NEWS ITEMS.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—The growth of Chicago has been unparalleled even in the West.—The census just taken gives a population of 28,209. In 1840 it was but 4,853, an increase within ten years of 481.27 per cent. The same ratio for five years to come, will give a population of 65,929. Chicago bids fair to lead all her sister Lake cities!

UNION MEETING AT MANCHESTER, N. H.—There was a large gathering of the friends of the Union at Manchester, N. H., on Wednesday evening last. Men of both political parties, very many of whom have been distinguished in public life, were present. Letters were read from Hon. Levi Woodbury and Hon. Daniel Webster.—Speeches were made by some of the ablest orators in the State, and resolutions passed expressive of a firm determination to adhere to the Union, and to use every effort to allay the spirit of agitation which has engendered such hostile and bitter feeling between different sections of our country.

FROM VENEZUELA.—*No Election of President.*—*The United States, &c.*—A letter in the New York Courier announces that Gen. Jose Gregorio Monagas brother of the present President of Venezuela, has failed to obtain the two thirds vote of the electoral colleges necessary to his election. He want ed five votes of the requisite number. Congress has now to decide between the three candidates having the highest number of votes Thereis no doubt that their choice will be Monagas.

Several visits have been lately exchanged between the United States Charge and the President. The treaty of Commerce between the United States and Venezuela will expire on the fourth of January next, and the New York Tribune understands that the Government has taken measures to have it renewed upon the present basis, with very trifling variation in some minor matters.

The claims arising from the late law, the *Ley de Expera*, were being satisfactorily arranged.

The improved state of the country had prevented any fall in prices. All American produce was selling well.

The Tehuantepec Railroad Company recently organized at New Orleans, has engaged the steam ship Alabama to make at least three trips from that city to the Gulf terminus of the proposed rail road, in order to transport to the isthmus the engineers, instruments, baggage, &c., necessary for the accurate survey of the proposed rail road.—Every inducement is held out to the citizens to visit the Isthmus, if only as a matter of curiosity. The Alabama will stop at Vera Cruz a short time, going and returning, and on arriving at the Isthmus, will run up Coatzacolcos river as far as navigable—about forty miles. By the map, the river is navigable for vessels drawing twelve feet water, for thirty four miles from its mouth. A landing place in the river for steamers will be determined. A road over the Isthmus exists that is easy of travel, and means of transportation of passengers are obtained with facility. The journey over can be made in twenty four hours. The New Orleans Picayune says that this route is nearly 2000 miles shorter than that by Panama and Chagres, and at least in ten days less time, are of corresponding importance with the placing of the Alabama on the line.

DES MOINES RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The main portion of the work, near Keokuk, being finished, the office of the President and Chief Engineer is to be removed to Farmington, where principal operations are now going on. About 150,000 acres of land have been sold, leaving about 170,000 acres yet unsold, south of Fort Des Moines. The lands north of the Fort, now temporarily withheld from sale under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, made in April last, amount to near 900,000 acres.

The work from the Mississippi to Keosauqua, has been more than half completed. The canal from St. Francisville to the mouth of the Des Moines, a distance of ten miles, has already cost about $140,000. When the works now in progress are finished, which will probably be next summer, good slack water navigation will be secured from the mouth of the river, as far up as Keosauqua, making a line of fifty miles, and insuring the navigation of the Des Moines river for six months in the year, as high up as Fort Des Moines.

COLLISION BETWEEN WOMEN.—A collision occurred at New York on Saturday, between two well known women named Miss Hastings and Miss Webster, keepers of disreputable houses.—The latter assaulted the former with a cowhide, tore her hat off, and injured her clothing considerably. The Amazons were parted by the police, and went on their way, the one without any head covering, and the other proud of the trophies which she gained in the struggle—the remnant of her opponent's bonnet. Miss Hastings is the same who assaulted Ned Buntline with a cowhide in Broadway, about a year and a half since.

CENSUS OF GEORGIA.—Col Brown, United States Marshal for Georgia, informs us that complete returns have been received from about one-third of the counties, and that the whole will probably be in about the 20th December. These returns show that the population in those counties in the Cherokee section which have been heard from, and a few along the Chattahoochee river, has doubled since 1845, when the last census was taken. There has been also a material increase in every county in the State, even the oldest, such as Bulloch and Tatnall.

Col. Brown gives it as his opinion, from the partial returns received, that the population of the State will exceed 1,000,000 of souls. He thinks there will be about 600,000 whites, and 400,000 blacks.—*Savannah Rep.*

The Fredericksburgh News states that the venerable and magnificent old establishment known as "Lauvale," the property of Maj. Jas Parker Corbin, who had within the last year put it in thorough repair, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. The news says that this was the largest and oldest private dwelling in Virginia, and built entirely of imported brick.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.—Mr. Pope, from the Committee on the Judiciary, in the Senate of Kentucky, has reported a bill providing for the incorporation of a company to construct a bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville. To avoid any interference with navigation, the bridge is required to be 100 feet above the highest known point of high water. The piers, also, are to be 700 feet apart

The New Foundland Times gives facts establishing the probability that the whole island is rising out of the ocean, with a rapidity that it threatens, no distant period, to materially affect, if not utterly to destroy, many of the best harbors on the coast of Newfoundland.

CARROLL COUNTY, OHIO.—The population of this county is 17,686—in 1840 it was 15,108. The decrease is attributed to the fact that the farmers, ten years past, have been "stock mising"—and the size of the farms have been necessarily increased. Small farms were bought out, and farms of 500 or 1,000 acres are now common.

COACH ROBBERY.—The stage coach from Wheeling to Cumberland was robbed on Monday night last, at the foot of Brady's Hill, about 14 miles west of Washington. Several trunks were taken from the Boot, and found the next morning near the road rifled of their contents. We have not learned whether any money was found in the trunks, or to whom they belonged. The trunks were brought to Washington and a message was sent to overtake the stage. There is no clue as to who were the robbers.—*Washington Reporter, Nov. 27.*

A SLAVE STATE IN EMBRYO.—The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, claim upwards of 1,000 slaves, negroes. These Indians, they were removed here a few years ago, in consequence of being surrounded by States, Slave States, and be hedged in with a dense white population. What will be the consequence? Why, if the civilized tribes will have to be organized into a territorial Government, and then be admitted into the United States as a slave State. What will the friends of free soil and abolitionists think of that? It is inevitable, so you may just make up your minds to it and bear it.—*Fort Smith (Ark.) Hld.*

SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKE.—Capt. Power, of barque Milwood, arrived at this port last evening has furnished us with the following extract from his journal:—30th October, 1850, lat. 23 30 N., lon. 59 W., experienced a heavy shock of an earthquake or otherwise of some submarine explosion, making a loud rumbling noise resembling thunder, causing the ship to tremble and shake so violently as to awaken all hands and start them upon deck in a fright. The weather at the time was perfectly clear and calm, not a breath of wind to be felt, nor scarcely a cloud to be seen. The phenomenon happened at about 4.30 A. M.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Arrieta, the Spanish composer, is said to have produced an opera on "The Conquest of Grenada," pronounced to be excellent by the Queen and Court, before whom it was rehearsed. It is to be brought out immediately at Madrid, with a Spanish prima donna, Lema de Vega. At Barcelona, a composition of the lighter order, El Dos de Enero, with music by D. Rafael Hernander, has been recently given with success. This also was executed by Spanish artists.

A WORLD'S FAIR SPECULATION.—Some idea of the extent of the great London Fair may be formed from the fact, that the privilege of printing the Catalogue has been purchased by the Messrs. Clowes, at a premium of $20,000, in addition to two pence for every copy sold, to be applied towards the expenses of the exhibition. But another will be printed in several languages, and sold at ten shillings per copy.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1850.

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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE MAYORALTY.

In a previous article we remarked upon the great injury which the character of Pittsburgh had sustained abroad, from the election of Barker, and the events consequent upon it. The injury to good morals, public security, and individual comfort, at home is not less serious and important. As a new election is to take place in a few weeks, it becomes a question of anxious concern to every good citizen; as, if this present state of things is to continue, Pittsburgh will suffer not a temporary, but an irreparable loss, in reputation, prosperity, and morals, and the financial value of its real estate.

The election of an able, firm, sober, upright, and respectable citizen for Mayor, is a local object to the people of this city superior to all mere political concerns. To a Whig citizen it is not a matter of half so much importance that the Mayor should be a Whig, as that he should be a citizen of worth and ability. We had rather a thousand times see a respectable Democrat elected, than that the city should again be disgraced by the election of such a man as the present incumbent. Such, we feel assured, is the sentiment of many persons of both parties, and should be that of all.

We suppose, however, that both parties will nominate. Party feeling is too strong to yield even on occasions where there seems to be a fitness and necessity for laying it aside to accomplish a particular object. If both parties nominate men worthy of the office, and capable of recovering the lost character of the city, *and if they will resolve to stick to their candidate in good faith*, no harm will grow out of it, as one of the parties must succeed, and this will secure us a good Mayor, be he a Whig or Democrat—and that is the prime object after all.

We are astonished to hear some persons express the opinion that there is danger of Barker's re-election. We think this opinion is not well founded.

We cannot think there is a sufficient number of voters in Pittsburgh, so perfectly regardless of the credit and peace of the city, and of their own honor and respectability, as to re elect Joe Barker. If there are, our city unhappily deserves to fill lame abroad. If there is real danger of this, there should be only one candidate in opposition, and thus bring the question to a test at once, between the destructives and the friends of law and order—between those who have a stake in the welfare of Pittsburgh, and those who would drag her down to the lowest depth of degradation.

Presuming, however, that there is no danger of Barker's re-election, and that both parties will have candidates in the field, we may, in a subsequent article, speak more directly to our Whig friends of the duty which devolves upon them as belonging to the dominant party in this city.

The admirable letter of the President to Dr Collins, in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, has met with a more unanimous and hearty acquiescence by the whole people than any state paper which has emanated from the Executive chair for many years. Scarcely any document could have been conceived better calculated to allay excitement, and to rally the people on the only safe and true platform of law, order, and obedience to the constitution. The prudence and ability which dictated, it show that Mr. Fillmore is most admirably fitted to guide the helm of State in troublous times, and to adorn the high post he fills with so much republican simplicity

THE Census of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, will show, it is thought, from returns already received, a population of more than sixty thousand The increase for thirty years is shown as follows

Population in 1820,	11,330
" 1830,	20,784
" 1840,	29,072
" 1850,	60,000

For the Gazette

HEMPFIELD RAIL ROAD.—From the first moment when the excitement was gotten up here in relation to this project, the writer of this article regarded it as absurd and preposterous. We could not believe, that money could be raised to build a rail road eighty or ninety miles long, with several tunnels, and crossing two navigable rivers, to reach the western boundary of Donegal Township, even if there were a reasonable probability of getting a right of way through Virginia to the Ohio. We were also satisfied that the right of way could not be obtained. Not to any other point than Wheeling, because Wheeling would oppose such a grant with all her might, and the influence she has heretofore exercised had convinced us that was very potential. Not to Wheeling, because even Wheeling herself DARE not ask for such a favor from the Virginia Legislature. For many years past, a large portion of Western Virginia has been laboring to obtain a mere grant of a right of way to Parkersburgh, and yet Wheeling has had influence enough to defeat all these applications. This is not all—the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company hold a charter to run a rail road to the Ohio river, at Wheeling, and it would have been very desirable for that Company to have the privilege of passing down Fishing Creek to the Ohio, and up the same to Wheeling. This, however, did not suit that city; her influence was exerted against it, and the company was compelled to make their road through tunnels and deep cuts, and over high embankments, at a distance from the river

Wheeling obtained her influence by representing herself as the great town of Western Virginia, and by loud advocacy of Virginia motives. It was only by her unremitting zeal in that cause, that Wheeling made friends in Eastern Virginia, and it is only by fidelity to that cause that she can hope to retain them.

Let her once raise her voice in favor of a rail road which will begin at her door, pass fifteen or sixteen miles through Virginia, and carry all the trade and travel away from the steep grades and Alpine heights of Virginia, and her influence at Richmond would at once cease. Parkersburgh and Martinsville, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, would chuckle with delight, and raise an outcry against her; and she could not have the face to ask the Virginia Legislature to give her a monopoly, while she was laboring to benefit counties in Pennsylvania by the sacrifice of the counties through which the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road passes.—This was our view of the matter from the moment we were informed that there was such a bill as that for the Hempfield Rail Road. We then said Wheeling would never *dare* to advocate a connection with that road. Months have since passed, and not one word has been *publicly* uttered in Wheeling in favor of such a connection.

That intelligent citizens of Wheeling take the same view of this matter which I have done I have evidence in my possession, and might have presented it before, but was unwilling to do so until after the Baltimore company had finally decided upon its route.

In January, 1847, the author of this article wrote to a prominent and very influential citizen of Wheeling, upon the subject of a rail road hence to that place, and received a reply, from which the following is an extract:

"In regard to your suggestion of a charter for a rail road from Wheeling to the Pennsylvania line, permit me to say, that while under other circumstances, I should feel that it could not fail to redound greatly to our advantage to enjoy a rail road connection with Pittsburgh, we could not apply to the Legislature for a charter without opening anew the whole subject of "right of way" and creating enemies among those who have been consistently our friends, nor could we hold out any hope until the Baltimore Company have decided upon accepting or rejecting the present law. Should they persist in rejecting it, we might then derive the connection you speak of, and indeed it would then become advantageous to both Wheeling and Pittsburgh, we must then be found in a different attitude from that which, I regret to say, we have, heretofore, been compelled by our jarring interests to hold, viz: fighting to sustain this route and section of country against the enterprise of the North and West, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and New York.

I trust, sir, you will feel the justness of the remarks I have made upon the nature of our position, and rest assured, that should ever circumstances justify me in using whatever of influence I may have, in favor of a more intimate connection between Wheeling and Pittsburgh, it will be exercised to the best of my ability."

Wheeling has now got matters arranged in Virginia as she wishes. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company is driven to the highland route, the door are closed upon Parkersburgh and Fishing Creek, and it would be madness in her to put all in peril, by abandoning her Virginia friends and advocating the connection with the Hempfield subject. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1850.

Those hopes of the perpetuity of the Union, which are so prevalent in this community, were greatly strengthened a day or two since, by the arrival of Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, with a blooming bride, all the way from Alabama, and Hon. E. C. Cabell, of Florida, with the tenderest and fairest flower of the West, which he had plucked from the parent stem in Missouri, and which, as he has fairly won, he will proudly wear as a help meet during their mutual existence. This is really encouraging. Whom God has thus joined, shall man presume to sever?—Here we have Connecticut, the honorable and ancient, God fearing, charter loving, leader in codfish and molasses, wedded in presence overt of all men to Alabama, the wild, young, cotton planting blade, who is just getting a place in the world; and on the other hand, here is your sugar growing Indian hunting cavalier, with a Spanish sombrero over the blue eye and fair face of an Anglo Saxon youth, Florida, by name, carrying off the sweetest pledge of endless unity and love which Missouri can furnish. Talk of separation and disunion after this. Why, the breathing such a word in the presence of these proxeni of perpetual faith and affection, between the slaveboard, would be sacrilege. The names of these contributions to the harmony and good understanding between the States, and to the happiness of their lords, respectively, were Miss Emily Donnell, of Lawrence, Alabama, and Miss A. M. Wilcox daughter of Mrs. Gen. Ashly, of St. Louis, Mo. The bride of Mr. Cabell was the reigning belle of the season here during the last session. May the shadows of all the parties never be less, but if reduced to miniature, may they be multiplied accordingly. Hurrah for the Union and its happy results!

We now return to our mutton, which is politics. The news is good, being nothing. A long cabinet meeting was held to day, at which it is said to have been resolved to send the message by telegraph, as proposed by one of the Companies, some days since It is reported that there will be many removals of subordinate clerks on the first of next month. I hear of three to day. Mr. Corwin will take care to make such reforms in his department as will thoroughly clean out the rookeries left by Mr. Walker. Men are found to have been receiving four dollars a day for services for indefinite services, on the binding of clerks in bureaus, the chiefs of which never knew of the existence of such persons. Their supplies of provender will be cut off after the next pay day.

The election for members of the State Convention in Georgia takes place to day. There is no doubt that a large majority of Union men will be elected to this conclave, but what, in the name of sense, will it be held for? Though quite indifferent, for one, to what may be said or done in that assemblage, since it is now certain that the ultra and fanatical slavery party, the disunion and coffin line fraternity, will be impotent therein, I cannot tell what any man of sense or patriotism can attend such a gathering for. Poor Tray was cudgelled to death for being found in a mangy, sheep-killing pack, though as honest a dog as was known in the neighborhood. I believe the Hartford Conventionists had real wrongs and intense sufferings to redress, and that the majority honestly meant to redress for them, and nothing more yet, because some black sheep, foregathered with the white, they have all been promiscuously damned as a set of traitors and knaves. Will the actors in these local and general State Conventions at the South, held about this time, fare one better with posterity? Doubtful. It would be better for all good men to leave the disunionists alone, to come out from among them. They will fulfill or "frizzle" out the quicker. The extra session of the Mississippi Legislature is proving how signally this may be done, when an unhappy demagogue calls a herd of asses together by a summons like their own braying. JUNIUS.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.—The Erie Gazette of the 20th, learns that Mr. Camp, who with his corps of Engineers, has been engaged to explore the route of the contemplated railroad from Erie to James'town, west of the New York line, reports even more favorably in regard to it than was anticipated He is satisfied that the route is entirely practicable, and that the grade of the road will not be so heavy as to interfere with the rapid transportation of any amount of freight If Mr Swift and his company, now engaged *beyond* the line, report as favorably—and no doubt they will—*this* route, says the Gazette, will be adopted for our connection with the New York and Erie road, and Erie will have the benefit of the *termini* of the two great rival railroads of the Empire State, via the four feet eight and a half inch track of the Central road, and the six feet track of the New York and Erie Road.

The Whigs of Connecticut, assembled lately in State Convention, passed the following resolution relative to the Fugitive Slave Bill It is mild, patriotic, and conservative

Resolved, That while we recognize the provisions of the Constitution, relative to the delivery of fugitives from service, as binding and obligatory, we believe that the present Fugitive Slave Law should be modified as to be no longer a source of fraternal discord, and we do claim all fellowship with nullification in any of its forms, whether South or North, and will always adopt as our motto, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws," and by this we will stand or fall.

Message of the Governor of N Carolina

The Message of Governor Manly to the Legislature of North Carolina appears in the Raleigh papers. It is an able document. The Governor makes known his sentiments in regard to the recent adjustment by Congress in the following eloquent and patriotic strain

"Since the last meeting of the General Assembly our country has passed through a fiery ordeal of conflicting passions and sectional interests, resulting from the adoption of vast regions of distant territory, causing just alarm to the friends of the Union and of free government throughout the world during the perilous conflict in our National Councils, and well nigh the alienation of the people of some of the States around us, North Carolina has remained a silent, but not an unmoved nor listless spectator.

"Ardently devoted, to the perpetuity of our Union, to the Constitution *as it is*, and at the same time knowing and daring to ma ntain and defend her rights, granted or guaranteed by this national compact, no State rejoiced with more unalloyed satisfaction at the amicable settlement of this distracting controversy. The late adjustment by Congress of these difficulties was a proud triumph of patriotism and compromise over fanaticism and the spirit of disunion; and exhibited to the world the possessing, by our people of that noble public virtue and devotion to country, the true test of the inestimable value they place upon the Union, and the true harbinger of the stability of our Government.

"This adjustment, and the acts by which it has been consummated, are now, however, met with violent denunciation and opposition among some of our brethren North and South.

"While at the North disorganizers and fanatics are confederating together to nullify and obstruct the execution of the laws of the land, certain Southern politicians are zealously engaged in concocting plans and associations, which, however designed, may lead to the dismemberment of the Union. Extreme fulminants and agitators, exerting for their own selfish ends sinister influence upon the public mind, have always existed in our government, and will, so connive while a popular form of government exists among us. Their machinations have hitherto yielded to the force of reason and enlightened patriotism.

"The spirit of disunion, heretofore confined to some particular sections of the country, is now, however, acquiring an expansion and strength that demand the combined counteraction of the sons of freedom and friends of the Union throughout the land. In this parricidal strife, let us take neither lot nor part. Let us hold fast to the union of the States.

"The last to come into the holy alliance of the *old thirteen*, let us be the last to leave it. The footprints of Washington and his matchless compeers are may be followed without doubtfulness or wavering. It is under which gives us all we are to hope to be. It is the key arch of our liberty and national greatness; and I claim the privilege of my official station solemnly to invoke the people of North Carolina, and their representatives, to beware how they hold communion with cabal or convention to sap and overthrow it."

EXECUTION ALMOST.—The Asheville News gives the particulars of an affair that occurred there on the last Friday of October. A man named Gressman had been condemned to be hung on that day. Every preparation had been made for the execution; the gallows had been erected, a large crowd had been assembled to witness it, and the Sheriff proceeding to the jail, solemnly commanded the prisoner to make ready, and after he had done so, he was to be hung like a dog, brought him out in the Sheriff pulled out of his pocket a paper, which proved to be a pardon from the Executive of the State.—*Newbern (N. C) Rep.*

Resolutions of the Nashville Convention

Recommendation not to go into a National Convention to Nominate a Presidential Ticket—Isolation of the South from the North, &c.

The telegraph announced the adjournment sine die of the Nashville Convention on Monday last, after adopting a preamble and series of resolutions reported by a standing committee, to whom the resolutions presented by the delegations from each State had been referred. The platform adopted is said by a despatch from the President of the Convention, to be the preamble and declaration presented by the Alabama delegation. These represent that any thing tending to a change in the relative position of the black and white races in the South is subversive of social order. When the constitution was adopted this relation, as it exists, was expressly recognised and guarded in that instrument. It those who are parties to that compact disregard its provisions and endanger the peace and existence of the South, by their deliberate and united action, the right as States to secede upon the same principle as they adopted the compact is asserted. The Federal Government, by excluding the South, with its "institutions," from the new territories, disgrace it and violate its chartered rights. The following resolutions were those adopted:

Resolved, That we have ever cherished and do now cherish a cordial attachment to the Union, which the Constitution of the United States created; and that to preserve and transmit such a Union, this convention originated and is now assembled.

Resolved, That the Union of these States is a Union of equal and independent Sovereignties; and that the exercise of powers delegated to the General Government can be resumed by the several States, whenever it may seem to them to be proper and necessary.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to notice the various acts of aggression inflicted upon the South. A simple reference to the wrongs perpetrated since the first meeting of this Convention will suffice; and they are:

1. The failure to extend the line of thirty six degrees thirty minutes, north latitude to the Pacific Ocean.

2. The admission of California as a State.

3. The organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, without adequate protection to the property of the South.

4. The dismemberment of Texas.

5. The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Upon these facts, we solemnly adjured the people of the South to unite in one concentrated effort to save the Union and the Constitution. We recommend to them to go into Convention, and each State to determine her position on the questions and exigencies of the crisis. With the northern majority and the Federal Government fatally determined upon the destruction of the Institution, on which our existence depend, we have nothing to hope save only from our own unity, resources and strength. When these shall have been exhibited, possibly the North may recede.—The unity of the South may save the Union of the States.

Resolved, That in view of the aggressions and outrages inflicted on the South, and those threatened and impending, we recommend that each of the Southern States, in the mode she may adopt, do appoint delegates to a General Convention of all the assailed States, to be held at ——, on —— day of ——, clothed with full authority to deliberate and act, with all the sovereign power of the people, with a view of arresting further aggression, and restoring the constitutional rights of the South,—if possible—and if not, then to provide for the safety and independence of the South in the last resort.

Resolved, That we urge, as a defensive course, forced upon us by our assailants, and as not only unavoidable but exactingly just, that the Southern people do immediately adopt the following prudentiaa measures:

1. That every county, district, parish, or other civil division of each of the secede d States, do hold a primary meeting and form a society or association, to adopt and effectuate any and all lawful measures and means, whereby the resources of the South shall be employed toward domestic manufactures and internal improvements, and whereby all social, commercial and political intercourse between the South and the North shall be wholly suspended, until the North shall become prepared to concede and guaranty to the South the full measure of her constitutional rights.

2. That such local societies do appoint and empower committees of vigilance and safety, each to exert observation over its locality in respect of incendiaries and incendiary publications pamphlets, and papers; to bring such incendiaries or disseminators of such productions to public justice; and to act generally as policemen in respect to the assailed institution of the South.

3. That it is incumbent upon the Southern people to build up Southern institutions and foster Southern literature, by giving all possible preference to them. Especially we would discourage the expenditure of large sums, by our citizens, in their towns to the North and East, preferring by wrong and insult.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all parties, in every State of the South, to refuse to go into, or countenance any National Convention whose object may be to nominate candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States, under any party denomination what ever, until our constitutional rights are secured.

The place of holding the great Southern Convention, which is left blank in the resolutions, has been fixed by a full blank in the resolutions, Alabama. But the time of holding it has not be announced. With regard to the last resolution, relative to the South refusing to join with the North in the forming of a convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, the Washington Union says:

"Destroy all organization for the nomination of a President, and the result will necessarily be as the constitution now stands, to throw the election into the House of Representatives, a mode of election which has been in every way obnoxious to the just objections of the most enlightened statesmen. The only alternative is, either a nomination by convention or an election by the House.

POPULATION OF CINCINNATI.—The census returns of Mr. Blackburn, the Deputy Marshal, show the total population of Cincinnati, including Fulton, which property belongs to it, to have been on the first day of June last, 120,000.

The returns of the several Wards are as follows: First Ward, 6,906; Second, 8,112; Third, 5,295; Fourth, 10,457; Fifth, 5,285, Sixth 9,670; Seventh, 9,200; Eighth, 14,424; Ninth, 10,705; Tenth, 13,022; Eleventh and twelfth, 19,480—total in the twelve Wards, 110,108

The population of the city in 1840 was 46,382—The population of the First, Fifth and Seventh Wards exceeds by 13,000, that of the entire city in 1840, and this is exclusive of the new 11th and 12th Wards, with 20,000 people.

The relative accession made to Cincinnati, since 1840, is greater than either Louisville, St Louis, or New Orleans In 1840 Cincinnati exceeded Louisville, 22,000—in 1850, 60,000 In 1840, Cincinnati was ahead of New Orleans 13,000—in 1850, 36,000 In 1840, New Orleans exceeded Cincinnati 56,000; in 1850, 25,000.

The population of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, united in association and business, and separated only by the Ohio river, will not be much less than 140,000.—*Cin Gazette.*

From the Republic.

The Marshal of Massachusetts District

Learning that certain papers, relating to the conduct of the Marshal of the Massachusetts District had been placed in the hands of the Attorney General for his examination, and that he had given his views on the subject in writing to the President, we have applied for a copy of his opinion for publication. It will be seen that, in Mr. Crittenden's judgment, there is no satisfactory evidence of misconduct in the office of Marshal, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention SIXTH WARD

MR WRITER—Sir You will please announce the name of George C Morgan, as a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the action of the Whig Convention Mr. Morgan's claims will be urged by a host of friends, he be ing both capable and honest. MANY CITIZENS

R. C SAWYER will be supported as a candidate for the office of Mayor, by all antimasonic and Whigs throughout the city, subject to the decision of the convention [nov28:dw2t] A FIREMAN

MARRIED.

By the Rev. N. Todd, on Thursday evening, the 28th inst. E. B. Tobin, Esq to Mrs. MARGARET ROSS.

DIED.

At Cincinnati on the 27th inst, JAMES B. DILWORTH, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends are expected on the return of steamer Hibernia—but notice will be given of the funeral.

A New and Beautifully Illustrated Work, by G. P. R. James.

A BOOK of the Passions. By G. P. R James, Esq. Illustrated with sixteen splendid steel engravings from designs by the most eminent artists. 1 vol. 8vo Just rec'd for sale by R HOPKINS nov29 78 Apollo Buildings, Fourth st

New Lot of Goods.

JUST received, and now open, a splendid lot of new goods, consisting in part of

One elegant rosewood 6½ octave Piano, with Coleman's celebrated Zitman action, manufactured by Nunns & Clark

One elegant plain round corner, with sixteen stop action, superior instruments, and very low priced.

Also, a lot of second hand Melodeons, made by the original inventors, Cornardi & Needham, New York, Thalberg's celebrated Melodeon, for quality of tone and power of tone, cannot be equalled.

Also, a fine lot of Brass Instruments, Violins, &c.

H KLEBER, Sign of the Golden Harp, nov29 101 Third street.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the late firm of Metcalf & Loomis, will continue the practice of his profession, including collections, &c.

Samuel J. R. McMillan, Esq, whose assistance he has secured, will, besides the usual business of the office, attend, under his direction, to business in the Orphans' Court, Common Pleas, conveyancing, &c.

nov29:d6t A. W. LOOMIS.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

ALTON LOCKE, Tailor and Poet; an autobiography: 1 vol 12mo mus.

Popular Education, for the use of parents and teachers, and for young persons of both sexes, prepared by request and in accordance with a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan By Ira Mayhew, A. M., late superintendent of Public Instruction 1 vol 12mo mus

Abbott's New Book—History of Madame Roland, by John S. C Abbott, with engravings uniform with the former volumes of this popular historical series.

For sale by R. HOPKINS nov29 78 Apollo Buildings, Fourth st

Ladies' Dress Silks.

NOW open at Murphy & Burchfield's, north east corner of Fourth & Market streets, a large assortment of above goods of newest styles and most desirable colors Also,

CHAMELEON TURN SATINS,

Also, Changeable Poplins at very low prices for quality. nov29

SUGAR & MOLASSES—57 hhds old crop Sugar; arriving, for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK nov29 144 Liberty st

RECOMMENDATION.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 12th, 1850.

MR. HENRY C. HOWELLS having returned from his visit to Europe, to his adopted country, the undersigned would respectfully recommend him to the public as a gentleman of integrity, in whom the cial transactions in which he may engage.

JOHN MORRISON, JOHN E PARKE.
SAMUEL CHURCH, CHARLES AVERY,
JNO B. McFADDEN.

Henry C. Howells respectfully informs his friends and the public, that on Monday, December 2d, he in Agency business in general Also, for the transfer of discounting of drafts or bills of exchange The greatest confidence and moderate charges may be relied on.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, within 20 or 30 miles of Pittsburgh, from 50 to 100 acres of good land, with a pretty good house and fruit orchards thereon. It must especially be supplied with a copious fifteen feet fall of pure soft spring water Hill or mountain scenery is desirable.

FOR SALE—50,000 acres of Land in one of the north midland counties of Tennessee, in which there are but 8 slaves. The land is of excellent quality; the county is partly settled by a respectable and industrious class of farmers; the climate is mild and salubrious, scenery of surpassing beauty. Price only 25 cents per acre. Further particulars may be had. Any portion of the above valuable property may be purchased. nov29:d3t

De Laines & Cashmeres—Latest Styles

15 CASES Gold Medal, Manchester and Hamilton De Laines and Cashmeres, receives and opening this day at A A MASON & CO'S. 62 & 64 Market st

STRAY DOG.

CAME to the subscriber, about two weeks ago, a setter, which the owner can have by calling at Harvey's Saddlery, proving property, and paying charges nov29:d3t.

LARD OIL—10 bbls No 1 arriving per Peru. nov29 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

POTASH—40 bbls received for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov29

RYE FLOUR—10 barrels rec'd for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov29

OIL MEAL—40 bags in store, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov29

HICKORY NUTS—5 bbls in store, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov29

ROLL BUTTER—10 bbls prime, just received by S & W HARBAUGH nov29

CHEESE—300 lbs for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO nov29

BROOMS—150 doz for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO nov29

BUTTER—10 bbls packed; 12 kegs for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO nov29

CIDER—10 bbls crab cider, just rec'd for sale by SHRIVER & BARNES nov29:d3t

HEMP—60 bales received from St. Louis per the Steam Boat Paris, for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON, nov29:d3t Front street.

JUST received for sale, Zante Currents, Sultana Raisins, Seedless Raisins, Citron. nov29 WM A McCLURG & CO

COCOA SHELLS—A fresh supply for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO nov29

FRESH LOBSTERS, in hermetically sealed cans, just received and for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO nov29

JOHN BULL SAUCE, received for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO nov29

RAISINS—100 bxs new crop, bunch, now landing ISAIAH DICKEY & CO nov29 Water & Front sts.

HERRINGS—100 bxs Lubec scaled, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO nov29

CRUDE SALTPETRE—10 bags no landing ny ISAIAH DICKEY & CO nov29

TOBACCO—50 bbls Sherwood's lump, now landing ISAIAH DICKEY & CO nov29

FISH—212 bbls large No 3 Mackerel; 40 bbls do No 2 do 25 do do No 1 do 30 bbls do do 3 do 10 drums Cod Fish, arriving, for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK nov19

HOPS—40 bales Western N York; 17 bales Eastern, on be d and to arrive BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

WANTED,

A SITUATION in a Wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods establishment, by a young man well qualified for either business Satisfactory reference given Address Box No 65 Post office. nov29

INFORMATION WANTED,

ANY person who is acquainted with the present residence of John Heffernan, a native of Loughmore, County Clare, Ireland, and who took shipping at Limerick, on the 4th of April last for Quebec, will render a lasting favor on the subscriber by communicating information to her, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

MARGARET HEFFERNAN,

[Boston Pilot and other papers please copy] nov28dw

LECTURE

ON JEWISH HISTORY & JERUSALEM

MR. MATHEW A BERK will deliver a course of Lectures upon Jewish History and Jerusalem, at the LAFAYETTE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, commencing on Fourth street, commencing on Tuesday evening, December 3d, at 7 o'clock

Admission 25 cents; children half price. Tickets can be had at Kay's book store, R. G. Shotton's book store, Weaver's Hotel, and at the door

He refers the citizens to the following certificate:—"Mr. M. A. Berk, a Christian Israelite, and a native of Poland, who has been lecturing with eminent success in the eastern cities, proposes to deliver a course of lectures in Lafayette Hall, on the subject of the Past History, Present Condition, and Future Prospects of the Jewish Nation: he has very favorable testimonials which have been presented us from clergymen and others, who have attended those lectures, we have no hesitation in cordially recommending them to the citizens of Pittsburgh as well calculated to afford them no small measure of entertainment and instruction

Theodore B. Lyman, S. E. Babcock,
D H. Riddle, Thos. Bakewell,
Francis Herron, W. A. Passavant"

From Rev. C W. Quick of St. Andrews Church—"Mr. M. A. Berk formerly resided in this city, Lectures on Jerusalem and Jewish History, in my parish He was listened to with interest, and gave the highest satisfaction All who attend his lectures Lectures on Jewish History, Jerusalem, and other objects of interest. nov28,5

ECONOMY BLANKETS.

3 CASES Economy Blankets, on hand and for sale at manufacturers' prices. 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Blankets some very superior, which cost the money. J SHEA, 54 Market st

Preserves and Jellies.

JUST received and now opening, at 256 Liberty st, a large lot of Fresh Preserves and Jellies, assorted as follows—

Preserved Peaches,	Preserved Pine Apples,
Preserved Plums,	Brandy Peaches,
Preserved Quinces,	Currant Jelly.

Also, the Celebrated FRESH FRUITS, put up in their own Jars, and hermetically sealed, thereby preserving their original flavor,

Peaches,	Apricots,
Cherries,	Prunes,
Plums,	Tomatoes