Life on the Turning of a Card.

A friend narrated to us a day or two since an anecdote of early times in West Tennessee, which we will attempt to repeat even at the risk of losing the graphic simplicity of his conversational narrative.

Some eighteen or twenty years since a well known resident of Tipton county was put on his trial, charged with the murder of his wife. As usual in such cases, popular feeling was largely against him; and all the eloquence and ingenuity of his counsel were required to make any impression in his favour upon a jury, which, however impartial it might desire to be into consciousness of sworn duty, could not but see the waves of popular prejudice surging in upon it.

The case was ably argued. The counsel for the defense made most vigorous and impassioned appeals. The case was submitted to the jury; and they retired to make up their verdict. Time passed, and as the setting sun warned all of the approaching night, the large throng in attendance the judge, counsel etc. retired, all anxious, the accused not the least so, to learn the verdict of the jury, and some wondering that the jury hesitated for one moment to bring a verdict of guilty. In the mean time the jury had come to a point beyond which they could progress no farther. The appeals of the counsel to the defense had not been without their influence, and the jury stood immovably six for conviction and six acquittal. Something had to be done. In those days twelve good fellows, could not be got together for a no-in and sleep. Cards appeared mysteriously from the depths of sundry large spockets, and exercises in seven up and poker were zealously commenced.

About midnight one of their number, Col. P. proposed that they should play a game of seven up, the result to decide the verdict. The proposition was heartily and unanimously agreed to, in all seriousness, and the whole crowd collected around Col. P. and his opponent, who proceeded to play the game on which was staked a human life. Col. P. played to save the accused. His opponent played, and vote as zealously to secure the conviction. The backers five and five, stood behind them encouraging the champions, and watching the game, dimly seen by the light of two tallow candles with the most intense interest.

The game proceeded with very equal fortune till both parties stood at six and six. It was Col. P.'s deal; he dealt and turned trump. The game was acquitted, and every man of the jury joined in a shout which startled the whole village even the revelers in "the grocery." Next morning the jury went into court, and "Mr. Foreman, what is your verdict of" not guilty." The juryman who played an unsuccessful game for human life, still lives, a much respected citizen of this district. One of the counsel is a very distinguished member of the Memphis bar, and the accused has, as we believe, gone to a higher court; but neither of them, nor any of the assemblage, nor the court, who marvelled at the verdict eighteen years ago, have ever known that a human life was saved by *turning Jack!* There are some curious episodes in the history of our early settlements, but who would think of centuring life upon turning Jack.—*Memphis Eagle.*

From the New York Evening Post.

Nuces Litterarie, by Peter Lubin.

Roscoe, in his confessions, marks with grateful heart the epoch when, for the last time, he felt hunger which he could not relieve.

Concordia parvae res crescunt was the motto of the London Merchant Tailors' Company, which the unrelenting Wilkes translated "Nine tailors make a man."

Hume, the historian, was a competitor with Burke, for the professorship of logic in the University of Glasgow, made vacant by the appointment of Adam Smith to the chair of moral philosophy. The place was given to a Mr. Clow, who owes the perpetuation of his name thus long to the distinguished rivals whom he distanced, and the illustrious professor whom he succeeded.

Corregio, the illustrious painter, is said to have been born and bred, and to have lived and died in extreme poverty. It is stated that he came to his death at the early age of forty, from the fatigue of carrying home a load of half pence paid for one of his immortal works.—Manual of Fine Arts, p. 84.

Dr. Franklin's father had seventeen children—He was the fifteenth. He says in his autobiography, that his father died at the age of 89, and his mother at the age of 85, and that neither were ever known to have any sickness except that of which they died.

A law prevailed at Tarbes, says Armotte, in 1850, which forbade any tradesman who had not served his shop more than ten years, from holding any public office.

Lord Chesterfield was an inflexible early riser. Writing to his son, on one occasion, he said, "Nobody ever lies themselves more than I did, when I was young, to the pleasures and dissipations of good company; I even did it too much.—But that I can assure you, that I always found time for serious studies; and when I could find it in no other way, I took it out of my sleep; for I resolved always to rise early in the morning, however late I went to bed at night; and the resolution I have kept so sacred that unless when I have been confined to my bed by illness, I have not, for more than forty years, ever been in my bed at nine o'clock in the morning, but commonly up before eight."

The planet Saturn, which moves in a orbit 22,900 miles an hour, is more than three hours in moving the length of its diameter. A man moves the length of his in less than a second.—Which moves the fastest, the man or the planet?

Dr. Cartwright, the inventor of the power loom, used to amuse himself occasionally with writing sonnets, and gave as a reason for favoring this species of composition, that it was admirably suited to the resources of a superannuated poet, whose brain will not bear more than 14 strokes of the poetical pump before the reservoir is exhausted.

In October, 1791, Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, in preparing a table of the commercial resources of the United States, does not mention cotton among its staples.

When the Church is social worth,
When the State house is the hearth,
Then the perfect state is come—
The republican at home.

—*Emerson.*

George III gave Lord Eldon a seal containing a figure of religion looking up to heaven, and of Justice with no bandage on her eyes, his Majesty remarking at the time, that justice should be bold enough to look the world in the face. The motto of the seal was *Hic dirige te Quare.* Would not this be a more appropriate inscription for the spout of a tea not than for the seal ring of a Lord Chancellor.

John Randolph's notions of college honors is thus stated in one of his letters:

"My mother once expressed a wish to me, that I might, one day or other, be a great speaker as Jermon Boker or Edmund Randolph! That gave the best to my disposition. At Princeton College, where I spent a few months, (1787,) the prize of declamation was borne away by Smothers and rather, I never would speak if I could possibly avoid it, and when I could not, repeated, without gesture, the short piece I had committed to memory. I remember some verses from Pope, and the first anonymous letter from Newberg, made up the sum and substance of my speaking; and I can yet repeat much of the first epistle (to Lord Chatham) of the former, and a good deal of the latter. I was then as conscious of my superiority over my competitors, in delivery and elocution, as I am now, that they are sunk in oblivion; and I despised the *sword* and the *mortar* in the bottom of my heart. I believe that there is no where such foul play as among professors and school masters; more especially if they are priests. I have had a contempt for college honors ever since."

Rev. Benj. Wofford, for nearly half a century a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Spartanburg, S. C., on the 2d inst. He filled the greater part of his large fortune toward the endowment of a college at Spartanburg, to be under the direction of the S. C. Conference of the Methodist Church, South.

New York Canal Navigation.—The navigation of the Canal may be considered closed so far as respects shipments to tide water. The channel is kept open by ice breakers, however, sufficiently to permit boats on the way from the west, with cargoes to this place, to complete their trips.—*Rock. (N. Y.) Democ.*

Union Sermons.—Three of the most distinguished divines in New York city preached sermons on Thursday last (Thanksgiving day) in favor of the Union, namely, Drs. Spring, Cox, and Hawkes.—It formed the subject of most of the discourses that were delivered by the ministers of other denominations.

Rhode Island.—The census, just completed, shows that the population of the State is 147,543, being an increase of 38,712 since 1840, or a fraction over 35½ per cent. The population of the city of Providence is 41,513, being an increase of 18,341 since 1840.

Ages and the Presidency.—It is said that in 1853, when the next Presidential term begins, Mr. Clay will be seventy six, Daniel Webster, seventy one, and General Scott, sixty nine. Mr. Buchanan, being a bachelor, it is not thought delicate to allude to his years.

Rev. Walter Colton, of the navy, has been confined to his house, says the Boston Journal, for three months past with acute inflammation of the liver, a disease contracted in California during his long residence there.

A Colored Professor.—William G. Allen, a colored young man, lay student in the office of Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., Boston, has been appointed to the professorship of the Greek and Rhetoric in Central College, Mt. Grantville, New York.

The Forrest Case.—The argument on the motion to dissolve the injunction against Mr. Forrest was expected to be proceeded with at New York, on Saturday morning, in the Supreme Court, but was on motion postponed until Friday next.

Cholera at the South.—The cholera has broken out at Zanesville, on Pearl river, with great fatality. It also prevails to some extent in Franklin parish, Louisiana. At Selma, Alabama, two deaths, and several other cases have occurred.

Small Pox on an Emigrant Ship.—The ship South Carolina, from Liverpool to Boston, had 50 cases of small pox among her passengers, and two persons were buried from her.

Gov. Seymour, of Conn., is lying dangerously ill with the small pox, in Hartford, where the disease is reported to be prevalent.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1850.

City Nominations.—We are gratified that the Whig Convention, which met yesterday, adopted the wise resolution of holding the primary meetings hereafter in day light. If this policy had been pursued heretofore, the Whig party of this city would stand on a much better position than it now occupies, with its dissatisfied and divided forces. There never can be any unanimity on candidates nominated under circumstances which render it doubtful whether they are the choice of the majority of the Whigs of the city or not, and our defeats heretofore have been greatly owing to this cause. We hope that the policy so happily inaugurated hereafter will work a radical reform, and that only worthy, sober, and respectable citizens, and undoubted Whigs, will hereafter be nominated by the party.

We take this opportunity to commend the good sense of the Democratic party of this city, for deciding to hold their meetings in day light; and we have no doubt they will be able to obtain a fair expression of the opinions of the members of the party thereby.

Whig Candidate for Mayor.

We give, in our local column, a full account of the proceedings of the Whig City Convention, which held its session in the Court House yesterday. On the *forty ninth* ballot, John J. Robinson, Esq., received the nomination, having received, on the last ballot, after so protracted a contest, only a bare majority of the votes cast.

American Rail Road Iron.—The Brady's Bend Iron Company are now rolling rails for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road. Their works are situated on the Allegheny river, about sixty five miles above Pittsburgh, and they have a contract to supply three thousand tons of rails, weighing sixty pounds per yard, for our Western Rail Road.

Several hundred tons of rails have already been rolled, and the mill is now turning out about forty tons a day. A new rolling mill has been erected for the express purpose of rolling these rails. Each bar is twenty feet long, and weighs four hundred pounds. We are informed by a gentleman who has recently visited the works, and who is familiar with the manufacture of rail road iron, that the rails are exceedingly well made, and are highly creditable to the manufacturers.

The delivery of the rails will be commenced in a few days, so that there will be no delay in laying the track from this city to New Brighton for the winter of 1850. It is pleasant to have at least a part of our rail road with *American iron*, and we are gratified to understand that it is extremely probable that the contracts will be made with the same company for the manufacture of the rails for the extension of the road west of Massillon.

Death of an old Citizen.

Anthony Beelen, Esq., a well known, old and highly respected citizen, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence on Fourth street. Feeling slightly indisposed, he retired to his room, after breakfast, and was shortly after found a corpse. He had resided in this city some sixty years, and was about eighty seven years of age at the time of his death. In his long career as a merchant, he had preserved a fair reputation. He possessed a great fund of information, and very courteous and pleasant manners; and preserved to his ripe old age, a hale, hearty state of health, and the appearance of being a much younger man than he really was.

The population of Louisville, by the census of 1850, including Portland, is 45,000.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Wellsburgh and Hempfield Rail Road.

An engineer has lately been employed to examining the route of a rail road from Wellsburgh up Buffalo Creek, to the Pennsylvania line, and has found very favorable ground. We will mention here, in passing, that many years ago a venerable friend, now deceased, told us that the National Road should have gone by Wellsburgh, instead of Wheeling; that the grades on both sides of the Ohio would have been much easier at the former, than at the latter place.

But as to the route up Buffalo Creek, it seems to me manifest that it may project for the extension of the Hempfield Road to the Ohio can find favor in Richmond it must be from Wellsburgh. It lies about the middle of the long point of land which runs up between the Ohio River and Pennsylvania. Brooke county is one of the most democratic counties, and has never received a fair share of the favors of the *democracy*; while Ohio county is the spoiled, petted child. A railroad from Wellsburgh would be convenient for the trade and travel from the Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road, and also for that from the Zanesville and Bridgeport Road. A rail road from the intersection of the State line by Buffalo Creek towards Greensburgh, would cross Chartiers Creek northward of Washington, and would thus afford great facilities for a branch to Pittsburgh.

We greatly fear, however, that every argument which can be urged by our neighbors at Wellsburgh, in favor of the Buffalo route, will only embitter the Wheeling people more and more against it. They *dare* not ask for a charter for a road from Wheeling to the Pennsylvania line, and we strongly suspect they will vehemently oppose a grant to any of their neighbors. The few words appended by the editor of the Wheeling Times, to an article on the subject from the Wellsburgh paper, look worse than equivocal. It would have been easy to have added a brief word of encouragement to his neighbors at Wellsburgh, but that editor had nothing of the kind for the occasion.

STRAWS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The writer of the article relative to the Library Association, in your paper of 9th day, appears to be one of the *progressives* of the age—who, acting on the high pressure principle, would make things move, whether they will or not. He and all such should recollect the fable of the frog, who, in striving to swell beyond his natural size and space, ruptured his hide. The managers of the Library have regulated their movements according to circumstances, preferring rather a solid and sure advancement than a mushroom growth. "Slowly and sure; they stumble who run fast." Truly, no effort has been made to benefit *individual* members, nevertheless, all who frequent the rooms will testify, that every thing has been found comfortable and in order, and the table and files regularly supplied.

Your correspondent should know that the old plan of naming a ticket by *authority* has been annulled, although even when that did not, it has prevented other tickets being run; as in fact there is no foundation for his complaint. Any set of members who are desirous of getting up a ticket have a perfect right to do so; and as there is no time fixed, they have the whole year, if they wish, to concoct it in. W.'s article, however, reminds me that the annual election is near at hand, and as it is of the highest importance to have active officers, (for, notwithstanding W.'s notion of each member being expected to devote his energies to the success of the institution, its whole operations, like all other enterprises of the sort, are entirely dependent on a few). I should be glad to see some tickets proposed, either through the papers, or placarded on the black board.

Respectfully, Conservative.

The official returns of the recent election for delegates to the Georgia Convention show that about three fourths of the voters of the State cast their suffrages for Delegates to the Convention. In fourteen or fifteen counties there was no opposition to the Union candidates. The entire vote given was 71,115, and the Union majority 42,117, that party having polled nearly two thirds of the votes given.

The Cuban Annexation Trials.—We observe that Colonel Picket, Major O'Hara, and other gentlemen lately connected with the Cuba expedition, had arrived in New Orleans on the 7th, to await their trial under indictments pending against them in the United States Circuit Court, for a violation of the neutrality act of Congress. It is rumored that Marshal Scott has gone to Mississippi to see about the copies against Governor Quitman. The trial will commence to day.

Negroes in South Carolina.—On Monday, in the South Carolina Legislature, the committee on colored population reported a bill to increase the penalty for circulating abolition pamphlets in the State. They also reported unfavorably on that part of the Governor's message which recommends the removal of the free negroes from the State. The committee thought such a course contrary to the policy of the State, and that the carrying into effect such a measure would involve too many difficulties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Dec. 14, 1850.

Treasury Report and Tariff—Frauds &c. —Necessity of a Board for adjudication of claims.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent off by mail to the chief commercial points along the sea board this afternoon. Discovering that it was not intended to send any by the western mail, I procured a promise that one should be sent to your journal by the next train, and I hope that you will duly receive it.* There never was a time when the business of the country had more reason to look for that document with hope and interest than now. During the bank contest, the excitement pervading the nation relative to the arbitrary and high handed course of Government, caused the proceedings of this Department to be watched with greater vigilance than those of any other, but it may be doubted whether the questions then chiefly at issue, so deeply affected the real material prosperity of the people, as the great struggle for protection to our national industry now does. I trust that Mr Corwin's first report will do much to quiet the anxiety that now fills the public mind upon this subject

A gentleman who is thoroughly versed in all the facts and arguments bearing upon the question between us and our adversaries, gave me, a few days ago, two of the most striking examples of the operation of *ad valorem* duties which have yet come to my knowledge. He states to me as a fact within his knowledge, that contracts have been entered into, for the supply of the American steamers in the Coast, Gulf, and West India trade, with three hundred and seventy five thousand tons of coal from the coal mines of Picton, Nova Scotia. It is to be delivered at New York and elsewhere, when needed, at fifty six cents per ton less than the best American, for the same purpose, can be. Here is a fact which, with the mining population of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, in truth, of half the States of the Union, should outweigh as many tons of free trade arguments, as this contract will introduce of foreign fuel into the country. The other instance related to me was this: A lot of machinery recently come to Boston from Glasgow, invoiced at one hundred pounds, or five hundred dollars. The appraiser was at a loss how to value for although the cost of the iron appeared to be worth more than three times the alleged value of the entire invoice, the articles were described as "second hand." He called in a practical machinist to and him in the appraisement, who at once offered fifteen hundred dollars for the machinery, exclusive of the duties. His experience and practical skill enabled him to expose the pretence of the articles being second hand. The machinery had, probably, been made to order, and then set up and run, at the expense of the person ordering it, for a week or more, just long enough to grease the journals and to cover the shafts with the oil and soot of the factory. I presume that even the officers of the Government, even after this explanation of the trick of the importer or the exporter, as the case may have been, and that the things came in at the nominal duty, or one fourth of what was honestly due upon them. For collectors well know the uselessness of a contest with the foreign manufacturers even where the fraud is so transparent as in this case

Neither House is in session to day, and upon looking over the proceedings of yesterday, in the official report, I see but little reason to regret it.—The House of Representatives sat almost three hours and a half on the private calendar, in which time they did nothing more than to demonstrate how utterly unfit a body that is to act as a court for the adjudication of private claims. It must be remembered that this high court of plenary and ultimate jurisdiction, consists of two hundred and thirty three members, and sits at an average expense of at least three thousand dollars per day.—The first case which came up was the claim of the heirs of General Sumpter, a celebrated partizan officer of the Revolution, and at one time a Senator of the United States, for three thousand dollars, stated to have been advanced to the Government, at interest for about seventy years. General Sumpter never received a cent, in the spirit of the loan, although in public life at Washington thirty years after the loan, nor was any claim made by any body for nearly sixty years after the said loan was alleged to have been made. In short, it was just such a case as would never have been brought before any court but such a one as Congress has been proved to be. And I verily believe it would have passed, but for the recent infamy of the Galphin Affair about three thousand dollars expended in the discussion of the case, after the production of three *unanimous* reports in favor of the claim, by mere accident, as it seemed, a member happened to light upon one that was unfavorable, and the mere reading of it showed almost every other member that there was no foundation for the demand, and had a vote been taken, it would not have got twenty to back it. It was unanimously rejected. Another case of a somewhat similar character, occupied the rest of the day, and was adjourned without action. In this was the sum of a day's work for which we, the people, will pay three thousand dollars

After the proved of its necessity, I think there can be little reasonable doubt that some bill for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners to adjudicate claims against the government, will be passed this winter

Junius.

* It has not arrived yet.—*Editor.*

Letter from Mrs. Judson.—The following letter—which we take from the Baptist Chronicle—shows the frame of her spirit under her sore bereavement.

Maulmain, Aug. 21, 1850.

My Dear Mr. Peck.—I am sure that you will acquit me of disrespectful neglect, if, in the midst of my sickness and crushing sorrow, I do not write you, as I otherwise might. "Stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted," my only refuge is the cross of Christ, and I have at present no hope, no feeling, no thought for any thing else. It is right to mourn, though not as others, and while I say, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth to him good," my heart must needs be aching with its heavy anguish. And yet my sorrow is all selfish, for I can and do rejoice, while I think of his having won his crown at last—entered into his rest—a co heir with Christ in glory, where "the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall feed him, and shall lead him unto living fountains of pure waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from his eyes."

I beg an interest in your prayers, that God may direct my future course, leading me through the dark shadows that have settled on my pathway in a manner that will best conduce to his own glory, and the good of those among whom he may see fit to place me.

With best wishes for your health and prosperity, believe me, my dear Mr. Peck,

Your sincere but sorely afflicted friend,

EMILY C. JUDSON.

New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.—This body has abolished the religious test—under the old constitution, a person must be of the "orthodox religion to hold office. They also abolished the property qualification in order to hold office. They have decided that the Legislature shall meet but once in two years. They have resolved to divide the State into districts for representatives, but give every town with 150 polls the right to elect one. The Senate is to consist of 76 members, and the State divided into districts for the Senate. They have given the Legislature power to authorize trials by jury of six men, when the matter in dispute does not exceed a certain sum, (not determined,) and also by courts of conciliation, when the amount does not exceed a certain other sum (to be determined.) That courts shall try questions of fact when the parties waive the right to a jury trial, when the title to land is not involved, and when the amount does not exceed a certain sum (to be named,) the jury shall be final judges of the law as well as the facts.

Arrest or imprisonment for debt, except in cases of Fraudulent concealment of property, or when the debtor is about to leave the state, is prohibited.

South Carolina Legislature.

Columbia (S. C.,) Dec. 11.

The order of the day was taken up at one o'clock. Mr. Lochner and Mr. McGowan both addressed the committee in *opposition* to the action of the State at present, but were in favor of a Southern Congress. Mr. H. F. Perry next rose and delivered his views. He was *opposed* to the separate action of the State and to a Convention, but advocated the election of delegates to a Southern Congress, four to be elected by the Legislature, and two from each Congressional District in the State; was in favor of preserving the Union; and if it could be done consistently with the feelings of a Southern man, felt disposed to do so; advocated the arming of the State, but denied her right to secede; was in favor of a revolution, non intercourse, &c.

Mr. Seabrook submitted resolutions that the State suggest a Southern Congress, to meet in Montgomery, (Alabama,) on the first Monday in December next, provided no other State designate an earlier time or place. He also stated that a bill should be prepared giving the Legislature the power to convene a Convention of the people and elect delegates, on the second Monday in November. The House of Representatives passed a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Friday, the 20th instant.

A late letter from Charleston to the editors of the Fayetteville, (N. C.) Observer, says:

"Our Legislature will be more moderate than was feared when it began its session. Separate State action, which was openly avowed as the object of some of the leaders, is *now abandoned.* I shall be glad if no hasty or intemperate measure be adopted at Columbia, and I am inclined to think there will be good sense enough there to enable us to pass this crisis without violence.

I also believe that the North is waking up to the true condition of things, and both Whigs and Democrats, instead of allowing the contemptible faction of Abolitionists to control them, will unite to put down the fanatics, and show the South the strength of their friends."

FROM WESTERN INTERESTS.

LETTER OF THE HON. EDWARD BATES.

The following letter from the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, takes such enlarged and liberal views of national policy, and sensibly deprecates the sectional animosities which embitter the public councils and retard the prosperity of our country, that it should be read and pondered by every citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land.

From the St. Louis Republican.

St. Louis, Nov. 9, 1850.

Gentlemen—A short time ago I was honored by the receipt of your invitation to attend a meeting to be held in your rising city, "to take into consideration the action of Congress in reference to Western interests." The printed resolutions mentioned in your letter were not forwarded with it, as the letter imported, and I have not had an opportunity to see them till now.

The deep interest which I take in the objects of the Convention makes me regret very much that my professional duties deny me the pleasure of being present at the meeting. All that remains to me is to express my hearty concurrence in the principle and opinions declared in the preamble to your resolutions.

Surely the time has arrived (I think it had arrived long ago) when the increasing population, wealth and power of the Valley of the Mississippi demands the action of Congress" to protect and advance their great and varied interests. And the time has gone by, I believe, when the doubts and scruples of metaphysical politicians can present any serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the great end proposed. No man of sense and experience, who has gotten or hopes to get the title of a national statesman, will, I think, any longer deny the constitutional power of Congress to do for us all that our geographical position and our physical necessities require. No such man will, I think, venture to teach the rising generation that they live under a Government too impotent to protect the most important interests of the people, too restricted and hampered by nice constructions of the Constitution to improve and fructify the glorious land we live in. That day is past—gone, I hope, forever.

The principle is decided, but the great political question remains, will we carry out into beneficial action what ninety nine in every hundred of us believe to be sound policy and wise expediency? We can if we will. Nothing is wanting but unity of thought and action. Only concentrate the real sentiment of the Valley, let it speak with one voice and that voice will be potential in both Houses of Congress. We have not yet a numerical majority, but that is not necessary. Give us but one unity, and we have the strength to carry out our honest, fair, reasonable choice. The Valley is now strong in actual numbers, strong in vigor and enterprise of natural youth, strong in its position, and in the natural conformality of its lands and waters, embracing and nourishing in its at dawn both the North and the South; strong in its broad extent, and in the indissoluble union of its parts, for it is one and indivisible; and strong in its wealth and growing condition, and in its just and reasonable anticipations of future strength. The day is not distant when the will of the Mississippi Valley will be the law of the land. The prudence and forbearance and a national spirit will be our duty, as much as unity of action and earnestness in demanding our rights is now our privilege

I have said that the Valley, great as it is, is one and indivisible. It has been so contrived and arranged by Him that made it, that it is past the power of man to put its parts asunder. Reason may suggest transient causes of quarrel, and folly may urge us into fraternal contests, but still our portions are so connected, and our interests so combined, so interfused and identified, that we cannot afford to be other than natural friends and assistants. Here in St. Louis we need the pine lumber of the upper valleys of New York and Pennsylvania, and the iron ware of Pittsburgh, and they are brought to us down the beautiful Ohio past your doors; we need the produce of the far Western plains, and the furs of the Rocky Mountains, and they are floated to us some thousand miles down the Missouri, and it would be a serious interference with our domestic comfort to deny us the privilege of feasting on our tables the sugar of Louisiana with the cranberries of Minnesota

I deprecate as much as any man the enlisting of sectional feelings and local interests to conflict with the general sentiments of the nation, or the common good of the country. But the West is not a section. It is a body of the most compact, same 3,000 miles in length, and about as broad as it is long, and, in point of population, containing already perhaps a third of the whole. Besides, the feelings and passions of the Western people, like their interests, are not local and sectional. They are, for the most part, immigrants coming from every State in the Union, and mingling with every variety of men; they soon wear off all feelings and prejudices that are merely local. They love the nation as a whole, and they love all its parts for they are bound to them by the recollections of childhood and youth, by blood and friendship, and by all those domestic and social charities which sweeten life and make this world pleasant.

The interests of the Western Valley are essentially the interests of the nation, and if they be supported with unanimity by those more immediately concerned, the National Government must yield, I trust freely and willingly, but must, of necessity, yield to every just and reasonable demand; and none other ought to be made.

Begging your pardon for the length of this letter, I thank you for the honor of your invitation, and remain, with the greatest respect, your obliged fellow citizen,

EDWARD BATES.

To Messrs. Jones Law and others,
Committee of the Citizens of Evansville, In

Arrest of a Fugitive Slave.—We learn from the Fayette (Pa.) Weir, that the first arrest under the Fugitive Slave Law in that county, was made at Uniontown, on the 7th instant. The slave was claimed by a citizen of Maryland and was to have had a hearing before Commissioner Gibson on Wednesday last. There was not the slightest excitement on the occasion, this emphatically proving that the people of that portion of Pennsylvania are determined to abide by the laws of the land. This is an example worthy of being followed in other portions of the State.

The Washington Union says:—There is a report, brought by a gentleman from the South, that the Legislature of Mississippi had postponed till the next session, any decision upon the piece to call of a convention in that State. Should this be the case, it is probable South Carolina will also postpone any conclusive action on the question of secession.

News Items.

Elizabeth Lady Grey, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, Governor of Jamaica, died on the 15th ultimo, some days after giving birth to a still born child. The Governor and his lady have not lived together, nor have they seen each other for several years. His debts in England compelled him to take a foreign appointment, and it is remarked that she did not accompany him to Jamaica in consequence of a difference between them, growing out of the Governor's attempt, which was partially successful, to lay hold of her husband's separate property. As both parties belong to families of the first rank in England, the Governor being brother of Earl Grey, her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, and she herself being brought her ladyship to the grave, is naturally the subject of some scandal, though, of course, it is confined to the "very first circles"

The Earl of Carlisle, bitter known to Americans as Lord Morpeth, is about to deliver a couple of lectures in the Mechanics' Institute, of Leeds—one "On the Poetry of Pope,"—the other, on the subject of his travels in America. The latter, as conveying the Lordship's observations on the institutions, manners, and other aspects of this country, is likely to be interesting

Tennyson contributes the following sonnet to one of the new Annuals for 1851:

Come not, when I am dead,
To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave,
To trample round my ashes in a rave
And vex the unhappy dust thou wouldst not save
There let the wind sweep and the plover cry;
But go in thy
Child, if it be thine error or thy crime
I care no longer to be kin of thy kind
Well whom thou wilt, but I am sick of time,
And I desire to rest.
Pass on, sweet breath, and leave me where I lie:
Go by, go by.

The London Atheneum, says Miss Martineau is not the author of the clever papers in the London Examiner, entitled "How to make home unhealthy."

Mrs Mowatt has been publishing a new novel in London, entitled "The Fortune Hunter, or the Adventures of a man about town. A novel of New York society."

Mr. Richard Doyle, one of the able contributors to *Punch*, has resigned his engagement, and a salary of £600 a year, on account of its attacks on the Roman Catholic religion.

Mr. Disraeli is writing the life of Lord George Bentinck. He has undertaken this literary task at the request of the Duke of Portland.

Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, will succeed Mr. Richard Lalor Shiel, as Master of the Mint. This appointment will no longer be held by a member of Parliament, and the salary will be reduced to £1,500 a year.

The original MS. of Waverley, wholly in the hand writing of Sir Walter Scott—the same MS. which was sold at Evan's in 1811, with the other MSS. of the noble series of novels and romances, has just been presented to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, by Mr James Hall, brother of the late Captain Basil Hall

The will of the late king Louis Philippe, was proved, on the 29th inst. in Doctor's Commons.—The personal estate is sworn to be under £1000,000.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Government has granted a sum of 20,000 ducats for continuing the excavations at Pompeii.

The steamer Creole, which was engaged in the Cuba Expedition, and was confiscated and sold, has been purchased by F. W. Hathaway, Esq., of Fredericksburg, N. B., and others. In the spring she is to be placed on the line between Portland, Me., and St. Johns, N. B.

Snow is over a foot deep in the White Mountains, N. H.

The New Hampshire "Patriot" contradicts its report of the death of Governor Plumer, of Epping.

Plank roads have already been undertaken in several parts of California.

The coal dealers in New York have conspired to put up the price to $7. It costs them $4,50 a ton.

Punch says that a furious English Protestant discharged his servant because he has a Roman nose.

Steamers from Europe.—For the next four months, says the New York Express, we shall have a weekly line of steamers from Liverpool, composed of the Collins and Cunarders. Heretofore, during the months of December, January, February, and March, the Cunard boats have run only once in a fortnight; but this winter the Collins boats will supply the intermediate week thus forming a weekly line. The next steamer to arrive is the Africa, which left Liverpool on the 7th; the Baltic follows her on the 14th, the Canada, for Boston, to sail on the 21st; and the Atlantic for New York, on the 28th. The boats for Boston will touch at Halifax, as usual. In addition to the above, the steamer Washington will leave Southampton, for New York, on the 20th inst, and the Franklin will leave Havre early in January. From New York to Liverpool the weekly line will come into operation in January. During December, the boats will leave as follows: The Asia, from New York, Wednesday, 18th; the Arctic Saturday, 21st, America, from Boston, 25th. After April next, we presume, there will be a semi-weekly line from each side.

New York—Its Growth, &c.—The census return from the sixteen wards of this city, demonstrates a fact which should make every citizen of N. York feel proud. When in last (8 mo) enumeration was take five years ago, the population of the whole island was not more than 371,223; now it is officially declared to be 517,949, thus showing an increase of nearly forty per cent! We question whether there is another city in the world, which can show so extraordinary a progression. It is a fact, which nobody will dispute, that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and the towns adjacent, pursue their business avocations here—have all their interests, so to speak—located upon this Island; and, just so far as these considerations weigh, are as much our *bona fide* population as those who live in Bloomingdale, Yorkville, or Manhattanville, out in the Twelfth Ward. It is true, they sleep out of New York; but inasmuch as they live among us here, all day long, and only stepping over the ferries which night comes, in making up our estimate as to how many human beings dwell in the city of New York, it would be no more improper to include them in the census, than it would be improper, therefore, it may safely be assumed that the entire population of this city at the present moment, is not far from three quarters of a million. This, at once, ranks New York among the cities of the Western hemisphere, but, with only two exceptions, London and Paris,—the most populous city in the civilized world

Should we continue to go on prospering as we have prospered, there is not far distant when we shall be enabled to dispute the palm, even with the grey grown capitals of France and England. It has taken fifteen hundred years and more, to attain her present population, wealth, grandeur and importance; and there was a period even as far back as the days of Charlemagne—the metropolis of the New world compared with these may be said to have been "built in a day." There is yet ample room for it to grow, and grow it will, if unimpeded by any or those great providential calamities and catastrophes, which, historically, we find, retarded the growth of the two cities we are speaking of. Plagues, civil wars, and conflagrations, did much, occasionally, to stop the progress of the one, while foreign wars, without and convulsions within, helped as much to blight the prosperity of the other. So far, in the country of our birth, it has had conflagration enough to contend with, it is true; but, thanks to our guardian angel, no political convulsion, no appalling visitation of Providence, have come to decimate its inhabitants. Let us hope they never will.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the N. O. Delta, Dec 5.

The McDonogh Estate.—We understand that it is the intention of the heirs of John McDonogh, who came here with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, from Baltimore, to file a bill in Chancery, in the U. S. Court, claiming the property without reference to the will. It is said that John R. Grymes, Esq., received $5,000 in cash, and a contingent of $20,000, to aid in the prosecution of the plaintiff's claims

The representation that Mr McDonogh's relatives were all poor, is not exactly borne out by the fact. We learn that the heirs brought here $10,000 to defray the expenses of the suit. That sum, we imagine, will not last long under the fees bills of our law yers and clerks of courts.

From the N. O. True Delta 2 Dec 6.

The McDonogh Will.—*Opposition Filed in Behalf of the State.*—The Attorney General, representing the State, yesterday filed a petition in the Fifth District Court, praying that the McDonogh Will be set aside; and that the whole estate be declared property of the State. The petition is based chiefly on the grounds that it is in violation of the law, to make bended property inalienable; that it is contrary to the spirit of the laws of this State and laws of the country and State establish a real estate fund in perpetuity, which it permitted to exist, might ultimately absorb the whole land of the State, if not the houses, and upon all grounds of less importance. The petition therefore prays that the estate of New Orleans and Baltimore, and the State of Maryland, be cited to show cause why the will should not be set aside when the title to land is not involved, and when the amount does not exceed a certain sum (to be named,) the jury shall be final judges of the law as well as the facts.

Arrest or imprisonment for debt, except in cases of Fraudulent concealment of property, or when the debtor is about to leave the state, is prohibited.

Southern Rights Meeting.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Allegheny County Southern Rights Association will be held on the 20th instant, in Rev. A. W. Black's Church, Sandusky st., Allegheny city, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several important papers will be presented by committees raised at the last meeting. The temperate and the intemperate are invited to attend. By order of the Convention.

J. J. BUCHANAN, Secy.

CARD.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY, who is capable of governing children, is an orderly housekeeper, and willing to take charge of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, would hear of a good situation and high salary by applying to

MRS SAMPLE
MRS ROBINGTON, or
MRS ROBINSON.

[All papers friendly to this institution will please give the above three of four insertions without charge]

Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of livers and bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and whose operation could in no wise, prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pills is the best remedy ever proposed for the liver complaint.

☞ Purchasers will please beware of counterfeits, and invariably ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated liver pills and take none else, as there are other pills purporting to be liver pills, now before the public.

☞ For sale by J. Kidd & Co, No 60 Wood street

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Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1850

The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August (the ninth instalment) on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug5-dtf

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

190 WOOD STREET.

Are now prepared with a large and fine stock of English, German, and American Hardware to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will perhaps find it advantageous to look through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug15

Improvement in Daguerreotype!

DR. O. S. HUNT, Artist, respectfully informs the public he has prepared a Daguerreotype Establishment on Second Street, in