PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1852.

Whig State Convention.

☞ A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and choosing delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of the various counties of the Commonwealth are hereby notified to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend said Convention.

By order of the Whig State Central Committee.

NEB MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMAS JONES, Secretary.

February 7, 1852.

Whig papers in the country will please copy.

ANTI-MASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

☞ The Committee of Correspondence, composed of the Delegates from the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, at the last County Convention, are hereby invited to meet at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th proximo. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH KING, Chairman.

A TARIFF CONVENTION PROPOSED.

THE POLICY OF PROTECTION—SHALL IT BE GIVEN UP?—That the prosperity of the country is declining under the present system of low duties and excessive importations, whether we view it in the returns of the custom house, or in the tables of prices, or in the deserted manufacturing establishments, is painfully obvious to every one. Many of our manufactories are closed, and none are running to their full capacity. There is no spirit in this branch of business. Men continue rather in hope of saving a part of the interest on their investments, than with any other object. They cannot sell out, for there are none to buy; so they drag along, as we have said, rather than lose all.

Notwithstanding the fact that from sixty or seventy millions of dollars in gold is annually received from California, money is becoming scarcer and more difficult to be obtained. This high price of money in the United States is of itself a bar to the success of the manufacturing interests. Money in the streets of Manchester or Birmingham may be had for 3½ a 4 per cent.; while in Pittsburgh it cannot be had under 12 to 18 per cent. Now why is this? Simply because the gold, which ought to have made money plenty and cheap, has been sent to Europe in exchange for goods which we ought to have made ourselves. And what is the effect of this scarcity and consequent dearness of money? It renders our manufactories still less able to compete with foreigners in the business of manufacturing; because the difference in the price of money alone, to say nothing of the difference in the price of labor, is equal to a handsome profit. There are, therefore, two great advantages enjoyed by the European manufacturer over his American competitor—the price of money and the price of labor, both being higher in the United States. Both these evils—for they are great evils—can be remedied by returning to the good old policies of protection. It would remedy the first by keeping the money of the country from being shipped abroad, and thus render it plenty, and consequently cheap, and it would relieve us from the ill effects of the high scale of prices paid for labor by enabling our manufacturers to pay those prices profitably. Thus all classes, except perhaps the money shaver, would be benefited. To our mind no proposition can be plainer.

Mr. Secretary Walker, in his famous report of 1846, based all his arguments upon the assumption that an increased importation of foreign fabrics would lead to a corresponding increase of exports of American breadstuffs, and so extravagant were his estimates that, had they been realized, we should now be exporting and selling abroad more than one hundred millions per annum of those articles. But what are the facts? The following table shows the value of exports of breadstuffs for the several years named:

1846-47	$27,000,000
1847-48	19,500,000
1848-49	23,700,000
1849-50	12,200,000
1850-51	8,100,000

We see here that this mighty interest upon which so much was calculated, and for which such sacrifices have been made—this great trade which in a very few years was to have swelled up under the genial influence of free trade to hundreds of millions—has dwindled to the paltry sum of eight millions! Is it not time that we should abandon a policy which was originally based upon calculations so utterly fallacious, and which is confessedly sapping the life-blood of our prosperity?

Two alternatives are before us. We must either return to the policy of protection, or crush down the wages of labor of all kinds to a point which will enable this country to compete with Europe in the products of mechanical and manufacturing industry, and thus entail poverty and degradation upon vast numbers of our people. Can any true American hesitate for a moment as to which he will choose? In fact, the process of depression of the reward of labor is now going on, and will go on until we reach the standard of Europe, unless we arrest it by returning to the policy of protection.

To arrest this downward tendency will not cost much increase of the tariff. What we most need is steadiness in the rates of duties, and security against the frauds of false invoices, which give to the foreign importer great advantages over his American rival. These can only be secured by the adoption of specific duties in all practicable cases; and it is the opinion of the best informed men, that specific duties on iron equal to the amount of the advalorem duty paid the first year of the operation of the tariff of 1846, would enable the American manufacturers to compete with foreigners.

We had written thus far when our attention was called to the following passage in a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"What is most remarkable in the present tariff movement, is that the Committee of Ways and Means has taken hold of the subject, so that we may look for a regular report from that committee, if not for a bill. Either action will bring the subject legitimately before the House, which was not the case either during the long or short session of the last Congress. All attempts to get up the tariff by itself failed; the committee would not report at all—not even against it; and when, at last, it was attempted to tack it to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, the motion was ruled out of order by the Chair; and an appeal being taken from the decision, the Chair was sustained.

"Now, the subject will certainly come before the House, and thus a simple majority in favor of an amendment will be sufficient to pass it. You may rely on it that the Senate will not reject a tariff bill, at this juncture, which has received a respectable majority in the House of Representatives."

This is well calculated to inspire hope and incite to action. We suggest, therefore, that a convention of the friends of protection—moderate but adequate protection—of all parties and of all parts of the country, be called in this city at an early day, to promote the important object which is likely soon to engage the attention of Congress. What say our Democratic friends, whose interests in this matter are identical with ours, and who will indeed reap whatever of political capital there is to be made out of it? What says the Post? Will it unite with the friends of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania interests in this movement? There is every thing to urge all of us to instant and vigorous action, that we may so strengthen the hands of our friends in Congress.

MILL BURNT.—We regret to learn that the steam grist mill, belonging to Mr. D. Anderson, of Baden, in Beaver county, was burned to the ground, with the dwelling house attached to it, on Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock. The wind was very high at the time, and nothing was saved. It is conjectured that it caught fire by the gale blowing sparks from the fire in the furnace of the engine. The water tank house of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad was in danger, but was fortunately saved. Mr. Anderson was insured to the amount of $2,500, which will nearly cover his loss.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS BY DELAWARE.—The Whig members of the Legislature of Delaware have unanimously nominated Gen. SCOTT, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and recommend the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 18th of June.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT MASSILLON.—A telegraphic despatch, from Massillon, dated March 1st, states that the Massillonians expect to see their Pittsburgh friends at the opening of the Railroad, and that particular invitation will be sent soon. We expected as much, and have no doubt that the Railroad celebration at Massillon will be one of the finest things of the day. After that, Pittsburgh and Massillon will be near neighbors, and we may expect a constant intercourse which will be alike beneficial to both cities.

The day on which the excursion will take place is not yet decided upon. The Rails are all laid, but there is some adjustment necessary to the track, and some sidings, and such like arrangements to be finished. The President and Chief Engineer of the Company are both absent in the East, on particular business of importance to the Company, and are expected home the last of this week. The celebration will most probably take place on an early day of next week.

The information contained in the correspondence below is interesting to our readers. The authorities of the city, or any others who feel sufficient interest in the subject, should immediately inform our Senators and Representatives of their wishes. If there is any objection to the legislation asked for by the Central Railroad, now is the time to interfere.

HARRISBURG, Feb 28, 1852.

D. N. White, Esq.—A bill has been read in place, by Mr. Crabb, and referred to the Committee on Corporations, to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to increase their stock 140,000 shares. I presume this is to enable them to build the Hempfield or Uniontown road; and thereby form a connection with Parkersburg, which is no doubt the design of the Company. The following is the 3d section of the bill:

"That an ordinance duly passed by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, on the 15th day of June, 1848, entitled, 'An Ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which conveys to said Company, the use of certain ground on the levee or waste front of the Monongahela River, and authorized the construction of a Depot and other necessary buildings, together with other privileges for the accommodation of the trade of the City of Pittsburgh, be and the same is hereby assured, confirmed, and declared valid, for all the purposes expressed in said ordinance."

Be so good as to call attention to this section, and let us know what are the wishes of the City on the subject. The bill authorizing the construction of a branch by way of Uniontown to Geneva, passed the House sometime since and has been before the Senate for concurrence, three or four times. On yesterday, it was moved to be postponed until Thursday next, which was carried by one vote of a majority,—to day, through Philadelphia influence, the vote was reconsidered, the bill taken up and passed, with a slight amendment, which will require the concurrence of the House.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.

SENATE.—The omnibus bill, containing a section authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct a branch from Latrobe to Uniontown, was taken up. Dr. Carothers moved to postpone the same, not agreed to. The bill then passed.

The bill relating to a State road through parts of Washington and Allegheny Counties passed with an amendment, and was sent back to the House for concurrence.

The act relating to the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company passed with an amendment, sent to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing John C. Plummer to build a lock at his dam in the Youghiogheny River passed, and also passed the Senate.

Mr. Shugart, from the committee on corporations, reported the bill for the incorporation of the borough of Mount Washington, in Allegheny County, with a recommendation that it be negatived.

Mr. Fiffe, from same committee, reported as committed an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company: An act for the relief of building, fund and savings' fund associations, with a negative recommendation. From the Committee on Roads, &c., An act to charter the Phillipsburg and Clearfield Turnpike Company, as committed: An act authorizing the laying out of a State Road from Brighton Bridge, in Beaver County, to Martin Burns, in Allegheny County, as committed.

Mr. Appleton read in place an act to incorporate the Turtle Creek and Murraysville Plank Road Company.

Mr. Leech, of Philadelphia County, presented a remonstrance against the Maine Liquor Law with over 9000 names attached.

THE WASHINGTON (PA.) COMMONWEALTH.—One of the editors of this popular Jornal is at present in our city, and will remain here a few days. Those of our merchants desirous of advertising their wares in any other than the city papers, cannot avail themselves of a better medium for that purpose than the Commonwealth, as its circulation is among the largest published out of the city in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. LORD's Lecture at Lafayette Hall, last evening, upon Hildebrand, or the Contest between Temporal and Spiritual Power, was one of the most graphic delineations of individual character, and of the superstition, corruption, and oppressions of the dark ages, we ever listened to. The audience was large, and never have we seen one more intensely interested.

This evening his subject is Gustavus Adolphus, or the Contest between Liberty and Absolutism, in the times of the Reformation. This is a field in which the Lecturer may put forth his extraordinary powers to their full extent. We anticipate a full house to night, probably the largest that ever attended a lecture in this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1852.

I am pleased to learn that the members from the old States have been aroused to the iniquity of the audacious robbery of the public lands—the common property of the nation—going on before them, and they have resolved to attempt some concert of action to prevent it. The various plunder bills, framed so as to take up about all which former depredations have spared, will not be allowed to go through without amendments securing to the States in which no government lands lie, something like a due share of what belongs to them.

Mr. Brodhead has made a very able and satisfactory report upon the curious and mysterious claim of the State of Virginia to be reimbursed $120,000, which she claims to have advanced towards the construction of the public buildings in Washington, during the last century. "Old Virginny never tires," ought to be the device upon her escutcheon. Here she has been patiently looking at that pile of her depositing, glistening through the chinks of the federal treasury, for more than fifty years, and now comes forward to claim her own. Dear Old Virginia, what constancy, what untiring devotion (to her own interests,) is here! As a claim agent, Virginia has no equal, though the Georgia Galphins, and the Mississippi Choctaw and Cherokee diplomatists sometimes put her to her trumps. Mr. Broadhead has displayed great ability and research in his report, and has given a most satisfactory expose of the whole affair. He shows that the advance of $120,000 was a donation in consideration of the establishment of the seat of government on the Potomac, after it had been agreed to locate it in Pennsylvania, at Germantown. He shows that Virginia offered the advance as an inducement to bring the transfer to its present site. He shows that Pennsylvania and Maryland had offered about the same amounts respectively, and that Maryland actually did pay over $72,000 as her part of the consideration. He shows that Pennsylvania and New York accommodated the federal government from 1775 to 1800 with public buildings, without any charge at all, and therefore that if the Virginia demand for the return of her consideration is a good one, then there ought to be paid according to proportion, $100,000 to Pennsylvania; $20,000 to New York, and $72,000 to Maryland, all with interest. These claims, therefore, with interest accrued, would be

N. York, including 75 years int.,		about	$110,000
Pennsylvania "	84	"	400,000
Maryland, "	82	"	288,000
Virginia, "	82	"	480,000
			$1,878,000

Here, top, you have a beautiful illustration of the claim of interest on these musty demands against poor Brother Jonathan. The principal of this paltry million and a half is but $312,000; the interest is more than $1,200,000.

I understand that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will report a bill obviating the present difficulty about the apportionment consequent upon the destruction of the California returns, and the absence of an official report from there. The Senator and members from that State have been very active and industrious in collecting and placing before the Committee evidence that the estimate of Mr. Superintendent Kennedy of the population of California, is correct. They have agreed to assume it to be 165,000, so as to permit the apportionment to be made, and to allow California her two members, as at present. Thus South Carolina loses the chance she appeared to have of another member from her fraction.

Another movement on the tariff will soon be made, less general than that proposed by Mr. Welah's resolution, which failed by so large a majority. The democrats are said to be still willing to make an effort to save Pennsylvania to their party. If so, they will do something for iron.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The event of the day is the glorious defeat of the bounty land bill, which was laid upon the table by a majority of twenty votes. I hope this is the last of this stupendous scheme of spoliation, which would have parcelled out, as sheer gratuities, twenty millions of acres of public lands. This is practical agrarianism on a grander scale than the boldest of Roman demagogues ever contemplated. And it was but the beginning of a general system of plunder, which would have stopped only with the absorption of the entire body of public lands.

I have said that I hope this is the last of the scheme of depredation attempted to be carried out by the bill in question, but the hope is a very faint one. It is more probable that, after the obstinacy and truculence of the most virulent agrarians, from the new States, have been a little tamed by compromisory suggestions in respect to some other interests, the same design will be carried into operation under other forms.

The rejoinder of Rhett, to Clemens of Ala., to-day, was a spicy bit of invective. Clemens, in a late philippic against anti-compromisers, Free soilers and secessionists together, had denounced them all, and Rhett by name, as traitors. Rhett had prepared himself with care, and really made vigorous demonstration of personal feeling. He took occasion to return Gen. Cass' compliments in a style which must have left him little hope that the vote of South Carolina would be cast in his favor, if the influence of her junior Senator could prevent it.

The large New York steam ship, the Baltic, arrived here to-day with a large number of passengers, mostly personages of some political consequence. They will form an important accession to the strong force of lobby men which New York previously had upon the ground, burrowing and drumming for her steam lines, land bill, and other patriotic propositions of a local character. For one, I hope they will all fail, not only because they are opposed to the general interests of the country, but because the commercial capital has fallen too much into the habit of looking to Washington to sustain her prosperity. This must be an expensive mode of lobbying, however, for the detention of the ship and the expenses of the trip hither will probably equal a loss of $20,000 to proprietors. They ask $320,000 additional per annum—I notice that their most ardent advocates notify Congress that in voting the increase of pay to the Collins, Havre, and Bremen lines, they must be careful not to give government aid to other projects of a like character, for fear of interfering too much with private commercial enterprise. That is modest and disinterested! But after all, impudence is a great gift. Cinnalinda, said Wesley, is not to Godliness; so impudence is so closely allied to genius that it often is mistaken for it, and obtains what genius presumes not to demand.

Judge Catron, of Tennessee, is said to be writing the opinion of the Supreme Court adverse to Mrs. Gaines. There is something singular in the absence of Justice McKinley, of the South Western Circuit, who is said to be in the room of Mrs. G. This may be considered the closing act of the great legal drama of the Gaines' case.

The debate in the House of Commons, on Lord Palmerston's dismissal, seems to establish the fact that the cause of it was disrespectful conduct to the Queen and his colleague in office, and not the demands of the absolute powers—Lord John Russell says that the reception of the Kossuth deputations, about the 1st November, which used language of decided condemnation of the tyrannical governments that had made Kossuth an exile, was regretted by the cabinet because it gave offence to the sovereigns alluded to; but it was passed over as an inadvertance. This accounts for the statement published by the government paper at Vienna, that Palmerston was about to be dismissed through the demand of the Emperor. The Austrian Minister in London wrote to his employers of the differences between Lord John Russel and Palmerston on account of the Kossuth deputations, and when subsequently he found that Palmerston was really at the point of retirement on account of the French troubles, it was easy for him to say behold the influence of Austria! I think Palmerston's conduct and his speech together show that he is not a man to be trusted by the liberal party in Europe. He unequivocally approves of Louis Napoleon's usurpation, including his overthrow of the constitution, the street massacres, the subjection of all France to martial law, crowding the prisons with innocent victims of his tyranny, the deportations to the colonies.—That is enough. He cites the plea of necessity in justification of the dictator. Apologists for traitors and despots rarely failed to do that. But though no proof was ever adduced of the pretended counter plots of the republicans against Napoleon, and though at the end of more than two months from the *coup d' etat*, a reign of terror prevails in France, only less fearful and sanguinary than that of '93, Lord Palmerston had not one word of censure for his favorite.—If there had been any *necessity* for treason and perjury from the 2d to the 5th December, on the part of the President, there can be none for the outrages and cruelties he continues to perpetrate now that he has completely suppressed all rightful authority. The fact is, there is no man who justifies the violent overthrow of the French constitution of 1848, who would not applaud the subversion, by like means, of the constitution of the United States or of England. I have no faith in this sort of men. They love not liberty—that national liberty which is defined by law and protected by constitutions—but in their hearts they prefer a despotism where the individual will of a single person, is the substitute for both constitutions and laws.

It is true that Palmerston's speech attributes to the Prime Minister, who required his dismissal, the same opinions upon French affairs as he had himself expressed. If this were strictly true, it would place Russell in a very awkward position without helping the fallen Secretary for Foreign Affairs. But that it is not true to the full extent, is shown by Lord Russell's assertion that, as an English statesman, he must consider and did consider the violent subversion of the constitution of France an evil example and a dangerous precedent. Upon the whole, the accession of Lord Granville to the cabinet is not to be regretted, so far as regards the cause of liberty in Europe, and as regards relations between that government and this, it was the most fortunate thing that could have happened.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1852.

Trade has begun to assume a very active appearance, and the streets are almost barricaded with dry goods boxes and bales. The hotels are crammed until there seems no room for more.

Last night the oration to the late J. Fenimore Cooper came off at Metropolitan Hall, which was filled to overflowing with the fashion and taste of New York, brought together quite as much to see and hear Mr. Webster and each other as to pay attention to the oration of Mr. Bryant, brilliant and attractive as it was conceded to be. To day Mr. Webster receives calls at his rooms, and will continue to do so each day until he leaves town.

The steamship Baltic, the fastest ship that navigates the Atlantic ocean, left yesterday for Washington, to see if she cannot draw from Congress the appropriation the line needs to enable it to continue the contest with the Cunard ships. She is the largest ship that ever floated on the Potomac, and will make a stir there. She has on board as guests a motley crowd of politicians and "distinguished citizens," editors, and reporters, and will give us abundance of reading. The editors and reporters will lose no morsel of the speeches made on board, and the people will soon be made to feel that the money ought to be paid to enable her to beat John Bull.

The opponents of the Maine Liquor Law hold a public meeting to-morrow night at Tripler Hall, where a good deal of feeling may be expected. The call for the meeting is signed by thousands of names that comprise the great majority of the mercantile and professional interests of New York. No doubt there can be found on the list the names of paupers and drunkards, but as a whole the list is one that adds dignity to any cause, not exactly the liquor law. It is certain that the temperance people exclaim against the movement as monstrous, and assert that it is an effort to debauch the people and make paupers. It is but common justice to the commerce of New York and her reputation for good morals to say that these same men are the ones who, with the most lavish hand, give of their gold and personal service to any effort that looks to the improvement of society.

The steamer Pacific's mail was early in the hands of merchants to day, and has had a depressing effect. Cotton is without change, but breadstuffs show a continued and marked decline. Of course this unexpected change in the grain market cools very materially the hopes that were entertained of a new source of steady exchange and large or remunerative freights for our ships. The political news is of no importance and not promising.

Considerable feeling has been created here by the refusal of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road to transport goods bought in New York, over their road, while they are willing to take all goods bought east of them. This determination is looked upon here as an attempt to force trade to Philadelphia at our expense. Our dry goods people are a good deal nettled, and think that perhaps the western stockholders of the road are not thus bigoted, and would rather see free trade in the transportation of goods. At Pittsburgh and the States west have raised the money to pay for a good part of the road, and have their bonds sold to New York houses, perhaps it would please them to see New York goods brought over their road to swell its receipts, rather than see them sent via Baltimore, to help a rival route.

The Forrest and Willis assault case is on in our courts to-day, and a good crowd of people in attendance to hear the evidence. As Miss Sinclair has been pronounced an injured woman by a jury, and as Mr. Willis came from the stand unimpeached, say more, with a character cleared from a thousand nameless virulent innuendoes, it is quite likely that the Lord of Fontabill will have to pay for the stripes he inflicted. His friend Stevens, who played so important a part in the trial, was also a witness to the beating, but makes himself scarce in consequence of a little misunderstanding he had about a bar of gold he came across one fine day, mistaking it for his own. Mr. Forrest will get justice done him now, which was not certain at the close of the trial, when public opinion was adverse.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE JESUITS

I lately made a slight allusion to the scholarship of the Jesuits, and took the liberty of calling in question their claims and pretensions on that score. It appears that my remarks have produced some sensation among the brotherhood. There is some ground to hope for a person or a party when they have sensibility enough left to feel on the exposure of their character. More vigorous is that hope when the feeling elicited is that of compunction; but even when it is only shame, fear or anger, it shows that we have still some hold for restraint, if not for improvement, for the evil-doers who, prior to their exposure, could

"Smile and smile, and be villains still."

But, in truth, the Jesuits, instead of rating me through the columns of their paper, should have been very thankful to me for going no farther in my animadversions, than their literary delinquencies. To rin against English Grammar and Rhetoric is a small affair; possibly it may be more than atoned for by speaking barbarous latin. Had I exhibited to the astonished and indignant gaze of this community their principles on practical moral questions, on questions, too which they make to bear upon the interests of our unsuspecting citizens, they might well have made a stir about it.

As a general truth the principles of men are not worse than their practice. Indeed they are for the most part better. Rules of conduct are often decidedly in advance of the conduct itself. One sort of people are wont to complain that we do not live up to our moral principles, and that we often break the whole some rules that we have laid down for ourselves. This is because our principles and rules of morals are so much better than our conduct. And, as a general thing, the conduct of people is not so good as their rules and principles.

If the Jesuits are not an exception to this, their conduct must be bad indeed, for their principles of morality, inculcated in their books, are of the most pernicious and abominable character. They seem as though they were *designed* to corrupt the morals of themselves and their people. They confound good and evil. They furnish minute and explicit directions, to their disciples, for committing crimes, and supply them with expedients and pretexts innumerable to silence the compunctions of conscience. They even commend some crimes as virtues, and celebrate the praises of malefactors of their own making, whom all else agree in condemning. This is no misrepresentation of their ethics, and is the source of moral teaching, as is evident from the saying jocusely and profanely applied, by one of themselves, to a standard writer of their own morals: "sæce homo qui peccata mundi tollavit,"—behold the man who has taken away the sins of the world. This writer had converted so many sins to virtues, and had supplied evasions, excuses, and justifications of so many more, that according to his system of ethics, it was difficulty for a person to commit any act that would come under the denomination of a sin.—Hence he was said to have taken away the sins of the world. Lying, theft, adultery, murder, perjury, are surrounded with so many palliations, excuses, and, especially, dispensations, that it would be hard for a person to get himself into the position of a sinner.

If a servant thinks she does not receive pay enough for her labor, although she receives all that she was promised, she may appropriate as much of her employer's property as will make up the deficiency. If a man makes a promise to another, without any prospect of fulfilling it, he may save himself from even the trouble of effort, by a mental reservation, or by annexing, in his own mind, to his promise, some impossible condition. If a witness under oath does not wish to testify to the truth, he may evade it by saying one thing audibly to the court, and adding something materially affecting this, in his own mind. A man may kill another for calling him a fool, and he may do it in defence of his life, because his reputation is dearer to a man than his life. In such like ways do the moral principles of the Jesuits take away sins. Their modes of diminishing them, are the surest means of increasing them, as the state of public morals in countries where they have the ascendancy most painfully demonstrates.

I made a general allusion to the style and literary character of a letter of Mr. O'Conner. I have not the letter by me, but I recollect that he charges it upon the liberal movements in Europe, that they are connected with Red-republicanism, and with some kind of wrong-doing to the institution of marriage. I do not pretend to know the feelings of Mr. O'Conner, but of the Jesuits I can speak with some confidence, having their writings and their history for my vouchers. And I have no doubt, that Republicanism of any other color is quite as odious to them as the Red. The Jesuits have not been particularly averse to blood-red hues. Red did not startle them on St. Bartholomew's day.—Red was their favorite color beside the racks, and other torturing apparatus of their Inquisitions.

On the other allegation, I have only to say that Jesuits are not the best authority on the value and sacredness of the marriage tie. I suppose the writer referred to is sufficiently acquainted with the Apostolic writings, to know that of "the blessed apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul," the one appears to have been a partaker of chaste wedlock, and the other enjoined that *a Bishop* should be the husband of one wife."

The Jesuits have avowed principles, and have invented rules, in relation to this subject, which I should be sorry to spread before the readers of the Gazette. And, unless we make them an exception to the general rule, and admit that their practice is better than their principles, we shall have to distrust their ingenuousness when they set up as champions of the marriage institution.

There is about the same amount of concern for marriage in this, as there is of benevolence in a movement of the Jesuits in behalf of the railroad laborers. They are petitioning the N. York Legislature for some protection to the laborers, against the oppressive exactions of the contractors. They complain that their people are required to work for 75 cents a day. The laborer on the public improvements has a hard lot. His work is hard, and his pay is poor. But of his slim earnings, the Jesuit receives a dollar a month, and that, in some instances, without the trouble of going to the poor laborer for it, but, as I am informed, receiving it directly from the hands of the contractor. Merciful guardians of the poor, truly! Look at the houses and accommodations of the Jesuits in our city, and compare them with the houses and accommodations of the masses of their people, and then judge of their disinterested care for the poor. They keep the laborer poor, and then blame and slander the Contractor, just as in Ireland, they have ground the people to poverty and ignorance, and then blame the government of England.

There is one maxim of the Jesuits, as laid down in their books, that is excesively convenient. It is this, that nothing can be wrong that is done with the intention of promoting the interests of their Society. It is, therefore, in perfect keeping with their principles, and in strict accordance with their rules, to practice deception on the unhappy people, whose misplaced confidence they repay with oppression and wrong. Hence, they, as a Society, take shelter under the name of religion, to hail themselves of the religious feeling of their people, for political and selfish ends. By their false maxims, they justify to themselves the publication, in their politico religious papers, of statements which they have the means of knowing to be untrue.

The political as well as deceitful character of the Jesuits is evident, in their treatment of the prominent actors in the revolution in Rome. These were not Protestants, but Roman Catholics. They were so before the revolution, and they are so still. Yet the Jesuits publish to the world that they are depredators, incendiaries, brigands, and what not. Does not this prove that the Jesuits are exasperated against these men, not on account of religion, but on account of political considerations, not because they opposed Popery, for this they did not; but because they opposed despotism, the dear idol of the Jesuit's devotion.

The same course is pursued against Kossuth, a Protestant, as against Mazzini, a Catholic, and for the same reason, because he is an advocate of Liberty which they abhor, and a foe to despotism, which they have sworn to maintain. How else can we account for their unmerciful crusade against this man? He has never in all his multitudinous speeches, said one word against their church and the religion which they pretend to approve. Yet, with one accord, they denounce, calumniate, ridicule, and scold this man. It is because he differs, toto cœlo, from them *in politics*; he is for freedom, they for slavery; he advocates the right of the people to govern themselves, they would prefer to do all the thinking for all the people; he wishes to elevate humanity, they to degrade it; he is the champion of liberty, even to the extent of the liberty with which Christ makes men free, and they have devoted themselves to a wild and enthusiastic knight errantry in favor of a heartless despotism.

The literary peccadilloes of the Jesuits, their blundering English, and their clumsy style, may be misfortunes, for which they shall not be blamed by me, except, to offset their vain and boastful pretensions to superior learning. But their nefarious principles, in moral and political ethics, which are believed to be no worse than their practices, cannot be too soon or too closely scrutinized in this land. Kossuth has not torn off their mask; they have thrown it away themselves, and they must not be surprised, that thousands, and tens of thousands of our intelligent and free people stand aggast at the horrid features and demoniacal expression of the visage that is disclosed beneath it.

It is the sacred office of the *patriotic* press to lift and to daguerreotype this monster for the public mind.

PASCAL.

EXPLOSION.—The St. Louis Republican publishes the following account of a dreadful explosion.

FLEMING'S FERRY, MERRIMACK, February 20, 1852.

To day, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the steamboat Warrior, fitted up for a saw mill, exploded her boilers, killing the engineer and fireman, and dangerously scalding three or four others. The boat is totally destroyed as far as the wheel house. Six persons are reported to both ends, one at the side, the third was blown overboard. The chimneys were thrown on the shore; the engine badly broken. Henry Nolte, the fireman was taken from the wreck with his head mashed, and so badly scalded as to be with difficulty identified. Henry Shriver, the engineer, died in three quarters of an hour after the accident, one leg was broken below the knee, and he was terribly scalded. John Mann, William Mann, and Harmon Haas, the clerk, are also badly injured, being cut and scalded, but to what extent I am unable to state, as no physician has as yet made an examination of their injuries. The boat is owned by J. Schreiber, of St. Louis, and was fitted up for sawing lumber, with two circular saws. She had just gone into operation.

Yours, in haste,

M. FLEMING

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their extensive

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

And which they offer at wholesale on as cheap terms as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated S. AXES always on hand. mar3

Petroleum!

OHIO, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1852.

S. M. KITE, Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, I am prepared to say, that I have used the Petroleum extensively in the treatment of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and to greater success than the use of many of the popular remedies formerly used and recommended by the profession. So far as the various diseases of the lungs, for which the Oil first came into use, are concerned, I must certify that the Petroleum in my hands has proved of little or no curative agent. In addition to those diseases above alluded to, scrofulous affections and enlargements of the spleen, with the most extraordinary success, have been disposed with.

With these few experimental facts of the Petroleum, I remain, yours truly,

J. FLATTERY, M. D.

☞ For sale by druggists generally. febdlw3t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ROOMS ON FOURTH ST. OPPOSITE MERCHS' BANK

☞ *Terms of Membership*—$1 *Initiation Fee, and $1 per annum.*

Volumes in the Library, 2,000; in Reading Room 25 Newspapers and 21 Magazines.

As this is the only Public Library and Reading Room in the city, those interested in and requiring the association useful and permanent, are requested to become members. febdlw

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The statement of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, which will be found in our advertising columns, presents that old and excellent Company in a very gratifying position. It is one of the best, safest, and most prompt Insurance Companies in the State, and we are glad an agency is kept in this City.

We are pleased to learn that our old friends, Messrs. Bell & Liggett, have continued business in another form, and at another place—as Flour Factors and Forwarding and Commission Merchants, on Water Street. They will no doubt do a heavy business, being obliging men, and having much experience.

DIED.

On Sabbath evening, 29th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM C. LORENZ, Son of Frederick Lorenz, Esq. in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will start from his late residence at the iron works of Lorenz, Sterling & Co. at 2 o'clock this day (23d inst.) Carriages will be in waiting on the city side of the Monongahela bridge, at 2 o'clock, for the accommodation of friends.

Ladies Hungarian Supper.

☞ This Festival will take place at LAFAYETTE HALL, on Thursday evening, March 4. Doors will open at half past six o'clock, P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the stores of J. D. Williams, John H. Mellor, A. H. English & Co., and Charles A. Moore, Wood street; J. Head's book store, and W. A. Gildemeister's Periodical office, Fourth street, and at the offices of the Gazette and Post. Persons wishing to make donations to the cause, to produce, are requested to leave it at E. Heughtson's store, in the Diamond, by Tuesday afternoon, if possible. Poultry, butter, eggs, etc. are desired. Gentlemen who are willing to aid in selling tickets, can obtain them, by calling on Mrs. John A. Wilson, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. By the Committee.

☞ POSTPONED.—The Regular Weekly Meeting of the HUNGARIAN CENTRAL ASSOCIATION of Allegheny county, having been postponed until TUESDAY evening at 7½ o'clock, will be held at the Fifth Presbyterian, REV. WEST'S CHURCH, on Smithfield street, when an address will be delivered by Mr. P. R. SAWYER, the Monthly Report of the Board of Managers submitted, and other business transacted. fe28.

BELL & LIGGETT—Flour Factors, Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Dealers in general Produce. Nos. 69 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. mar2

COTTON—112 bales Middling, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

mar2 Water and Front sts.

FEATHERS—In store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

mar2

CHEESE—In store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

mar2

PEACHES—50 sacks dry for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

mar2

BALE HAY—20 tons just rec'd and for sale by T. WOODS & SON, No. 61 Water st.

mar2

CLOVER SEED—45 bu. landing from steamboat Clarion this day, and for sale by R. DALZELL.

mar2

HARPER'S Monthly Magazine for sale by J. L. READ, No. 78, Fourth street.

mar2

PEARLS—20 casks, rec'd and for sale by W. & F. WILSON, 147, Front st.

mar2

SOAP—300 bbls. Rosin Soap, in good order and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT, Nos. 69 and 70 Water st.

mar2

HAMS—7 casks in salt, for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.

mar2

SHOULDERS—6 cases in salt, for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.

mar2

LIME—100 bbls "Louisville Lime," just rec'd and for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM, mar2 No. 116 Water st.

By the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway

From Cleveland to Hanover Station.....75 miles.
From Hanover to Wellsville, by stage.....20 "
And from Wellsville to Pittsburgh by the new and splendid steamer FOREST CITY.

This arrangement to continue until the 1st Jan. 1852, when the cars will run from Cleveland to Wellsville.

THE Express Train of Cars will leave Cleveland daily (Sundays excepted) at 8½ A. M., after the arrival of the night Train from Cincinnati, arriving at Hanover Station at 12½ P. M., and at Wellsville at 7 P. M., and at Pittsburgh the same evening.

Returning, will leave Pittsburgh daily at 9 A. M., arriving at Cleveland at 7 P. M., in season to connect with the Express Train to Cincinnati, and with steamboats East and West until the close of navigation.

Time from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, 20 hours, to Cincinnati 36 hours.

Fare to Cleveland, $4; to Cincinnati, $10.

PRENTISS, President.

Office Pittsburgh & R. R. Co., Harrison, Feb. 7, 1852.

For tickets apply to G. M. HARTON, Agt. Monongahela House, Pittsburgh.

marc27

Franklin Fire Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1852, published in compliance with the requirements of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly, of April 9th, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

Being first Mortgages, well secured, free of ground rent, in the City and County of Philadelphia, as aged $20,950 in Montgomery and Bucks, Schuylkill and Allegheny Counties.....$66,513 64

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under mortgages claims 10

Eight houses and lots, 20 by 150 feet, on the south west corner of Chestnut and Schuylkill Sixth st.

A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on the north side of Spruce st., west of Eleventh.

A house and lot, 21 by 71 feet, on the west side Penn square, south side High st.

Two houses and lots, each 16 by 50 feet, on the south side of Spruce st., near Schuylkill Seventh.

Two houses and lots, each 17½