PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 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.

WM. C. FRIEND, Sec'y. JOSIAH KING, Ch'n of Committe.

ap28:dtc.

Copies of the *Weekly Gazette*, containing, besides a vast quantity of various and interesting matter, *Mr. Webster's great Union Speech*, at Buffalo, can be had at our counter, in wrappers or without. Price, five cents.

LOCOMOTIVES.—Further reflection strengthens our convictions of the correctness of all we have said relative to the building of locomotives in this city—not in a small way, but on a scale which will give it a high character for this branch of business; and if there should be two or more establishments, so much the better for all. Nothing can be clearer than that.

Here, as we said before, are concentrated every thing that is essential. Iron for castings, unsurpassed in quality, is here, abundant and cheap. Juniata wrought iron (probably the best for the purpose in the world) is manufactured here in great quantities. At no place can brass be obtained cheaper than here, for here is the head quarters of the most successful Lake Superior Copper Company, and of a copper smelting and rolling mill. We have here, besides all these, any quantity of mechanical skill, and no want of capital. For healthiness, and cheapness of living, this place is unsurpassed. What, then, is the reason that Pittsburgh cannot be made to supply the entire West with this important article, an article now greatly in demand, and that demand will continue indefinitely to increase? But one answer can be given, and that is the manifestation of personal jealousy, such as we have had in the *Journal*, on this very subject, for the last three or four days. This it is which represses enterprise in this city, and causes strangers, who would otherwise bring among us both capital and skill, to turn away in disgust. It is a spirit as short-sighted as it is mean. In order to show the reader how low that paper can descend in a controversy like this—a controversy which ought never to have arisen—we quote a few words from an article which appeared yesterday morning. The editor says: "We volunteered to advertise to the world the existence of the Vulcan Works [Messrs. Thompson & Tomlison's] before we were paid any thing, or had even wrung a promise out of the proprietors." Now this is either a disclaimer of a venal motive on the editor's own part—a thing we never thought of attributing to him—or it is an insinuation that we are prompted by venality to take the course we have. Take it either way, and we care not to use language sufficiently strong to stigmatize it as it deserves. Here, we repeat, is the great obstacle which lies in the way of the prosperity of Pittsburgh. We do not believe that in this matter the *Journal* is the exponent of the sentiment of this community, nor of any respectable portion of it; but the effect of its course is none the less injurious.

Such a course cannot be excused on the ground of justice to Pittsburgh mechanics, who are intending to prepare for this branch of business, as the erection of such an establishment as we contend for would do more to promote the object aimed at, than any other possible mode of action. Let Pittsburgh locomotives once be seen and approved in the West, and let it be generally known that orders for locomotives can be filled here with despatch and to the satisfaction of the employer, and there will soon be a demand in this market for all that can be manufactured.

We are satisfied that all that is wanted to start a locomotive manufactory in this city, on an extensive scale, such as we have indicated, is for some enterprising person to take the initiative in forming a company. Two or three persons are willing, as they have stated to us, to furnish the ground, five or six acres, and take it in stock and one person informed us that he would be one of two persons to procure subscriptions of stock to the amount of $150,000. Another person assured us that he had, no doubt that if a joint stock company was formed, that from $40,000 to $60,000 would be taken by skilful workmen, who could all be usefully employed in the works. We state these things for the purpose of arousing the attention of our enterprising citizens, and to cause some one or more to move promptly in the matter.

THE PRESENT.—The return of Mr. Fillmore to the White House, is announced in the Washington papers. His trip to New York, and the events connected with it, have been such as to gratify himself and all those who sincerely support with pleasure, his able administration of the affairs of the General Government. The journey was marked with the clearest evidence, not only of respect to the high office which he fills, but also of attachment to his person, and hearty approval of his administrative measures. We regret that he did not find it consistent to return through Ohio and the heart of Pennsylvania. He would have found in this city and state, as just an appreciation of his noble character, and as general and sincere a devotion to his administration as among any people in the Union. Probably there is no state in which there is more unity of sentiment in regard to the wisdom and prudence with which he has conducted public affairs since his accession to office, than in the Old Keystone; and certainly nowhere is there felt a more calm and abiding confidence in the ability of the administration to sail the ship of state safely through all menacing dangers, than in this Commonwealth. Whoever may falter in attachment to the Union, or in the wisdom and propriety of observing all the compromises of the Constitution, Pennsylvanians do not; and whatever state may be found reeling from its steadfastness to the national compact, this State will be found true, firm, and justly poised, in its proud position as the Keystone of the Federal Arch.—Probably since the days of Mr. Monroe there has been no administration which excited by its measures and policy less opposition, and none which had more of the confidence of the people. Even the Democratic opposition is measurably disarmed by the prudence and policy of the administration, and the only murmurs arise from causes as old, or older than the constitution itself, and which no human wisdom or foresight can avoid. It is absolutely impossible for any administration to give entire satisfaction in a government disturbed by such causes, and where the extremes are as wide apart as the poles.—If justice and fairness to all are aimed at, the ultras on either hand are sure to be dissatisfied.

GREAT HAIL STORM.—A terrific Hail Storm passed over a portion of Clark County, Ohio, last Saturday. At South Charleston in that county, the hail stones fell, as the account says, of the size of common mineral door knobs, some spheroidal, others had the appearance of broken jagged ice. The ground was soon coverpd. The lambs and poultry were killed wherever exposed. The cattle ran about frantic and bellowing, their hides so severely lacerated as to present on the following day the best evidence of the severity of the storm.

The stage reached the hotel just in time to save the passengers, though the horses did not escape so well. Assistance was at hand the moment it stopt to get them free from the stage, when they dashed off at a furious pace—clearing fences, and wild with terror. Some of the stones weighed 4½ ounces, and were too large to go into a common tumbler. Glass and sash were smashed wherever unprotected by shutters. Of course, trees, shubbery, and grain suffered severely.

Tupper has written a sonnet upon the Cataract of Niagara. He says it is *beautiful* but not *sublime*. This is an improvement upon the remark of an English tourist, who, while gazing upon it, and being asked for his opinion, exclaimed, "Very neat! very neat!"

According to the Philadelphia Ledger Anthracite Coal is at a very low price in that city—some having been offered as low as $2,50 per ton.

INTOXICATING DRINKS IN OTHER STATES.

In the new constitution of the State of Ohio there is a clause, to be voted for separately, which, if adopted by the people, will prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks as a common beverage. An able writer in the Ohio State Journal gives the following interesting statement of the doings and experience of several of the States in this important particular.

That public sentiment in the Northern and Western States is rapidly tending to the point of total prohibition of this destructive traffic is most manifest. It is a calm, onward movement, which cannot be arrested or turned back. What is particularly observable in this movement is, that its force is derived, not from those whom demagogues call *aristocrats*; but from the really industrious masses, who are tired of being taxed for the support of paupers, made so by drunkenness, and to defray the expenses of criminal prosecutions arising from intemperance—men who know from experience that alcohol is not only useless but hurtful—in a word, men who have got their eyes open, and who see things as they are.

Another significant sign is, that the churches are taking strong hold of the *reform* side of this great controversy; and now, if voters and legislators will do their part, the work will soon be accomplished.

The writer says—

"A report made to the Legislature of Connecticut, states that, 'None of the New England States, except this, now sanction the sale of these drinks. They all have prohibitory laws more or less strict.' The people of those States now generally believe that the sale should not be licensed. Even in Connecticut ten thousand legal voters petitioned the Legislature against it: and the *popular* branch of the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the sale; but it was defeated in the Senate.

Vermont has tried the experiment of licensing and not licensing, satisfactorily. Under the old license system, intemperance was increasing. The people voted no license. The effect was salutary. But the friends of temperance were too negligent, and a majority of 13 votes brought licenses again. Intemperance then increased greatly. The next year a majority of more than 7500 prohibited the sale. "The results, as detailed by intelligent men from every part of the State, are astonishing. They are decisive on the utility and benefit of a general prohibitory law." One county reports a diminution of 25 per cent. in the use of these liquors; another, the sale of half a gill a year for each person; another one tenth as much as under the license system, another one fifteenth. It was enough. They needed no more experiments. The Legislature adopted a permanent prohibitory law. The sales of such liquor is forbidden, except for medical and chemical purposes; and for these purposes they may be sold only by agents employed by the authorities of the several townships, to whom they must give account of all their purchase and sales.

In Massachusetts, a law like that of Vermont was adopted, almost unanimously, in the House of Representatives; but lost in the Senate.—But the sale is not licensed in a single county in the State and the laws against it are stringent, and where executed, prove effectual; and they are executed so as greatly to restrain the sale.

Rhode Island has, for several years had very beneficial laws against the sale.

New York voted "no license," by a majority of 65,000. A law forbidding the sale in groceries, and making the seller responsible for damages done by the sale, and for the support of widows, orphans and paupers made such by it, was reported to the Legislature by a committee; but it was too late in the session, and was not acted upon. The progress in the Empire State is towards prohibition, and seems to have nearly reached it. In some parts of the State the people are resolved that the laws against the sale *shall be executed*.

Michigan adopted laws against license, but has license laws again, probably only for a short time, as Vermont had.

Wisconsin has done about the same, but tries to prevent the worst forms of the business.

Iowa is thorough and stringent in its laws against the traffic, and has taken more effectual measures to secure the cessation of it than any other State; utterly prohibiting the establishment of any place for the sale or drinking of such drinks, and making every one assisting in doing such things, partake in the legal guilt.

Indiana is so far advanced that it wanted only a dozen more votes in its Legislature to prohibit the traffic.

Illinois forbids the sale of these liquors to be drank on the premises where sold; and to minors, and withdraws licenses.

Pennsylvania has withheld licenses in several counties, and is progressing towards the right course.

New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, have also taken measures, more or less, efficient, to check or forbid the traffic, and some movements in that direction appeared in the Southern States.

N. B. *The people lead the way in this progress.* The rich and aristocratic, too many of whom love to quaff their wines, are slower than the million. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, good laws on the subject, urged by the petitions of tens of thousands of voters, were defeated in the Senate. Fellow citizens, the question of license, or no license, is now happily submitted to us, *the people*. Let us secure our rights. We want protection against that fearful scourge of society, the license system. We may have it by voting for it.

We see the progress of legislation on the subject is plainly toward prohibition. It is too late in the day to vote for license without a shame. The best part of our best country, is against licensing the deadly traffic. The march is onward towards the extermination of grog-shops of every kind, and all the forms of temptation to the drunkard's course, to degradation and ruin.

By all your care for the best interests of our great State; by all your desire for the good character of her citizens, and happiness of her 600,000 homes; by all your opposition to drunkenness, pauperism, crime, and murder; by all your compassion for the wives and children, and mothers, and sisters, of tens of thousands of drunkards; by your love of right; by all your regard for God and man; I would plead with you each to exert your best influence to secure, in your place, a general or universal vote of "*License to sell intoxicating liquor, NO.*"

A CITIZEN.

THE BEST WE CAN GET.—The following humorous paragraph, from the Aberdeen (Md.) independent occurs in an editorial reviewing Judge Gholson's speech at a late secessionists' protracted meeting:

"The Judge sneered at the 'best we can get' policy. Well, we think it is just the thing. The Constitution is the best we can get; our country is the best we can get; our God is the best we can get; our Bible is the best we can get; our children are the best we can get; the Judge is the best we can get, for he says he will not resign; and we do not know of any thing that isn't the best we can get—except the Judge's speech, for we know that's not the best we can get.

The Rev. Mr. Wolford, of South Carolina, has bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Another very liberal bequest to the same Church has been made by Cornelius Van Houten, Esq., late of Holmes county, Mississippi. He has devised his whole large estate, after the death of his wife, and after the payment of other bequests named, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be divided by the General Conference equally between the Missionary Society and Book Concern.

LOUIS XVIIth'S SON.—The identity of princes, as well as their paternity, gives the French tribunals a great deal of trouble. It is not yet certain what became of Louis XVIth's eldest son. The Vicompte de Richemont has a suit now pending, in which he is to prove himself the rightful heir to France. A trial is to come off to-morrow between the heirs of Louis XVI. M. Jules Favre is attorney on behalf of persons who claim that the boy Louis XVII. was delivered by the Convention, on certain conditions, to Charette, the Vendean chief. What became of him afterwards, we may learn from the trial, which I mean to attend, if I can get a place for love or money.—*Paris letter, May 1.*

NEEDLE MANUFACTORY.—The Newark Advertiser says the only needle manufactory in this country is in that city—established by a gentleman from Manchester, England. The manner of making needles is described as being very interesting—some sixteen different processes being necessary for their completion. The wire from which they are made is imported from England. It is cut into lengths sufficient for two needles each, and after being rubbed straight, they are pointed upon a stone at the rate of one hundred per minute. They are then stamped with impressions preparatory for the eyes, which are punched by a press, at the rate of fifty a minute, and then strung upon wires and placed in another machine to be filed and fashioned into the forms of needles. The hardening is now done by a hot furnace, and they are afterwards tempered, straightened, and gathered into bunches of about 50,000 each, which are saturated with oil and emery, tied in a cloth and placed in a trough with a heavy plank moving backward and forward over them; so that after some nine days chafing in this manner, they are relieved of imperfections and rendered smooth enough for the final polishing. The temper is then taken out of the eyes, and they are drilled to prevent their cutting the thread.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION IN PRUSSIA.

The government of Prussia is essentially and intensely despotic, reaching to the fire-sides and the most sacred, private, and social relations of the people. Education, religion, every thing, are regulated by law. The public school system of that kingdom has been much lauded here; but let a freeman see the working of the *machinery*, for it is nothing else, and he will turn from it with loathing. The *scholars* and the *Christians* turned out from such a laboratory are about on a par, both being fitted only for a blind adherence to prescribed forms, and fit tools for the use of those who established and manage the system.

As soon as a child is born, it comes under the guardianship of the State. In the first place it must be baptised, no matter whether the parents approve of infant baptism or not. At six years of age the parents are obliged by law to send him to the public school; and from that until he is fourteen, the police see that he is kept the required time at school. This is regulated in some measure, by the circumstances of the parents. Masters and manufacturers are equally obliged to educate any children, of from seven to fourteen, who may be in their employ.

The kingdom is divided into provinces, departments, circles, and parishes. Every department has a board of education, who employ school inspectors. Every parish has a school board, and every school its proper inspectors, the clergyman of the parish being one by virtue of his office. The school directors of the Province appoint the teachers. The teacher must consult the pastor upon all questions in reference to the conduct of the school, and report disobedient children to him; and he is bound to visit the school frequently, and watch over its progress.

We now quote in full from a very interesting letter from Berlin, to the Boston Traveller, from which we gathered the above particulars:

In the elementary schools is taught reading and writing, according to the new system—the child is taught to make curved lines &c., until he can form letters, and thus writing and the alphabet are learned at the same time. Arithmetic, a little geography, natural history, especially of Germany, singing, particularly church music, grammar, composition, reading and interpretation of the Bible, Luther's catechism and religion are usually taught. The general system is prescribed by law, but the particular text books to be used is left to the teacher with proper restrictions. The teacher must give thirty hours instruction every week. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons there is usually no school. It would be proper to add that in the city schools French and the outlines of geometry are taught, and the regulations are a little different from the country schools.

From the 12th to the 14th year, the child must be sent to the clergyman to be instructed, preparatory to confirmation. Every one must be confirmed, or he cannot inherit property, cannot hold office, and is generally disfranchised as under the old test act of England. Confirmation is an era in the life of German children, to which they look forward with great anticipations. It is a time when they receive presents, when the consider themselves as becoming little men and women. It is a turning point in their existence, and after it they are entitled to go into society, and can leave school unless they carry on education in Gymnasia Universities. Unfortunately, as might be expected, confirmation descends to a mere form—it is a fulfilment of the requirements of the law, and true piety seldom can hardly be expected. One hears the students joking about it—one says to the other, "is that the best suit of clothes you have?" "Oh, no, I have my confirmation pants and coat yet."

It is difficult to look upon the Church in any other light than as being one of the wheels of Government. It does not seem to connect man with his Maker, but to connect the people with the government. It seems like a civil institution, a help in administering the laws, and we cannot wonder that nearly all vital piety and true religion has vanished from Germany, and that rationalism holds such sway. The attempt to give religious instruction in the schools, judged by its fruits, is a miserable failure. Something is evidently the matter, as the people rarely show any evidences of a proper faith. I visited a school the other day with a young American clergyman; we were alone, all anxious to hear what they called "the instruction in religion," and visited that room.

We found that the pupils were chiefly exercised in telling how many book there were in the Bible, how many were historical, &c., &c. Finally, the teacher asked a boy how many Epistles St. Paul had written. The boy answered—"Ten," said the teacher, "that is correct, if you count Hebrews among them; but learned Theologians of the present day consider that as having been written by a scholar of Paul's." This was quite enough, and afforded an excellent commentary on the skepticism which the minds of the Germans seem so rapidly to receive.

It is difficult to decide as to the merits of the system of education pursued in Prussia. Looking at it and reading about it, it looks exceedingly beautiful and worthy of imitation, but no one who has seen the people as a whole, would pretend to say that the average of education in Prussia is so very superior. The proportion of those who cannot read or write may be smaller here, but the number of thinking and alive people is so prodigiously small out of the line of metaphysics, that one sometimes wonders whether the people have been educated at all. We must not forget that the great number of ignorant peasants here brings down the average of education very materially. It has seemed to me that a comparison might be instituted between America and Germany, of this character. Money is indisputably more generally within the reach and in the possession of every body in America, than in Germany. We have not many immense fortunes in the possession of individuals. In Germany the great estates are in the hands of a few, and the masses are poor. Profound learning, exceeding like their estates, what is known in America, belongs to the Germans; but the universal diffusion of a sound, practical common sense pervades the education, like the universality of ready cash, belongs to America. This is the result of my observations during a residence of a year and a half in Germany. It may be incorrect, but if I conclude that seventeen million inhabitants of Prussia are, to far as practical purposes concerned, better educated on the average than the same number in America, I must change my opinions entirely.

I have not troubled you with the details of the elementary school system of Prussia, because you have access to all that is necessary already in America. The schools are usually supported by the parish, and poor children pay no tuition.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(From the North American of last Saturday).

WHIG MASS MEETING SPRING GARDEN.

One of the largest and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of Governor Wm. F. Johnston which ever assembled in this city, or its precincts was held last evening, at the corner of Wood and Spring Garden streets, for the purpose, as stated in the published call, to express their approval of his patriotic exertions to free the State from debt, to promote the public interests, and to sustain the public credit.

At 8 o'clock, Robert Bethel, of the Third Congressional District, called the Meeting to order, and it was organized by the unanimous election of the following named gentlemen as officers:

President—Wm. NEAL.

Vice Presidents—Farmer Burn, Brock Waston, Ald. Wm. G. Conrow, A. L. Shattuck, John McBride, Michael Andres, Sr., Ald. George Erety, John G. Wolf, Benj. Levy, Henry H. Miller, John Brelsford, Robt. Lindsay, John G. Alberger, Wm. P. Jenks.

Secretaries—John Lloyd, Henry Schell, Jr., Henry E. Wallace, M. A. Aflick, John M. Riley, Wm. P. Parry, Geo. P. Nagle, John Brown, Saml. Shaffer, Abm. Dunlap, Thos. C. Jones, John Showaker, Mathias D. Drake, Cephas Curtis.

Mr. Neal having taken the chair, read the call for the meeting, and then announced that Joseph Allison, Esq. was present for the purpose of addressing them. Mr. Allison said he only purposed to occupy their time while they were waiting the arrival on the ground of his Excellency Governor Johnson, who designed to appear and speak himself to his fellow citizens of Spring Garden. He then remarked in eloquent terms upon the upright, judicious, and efficient administration of the affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Johnston, his fearless defence and promotion of the true interests of the State—his strict fidelity to the Constitution and laws—and particularly the pre-eminent service he had rendered in rescuing the finances of the Commonwealth from an almost bankrupt condition, and restoring the impaired credit of the glorious Keystone State.

Mr. Allison then spoke of the present prosperity of Pennsylvania—referred in stirring language to the past history, both as a colony and during the revolutionary struggle; and in anticipating her future career of progress in wealth, population, and political importance, he made an earnest appeal to all those who sincerely valued her happiness and honor, now and hereafter, to stand by the man who had come to her relief in one of the darkest and most trying hours of her past history—who had, with a loyal devotion to her fame and fortunes as a great State and a firm courageous pursuit of what he believed best calculated to advance her interests and glory, brought her out of difficulty, and restored fullness to her treasury and universal prosperity to her people. Mr. Allison was frequently cheered in the course of his remarks, and concluded at half past 8 o'clock, at which time Gov. Johnston arrived, and being loudly called for by the assemblage, advanced to the front of the rostrum and spoke as follows:

His excellency said that he felt sensible of the kindness and support he had received from the people of Philadelphia, and more particularly from those of Spring Garden and the Northern Liberties; and he took occasion to renew his sincere acknowledgment to his fellow citizens of those districts. He was a believer in the doctrine which teaches that no public man can sustain himself in any honorable position without the confidence and support of his fellow citizens. He believed that under no form of government could a public servant long be sustained unless he has the sympathy and support of his fellow men in the country or region where he holds office. He believed that there is nothing in mercenary guards or castellated fortresses; nor all the attributes and armaments of power equal in security to that which is conferred by the support of the masses of honest and upright men. He believed further, that in this country there is a peculiar propriety in the public servant at all times casting himself before his fellow citizens, to declare his position and opinions; and if he does not receive their support, he will retire from his post disgraced. The Governor said he made these remarks because he had so little desire for public office, that if he thought the people of Pennsylvania had lost their confidence in his integrity, and ability to fill the office he held, he would retire from the field and leave it to other men. He also made these remarks because he had introduced into this State, in its Gubernatorial elections, the practice of the candidate appearing before the people,—not because he wished to solicit office at their hands but because he felt it to be the duty of a candidate to meet his fellow-citizens, and declare to them, face to face his sentiments. His opponents had said in the last campaign that he had sought office publicly upon the rostrum. He appealed to the people then present to know whether in his addresses to them here in Philadelphia, he had begged office. (Loud responses—"No!" "No!")

He looked upon a public man as a simple agent of the people in carrying out the measures which they favor and desire, and believing that he was correct in the position he assumed, and would be sustained in a practice which is now common in other States, he determined, in 1848, to address his fellow-citizens throughout the State. He had said then and he had received no response to the proposition of Congress. For some reason or other, that recommendation was treated as if it had never been made. Here the Governor dilated, in an eloquent and fervid style, on the great natural resources of Pennsylvania, and the advancement she had lost by the neglect of her interests. The Legislature then failed to do its duty on the subject. The subsequent year his recommendation fell without effect. Not willing to abandon the purpose, on a third occasion he told the Legislature that the delinquency of Pennsylvania had lost the measure of protection. Again the warning was unheeded. The spirit of party had produced these bad results. The Governor asked if he was to be charged with breaking pledges thus fulfilled, and whether there were not other men who should hide their heads in shame. He had said further, during the former canvass, that he was the friend of universal education; and he had it now to say that there is no such thing as a non-accepting school district in the State. He instituted a contrast between the condition of the State one hundred and fifty years ago, and its present prospects and condition in respect to public education. At the olden date which he alluded to, the first school house was established very near the place on which he was then standing, by Enoch Flower, with a class of some fifteen or sixteen scholars. He founded the principle of public instruction among us; and now, instead of one school house and fifteen or sixteen scholars, you have fifty or sixty thousand scholars here in this city, and schools are scattered all over the broad domain of Pennsylvania. He did not speak of these beneficial results as flowing from any measures of his own, but he did it because he had placed himself in a position where the interests of all considerations of personal popularity: and now he gloried that the system was triumphant throughout the State. In the former canvass he had said that he was opposed to the abuse of the veto power, and he held the same opinion yet; but he also held that the Legislature should not be thus abused nor preserved intact, and its provisions fulfilled, even if principles were sacrificed.

He did not believe that he had sacrificed any principle he had avowed, nor did he believe that if the Whig principle was rightly understood the Constitution never would be sacrificed. He appealed to his fellow-citizens to know if he had abused the rete power. (Cries of "No," "No.")

The Legislature had passed measures which did not meet his approbation, but he had not set up his individual will in opposition to that of many others. He explained that he could not sign the apportionment bill first passed, because it was not formed in fairness and justice; and was framed in total disregard to the proper principles of representation: and he said that had there been time before the close of the session, he could have presented reasons which would have satisfied any reasoning man that the bill which was finally successful was neither fair nor just.

Another bill he had not signed was one relating to the courts in this county, and conferring upon the judges the power over tavern licenses. He had not approved it because he was in favor of the highest integrity in the judicial tribunals, and because he believed it important that the Court should not only be pure, but also above reproach. The bill in question was one calculated to give the judges a power which would render them liable to suspicion; and besides, it was one merely to restore powers which had been taken away from the judges by former legislation.

The Governor also referred to his refusal to sanction a bill which prevented all persons except lawyers from being judges. He said that he could not assent to any such construction of the constitution, more particularly now that the people are to choose their own judiciary. During his term of office he felt called upon to exercise the veto power four or five times; and if this action could be justly regarded as a violation of his pledge, he was obnoxious, but he would do so again under similar circumstances. He said that these misrepresentations were made against himself personally, in order to level, through him, the great party which had elected him; and it now rested with the people—whose rights and interests he had endeavored to protect—to say whether the attempt should be successful. Among other aspersions, some had referred to his attachment and fidelity to the great American confederacy. In reply, he felt it only necessary to say that if he was not faithful to the Union as it now stands, he asked no man to give him his support. Frankly he would say that he held the opinion that this Government could never be dissolved, and could not be endangered while there was loyality in the American heart.

These were his opinions, and he gave them for what they were worth. He had never met a citizen of Pennsylvania who could conscientiously say he had been in fear of the safety of this glorious Union. He did not care why or for what purpose the cry of danger to the Union had been raised. It was wrong for any public or private citizen to entertain even the apprehension. The Governor repeated the injunction of Washington to discountenance any movement or opinion calculated to effect a dissolution of the Union. He did not care who was put in or out of office—it was a dangerous opinion that you can dissolve this Union at any time, or under any possible circumstances. There is no interest, either civil or religious, that would not be lamentably affected by a dissolution of the Union. And here the Governor adverted to the fact, that while this cry of dissolution was being raised, State upon State was busily engaged in making arrangements for mutual lines of public improvements to convey an enterchange of productions. You cannot, said he, dissolve this Union, because you can never get a majority of the people to favor the proposition; and he asked why, then, should he be expected to isolate himself from the great mass of intelligent, and virtuous, and patriotic opinion? The Governor spoke further, in an impressive style, and was listened to with profound attention throughout. At the close many and loud cheers were given for him as he retired.

William B. Mann, Esq., then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The reading of them was frequently interrupted by applause.

Resolved, That as citizens of Philadelphia County, we have, in common with our fellow citizens of the State, cause to be proud of the executive officer of our Commonwealth, William F. Johnson, whose administration has been marked by its liberal and statesmanlike character, its purity of purpose, and unflinching firmness in defence of right—all dictated and guided by enlarged policy and patriotic devotion to the welfare of the State, and which illustrate alike his private and public worth, and demand, at the hands of every honest freeman, a cordial and grateful confidence.

Resolved, That as citizens of our great commercial metropolis, we owe him our confidence, respect and support for his wisdom and zeal manifested in all that which was calculated to enlarge the area of our mercantile and manufacturing prosperity, or to protect and preserve the interests of our citizens.

Resolved, That by his reference, in his last annual message, to the peculiar interests of our city, and thus proving that the "growth and welfare of Philadelphia was identified with the prosperity of the whole State"—he has won and deserves the thanks of every citizen of Philadelphia city and county.

Resolved, That, as tax-payers, we owe him our hearty co-operation in a work he has well begun, the establishment of a "Sinking Fund for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the Debt of the Commonwealth," and that the present State Treasurer is entitled to our warmest thanks for his bold and manly avowal that "this law promises well to accomplish the great purpose indicated by its title."

Resolved, That the administration of our patriotic National Executive, Millard Fillmore, meets our most cordial approval; and fully endorses the good judgment of the Whig National Convention which elected him as worthy of association with the lamented Taylor. Surrounded by circumstances of the most trying and embarrassing character since his induction into office, he has succeeded in so administering the government as to extort even from political opponents an admission of unsurpassed ability, of exemplary purity of purpose, while he has won the confidence of his countrymen in every section of the Union.

Mr. Mann prefaced these resolutions with a few spirited remarks, which were enthusiastically received, after which the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for Governor Johnson.

Mr. Wm. B. Tilton, of Alabama, has succeeded in effecting a remarkable improvement in the tone of violins. His invention has been submitted to the most scrutinizing tests by musical men in New Orleans, and has met with the warmest approval.

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—David Blair, Jr., of the Second Ward, City of Allegheny, will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention for the office of County Commissioner.
my14dawtc8.

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Robert King, of the Seventh Ward, City of Pittsburgh, is recommended by the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention, as a candidate for County Commissioner, by
my9dawtc8 MANY FRIENDS.

☞ RECORDER.—We are authorized to announce that Wm. R. VANZIR, of Elizabeth Borough, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of Recorder, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.
my9dawtc8

☞ ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—Adam Henthorn, of Birmingham, will be a candidate for nomination for the office of Associate Judge in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, to meet on the 4th of June.
my9dawtc8

AUDITOR.—John Emerick, of McCandless township, will be supported as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, to
my9dawtc8 MANY FRIENDS.

ASSEMBLY.—Thornton A. Shinn, Esq., will be supported as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, by
my9'52dawtc8 MANY FRIENDS.

ASSEMBLY.—George E. Appleton, of the Borough of Birmingham, will be supported before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention for Assembly, by
my9'52dawtc8 MANY FRIENDS.

☞ COUNTY TREASURER.—We are authorized to announce that J. W. Baxter, of the 21 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. apd24w5t8.

☞ 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.
ap26dawtc8

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—The name of John MEASKY, 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, and will be earnestly supported by his MANY FRIENDS.
ap26dawtc8

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—John K. Foster, of Baldwin township, will be a candidate for Register, before the ensuing Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.
ap26dawtc8

☞ 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. a 25dawtc8

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—John Hunter, of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention
ap25dawtc8

CLERK OF THE COURT.—Henry Hannen, of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of Clerk of the Court of Allegheny County, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.
ap25dawtc8

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Jas. McCune, of the Ninth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the office of County Commissioner.
my14dawtc8

☞ COUNTY TREASURER.—John V. Rowland of Upper St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to this office, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.
my24dawtc8

☞ RECORDER.—I will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic County Convention.
SAM'L FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, April 26, 1851:dawtc8

ASSEMBLY.—Anthony Hartz will be a candidate for State Assembly, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.
MANY WHIGS OF BIRMINGHAM.
my24dawtc8(Ad.)

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—Thomas Liggett, Jr., of Peebles township, will be a candidate before the approaching Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the office of Associate Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., and will be supported by many both in
my19dawtc8 TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

ASSEMBLY.—I would recommend Jos. Johnston, of North Fayette township, to the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a suitable person to represent us in the next Legislature.
AN OLD WHIG.
my15dawtc(Ad.)

RECORDER.—James Gormly will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the action of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, to be held on the 4th of June next. His friends will please bear him in mind at the Primary Meetings. my13dawtc8

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Wm. M. ORR Knight, of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, for the office of County Commissioner
my13dawtc8 MANY FRIENDS.

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Major JOHN WILLOCK, 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.
ap9dawtc8

☞ 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.
ap9dawtc8

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—Alexander Richardson, of the First Ward, Allegheny City, will be a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention.
ap26dawtc8

RECORDER.—John Conner, of Upper St. Clair township, will be supported for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. by
my12dawtc8 MANY VOTERS.

ASSEMBLY.—John M. Porter, of the Borough of Turtlepoint, will be a candidate for nomination to the Assembly, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention. my12dawtc8

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Gabriel Adams, of the Third Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention
my12dawtc8

☞ ASSEMBLY.—Robert Wallace, of Pittsburgh, will submit his name to the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for nomination to the Legislature. my23-wtc8

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—The numerous friends of JOHN GEBHART, of Allegheny City, will present his name to the approaching Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for nomination to the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Gebhart's experience in public business—having been a useful member of the State Legislature for the period of seven years, and filled with great acceptability the office of Secretary of the Land Office during Gov. Ritner's administration—and his knowledge of the German language, as well as his sound practical sense, they think especially qualify him to fill the office with acceptability to the people.
my20dawtc8

RECORDER.—John McGill, of West Deer Township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. my14dawtc8

ASSEMBLY.—The numerous friends of JOHN MILLER, Esq., of Indiana township, will present his name to the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for nomination to the office of member of the Assembly. Mr. Miller was a member of the Assembly of 1850. my22dawtc8(Lar)

A Card.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Anti-Masons and Whigs of Allegheny County that he would be happy to serve them another term in the official position which, through their former kindness, he has the honor at present to occupy, as County Register, and whilst he indulges a hope that his attendance to the duties assigned him, and his success in discharging them has been generally acceptable, he ventures to promise that it again honored with their confidence, his desire to do right shall not be stained, and that, whilst his experience would make his own position more comfortable, he will be careful that as far as possible the public shall have the benefit of it. Very respectfully,

my12 JOHN SCOTT.

ASSEMBLY.—Thos. Penney, of the Borough of McKeesport, will be presented to the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, as a candidate for nomination on the ticket for the Assembly my14dawtc8T

Fifth Ward Primary Meeting.

THE Whigs and Anti-Masons of the Fifth Ward will hold their Primary Meeting, to nominate Delegates to attend the coming County Convention, at the School House, corner of Pike and Walnut streets, on Saturday, May 31st, at 12 o'clock, M., and keep the polls open till 3, P. M. my26d3t

A Rare Chance.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE, being an excellent prescription and retail location, and now doing a good business. Will be sold at a great bargain, if application be made at once to
my28-3t* R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

SPLENDID FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—Gold, Gold and Velvet, Bronze, Tapestry and Ornamental French Paper, of various qualities, and at price