, with all the antecedents. We do not undertake to pronounce upon the wisdom of appointing Mr. Lewis, but the vote upon his confirmation of more than three to one in his favor, in the face of the united opposition of the Senators from Pennsylvania, one Whig and the other Democratic, would seem to furnish pretty strong affirmative evidence on that point. But we insist that the Administration has done its whole duty in the premises—and we may be permitted to add that it is neither patriotic nor magnanimous on the part of the enemies of Mr. Lewis, who call themselves Whigs, and profess to desire the prosperity of the party, to press this matter in the spirit and temper they have recently manifested. As we have before said, the question is a purely local and personal one; and the President and his Cabinet, as they have had no agency in producing the quarrel, and are in no wise responsible for it, ought not to be annoyed and embarrassed by Whigs in relation to it.

The *Canton Repository* commenced its 37th volume last week. Our venerable friend Saxton has been its editor from the beginning. It comes to us enlarged in size.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Commissioners for locating a Post Office.

It has always since the first location of the Post Office, been in that part of the city bounded by Third street and the Monongahela River. The people of every section of the country seek for, and know where to find it in its present location. The business relations that have grown up around the Post Office, should not be lightly interfered with. These relations have been the work of years in forming, and should be respected, and know there to find it in its present location. The business relations that have grown up around the Post Office, should not be lightly interfered with. These relations have been the work of years in forming, and should be respected, and know where