Foreign Items.

Prepared for the New York Evening Post.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are now contracting to build two paddle box steamers, each 2500 tons burthen and 800 horse power, to convey the India mail between Southampton and Alexandria. These vessels will be as swift as the mail packets that run between Liverpool and America, and the passage between Southampton and Alexandria will be reduced from 16 to 10 or 11 days, including stoppages at Malta and Gibraltar. A communication with Gibraltar will be effected in four and a half days, and with Malta in eight days. Letters from India, which now reach Southampton about the 25th and 26th of the month, will then arrive in time to be answered by the India mail that leaves London by way of Marseilles, on the 24th of the month.

A document has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, showing that the expenditure of medical establishments, under the poor law, in the year ending the 25th of March last, was £177,039 11s 9½d. The total number of hospital patients in the year, was 463,029.

The cost of obtaining a patent for England, is £110; for Ireland, £135; for the whole British Empire and its dependencies, £375; being three times more than the cost of a similar privilege in any other country in the world.

The will of the Ex-King Louis Phillipe, has just been proved in the prerogative Court of Canterbury. Louis Philippe bequeaths all his property and securities in England, Sicily and America, to Her Majesty, the Ex-Queen. The castle and estate at Eu, and the estates at Treport, are left to the Duc de Nemours. The will is written in English, and signed "Louis Phillippe." After the death of the Queen, the property is to be divided among the grand children.

One pair of rats with their progeny, will in three years, produce as many as 656,508 rats, which will consume day by day, as much food as 64,650 men, leaving eight rats to starve.

The total receipts of all the boroughs in England and Wales, during the year ending Aug. 31st, 1849, was, £1,241,650, viz: £254,628 borough rates, and £907,317 from other sources. The expenditure within the same period, was £1,170,015; the balance in the treasurers' hands, was £79,509, and the balance due to the treasurers' £71,232.

The oldest Bishop of the English Church, is the Bishop of Durham, now in his eightieth year. The youngest Bishop is the Bishop of Downes, aged forty two.

According to the return of the beet root sugar trade in France there were, in October last, two hundred and sixty three manufactories at work, which had made about eight millions two hundred and sixty eight thousand kilogrammes of sugar, which was rather more than at the same period last year. The quantity delivered for consumption was two millions seven hundred thousand kilogrammes, or nearly seven hundred thousand kilogrammes less than last year.

The importations from Russia to England of grain, are larger than from any other country.

The proprietors of the inn, where Gen. Haynau retreated, when he was mobbed, known as "Haynau's Refuge," have become bankrupt. The reason of this was, that crowds of visitors coming to view the premises, the usual customers for lunch and dinner, fell off, and the keeper of the hotel was ruined in consequence.

Improvements are to be made to a considerable extent in the city of London. Fountains and fireplaces, used in manufactures, are to be compelled to consume their own smoke—nuisances are to be removed, and part of the area around St. Paul's to be laid into the public thoroughfare.

A new steamer, called the Dragon Fly, has been launched in lake Windermere.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has been having private theatricals—to which large audiences of his friends were invited—at Knebworth. The first night he invited all his farmers and tenantry; the last two nights many of the nobility and gentry.

The charge for entering music at Stationer's Hall, London, is 5 shillings.

Lablache was formerly a buffo-actor in Italy; he was extremely popular, but was induced by his wife to devote himself to a more extended career.

It is in contemplation, in Edinburgh, to employ paupers in the cultivation of waste lands.

The Registrar General has drawn up a schedule for the ensuing year, in which every English house holder will be included, in which cases of all ranks, professions, etc., and every particular will be demanded. Persons refusing to give information are fined £5.

A sudden increase of deaths in London, has been observed, and a greater mortality than at any time since April last. Diseases of the organs of respiration, and consumption, are the most prevalent.

Miss Catharine Hayes is engaged to sing in Rome as prima donna.

As the man employed in Hyde Park, on the great building for the exhibition, were leaving their work, one evening, about two thousand of them sang in chorus, "Rule, Britannia," and "God save the Queen."

The French Government have recently ordered that the white paint used in public buildings, shall henceforth be made of white or zinc, and not of white lead, as white lead is believed to be pernicious to health.

Madame Anna Thillon has been giving an entertainment, (musical, of course,) in which she sustained a number of comic characters in theatrical dress.

Sir Stratford Canning, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, lately took a sailing excursion in the Archipelago. Reaching the Dardanelles after sunset, on his return, Sir S. Canning, anxious to reach Constantinople, hailed to force the passage. Signals were made to him, but he paid no attention to them, and hoisted the English flag. The Turks fired, and two balls entered the side of the steamer, when Sir S. Canning decided on waiting till the next morning. He presents his satisfaction at the precision of the Turkish fire.

Wombwell, the exhibitor of animals, is dead. Old and infirm, he could not bear to be separated from his menagerie, and he travelled about with it in a bed carriage. His menagerie was exhibiting when he died, and an announcement of his death was made, by his request, to the spectators; after which the band played the Dead March in Saul, and the exhibition closed.

D. Prince, and some of his associates, have addressed a letter to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, intimating that the expression of a free, full conference of the American clergy, with the views entertained by them, would be of the highest service "in a contest with heresy or indifference."

There are in England, 140 trainers, 100 racecourses, and 160 jockeys. There are 2,000 thorough bred horses in training. The stakes, with all their deductions, amount annually to £268,000.

A statement, made by the New York Literary World, to the effect that "Shakespeare is not popular in America," is quoted by no English journal. The remark made by the American critics, that if Sekispeare's works were produced for the first time in America, they would not be received, is said by the English critic to be possibly true also of the native country of Shakespear.

Dubois, a famous French architect, is dead.

Mercadante has brought out a new opera, La Schiava Saracena. (The Saracens Slave.) It is only a tolerable opera, with pretty bits here and there, and a miserable libretto.

Louis Marvy, and Alexander Fragonerd, eminent painters, are dead.

An incident which recently happened at Cheltenham, is thus recorded:

"We join in the hope, and look forward to the issue of the struggle with confidence, because we know that the vast majority of the people of England are firmly opposed to the incursions of Rome as were their martyred forefathers. The Protestant feeling of the country will soon be roused, and we had a striking proof in our town, yesterday night, that it is by no means dormant at present. Mrs. Fanny Kemble was reading the fine historical play of King John, and when she came to this reply of the monarch to the Romish cardinal—

"Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To charge me to an answer, as the Pope.
Tell him this tale, and from the mouth of England,
Add this more moral: *That no Italian priest
Shall tithe or tolt my dominions.*'

The effect was instantaneous.

The last sentiment was received with unbound ed applause.

From the Republic

REPEATING VERDURE!—A young gentleman from Virginia—oh, the degenerate son!—who was walking up the avenue from the rail road depot, on Monday, was accosted by a very modest looking man, who carried an innocent looking box in his hand.

"How do you do, sir?" said the modest looking man.

"How do you do, sir?" said the son of the mother of Presidents.

"I am right well," said the modest man, "did you ever hear of this?"

"What is it?"

"Why it's the newly invented invulnerable Cabinet. I'm on my way to the Patent Office now."

"Good mercy," exclaimed Old Dominion.

"Fact," said the modest man, as he held it before him. "Look at it," and stopped to show it to the young gentleman and another gentleman, whose attention it appeared to attract. "You see I place this paper within it. Now," and he looked after the omnibus that was passing, while Number Three of the company stole the paper out—"now the paper being in here"—

"There is no paper in there," said Number Three.

"But there is though," said the modest man "I'll bet fifty dollars on it."

"If I had fifty, I'd take your bet," said Number Three.

"Well, I'll bet any body fifty," said the modest man.

Number Three nudged the young gentleman, who exclaimed, "I'll bet you fifty that there ain't."

"Done," said the modest man, and out came the two fifties, which Number Three, as a disinterested person, received.

"All fair now," said the modest man. "You observe the wager, I put a piece of paper in this box. I bet fifty its there; you bet fifty it's not.

"Just so," said both the other gentlemen.

"But," said the modest man, "there is no collusion, is there? On your honor, gentlemen?"

"On our honor," said the two gentlemen.

"Then here goes," said the modest man, and he opened the box, and there was the paper! and he took the two fifties.

"Why," exclaimed Number Three, feeling in his pocket, and looking much amazed.

"What?" said the modest man.

"Oh, nothing," said Number Three.

"Excuse me for one moment," said the modest man, "while I step in here to see my sister," and he went into Gadsby's lower door.

"Oh, oh, Mister," shouted the Virginian.

"One moment," said the modest gentleman, Number Three walking off the while in another direction.

The young gentleman waited half an hour to see and remonstrate with the winning party, whose interview with his sister was very protracted. He then went into the hotel by the main door, and inquired of Mr. Jedkins if a man could enter below and pass out that way, to which question Mr. J. gave a polite affirmative. "But has any one done so within half an hour?" he asked.

"I think some one has," said Mr. J.

"Then I'm swindled!" he exclaimed sorrowfully.

Upon hearing the whole story, Mr. J. ventured to adopt the same opinion.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1850.

WHIG CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

JOHN J. ROGGEN.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ W. H. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would publish "A Farewell to the Old Year," if our compositors could decypher the copy. As it is, we fear the article would be greatly marred in attempting to place in type our correspondent's rather beautiful hieroglyphics.

"NEW YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL."—This is the title of a new paper, published in New York, and edited by Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly of this city.

Attention is requested to the advertisement of 'A,' who it seems has a handsome sum to invest in some business.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—THE MOUNTAIN SECTION.—We are pleased to see that a proper feeling has been awakened in Philadelphia, in reference to the importance of a speedy completion of the mountain section of the Pennsylvania Rail Road. It will require, in addition to the present subscriptions, three millions of dollars to complete the work, and a proposition is circulating among the merchants, to solicit from the City Councils, an additional subscription of $1,500,00 to the stock of the road, provided an equal amount of $1,500,000 is obtained from other sources. We are glad to find that the press of that city cordially approve of the project, and we trust it will meet with a hearty concurrence on the part of the councils. The money could easily be raised by the sale of the bonds of the Company, and we can see no valid objection to that plan.—The Directors, however, wish to finish the road without incurring any debt, a very commendable desire, provided it can be accomplished without delaying the road, greatly to the injury of the company and city. There should, in no event, be any further delay in putting the road under contract, if Philadelphia desires to profit by the advantage she now possesses. The *North American* has the following cogent arguments in favor of the additional subscription on the part of the city:

Of the seven millions of stock already created in this grand work, Philadelphia has furnished two millions and a half, and the additional sum demanded would raise her subscription to four millions. Let no one be surprised at the greatness of the sum,—which is a fraction *less* than the aid which the city of Baltimore has rendered to her rival route, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We should blush to have any one think that Philadelphia—the great, the wealthy, the ever growing Philadelphia—a less capitalist than Baltimore of aiding an undertaking upon which so dependent so large a share of the future prosperity of her children. The debt of our city, including the two and a half millions already subscribed to the Pennsylvania Railroad, is less than four and a half millions of dollars; and with the additional subscription asked, it would be still less than a million. We might compare this with the debt of the city of New York. We prefer to compare it with the solid wealth and ample resources of Philadelphia herself. The assessed value of the taxable property, real and personal, of the city and county of Philadelphia, is, at last state, in round numbers, $137,000,000: the actual value being more than double this amount. It is proper to remember, that up to a recent period the city would require a burthen of no less than twelve millions to equalize the indebtedness of Philadelphia with that of the commonwealth, and even such a burthen as that would scarcely be felt when accumulated by enterprise, none of them of an unproductive, but all of a directly and highly profitable character.

Whether Philadelphia, in her corporate capacity, shall contribute further aid to the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be decided by the wish of her citizens as expressed in the petitions about to be circulated. They will view the advantages of early action, and the necessity of a common effort. The prize is a grand and a certain one. It is worthy even of sacrifices, and yet may be won without sacrifice. The city of Glasgow is already six days out from Liverpool, on her way to Philadelphia; and her successors of the same line will soon follow. Our London letter of yesterday showed that the eyes of capitalists and energetic business men in that city were watching with interest the progress of things in Philadelphia, heretofore almost forgotten, but now fast rising in importance among them—watching the commencement of this new enterprise, so full of promises—watching the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, so pregnant with assured results—and looking forward, even as we are looking forward, to other great undertakings, which are to follow, bringing to Philadelphia the full fruition of the harvest of prosperity for which we are now planting the seeds. The gods help those who help themselves, and in every great effort we now make to carry out projects of immediate advantage, we pave the way for a powerful cooperation in other plans destined to prove of immense future benefit.

The Governor of Virginia has sent a Message to the Legislature of that State, recommending the adoption of resolutions inviting all the States of the Union to unite in sending Delegates to represent the whole People in a General Convention to assemble at an early period—not later than May—at Baltimore, or some other convenient central point, for the purpose of bringing to an end all sectional controversies relative to slavery.—To secure this end, the principles which should govern the action of the Convention, the Governor suggests, ought to be announced in the resolutions by which it is called. All, he says, should be invited to unite in the movement who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union, and who, to attain this result, are in favor of the Fugitive Slave Bill, honestly and cordially enforcing, who are opposed to its repeal or essential modification; and who are adverse to any further agitation of the slavery question, either in Congress or in the States.

The National Intelligencer very correctly calls this "a new scheme for keeping up agitation," as it could only result in fresh excitements, and the increase of angry passions. What the country most wants is *rest*. If the agitation were left to subside, we should soon have quiet which might continue for years to come. All attempts to force and coerce the people to adopt a particular course of policy, will only lead to increased opposition, whereas, if they were let alone, they would most probably acquiesce in such things as they could not remove without renewed agitation.

The census of St. Louis is finally completed, and the returns in the city proper make—76,772
Suburbs 4,675

Total 81,107
In 1840 the population was 16,469

Increase in ten years 64,638

Hon. Philo C. Fuller, of New York, has accepted the appointment of comptroller of that State, to succeed Washington Hunt, who has been elected Governor. Mr. Fuller represented Livingston county district, N. Y. in the twenty third and twenty fourth Congress.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The citizens of Allegheny county, in the boroughs and townships, are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1851, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in convention, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, at the new Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for an act of assembly for the purchase of a farm, the erection of buildings, &c., for the keeping of the paupers of said county.

The above call, which handed to us on Saturday for publication, is signed by many citizens.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15th, 1850.

President's Levee—A Brilliant Assemblage—Politics—The South and the Union, all over.

The President's reception, the first regular evening's Levee of the season, indeed of his administration, was a most brilliant and pleasing affair last night. Every body was there—that is to say, that part of the world which, in European capitals, is known as "all the world" was there. I heard a decayed exquisite congratulating himself and a companion, that he saw very few or "those demned vulgah fellows," the members of Congress there, but therein he calculated too far upon the predominance of white necks, and brilliant head dresses, showy uniforms, epaulettes and silver stars, white kids, and vests and diamonds of "purest ray serene," on swelling bosoms and rounded arms. In truth, to shame the libeller, all the new married, the Honorable Benedicts and their lovely brides—so unusually numerous at this session—were there, besides a full quorum of both Houses. Gen. Scott, looking over the gay throng like some Homeric hero, was there, and his daughter, the lately married wife of Captain Scott, his aid, and many more equally gallant, if less distinguished, officers of the army and navy were there. The whole diplomatic corps were there in the highest style, blazing with jewels, crapes, orders, medals, and other glittering insignia of rank and station.

I will not be suspected or want of respect to the President and his household, in not naming him and them, before running over the *tout ensemble* of their guests. The open smile, the quiet, calm dignity of the President, attracted as they always do, the attention and respect of all who came within their influence. There has never been an occupant of the white house who looked the President better than Mr. Fillmore, certainly none who in so short a time has conciliated more generally the good will of all parties and classes of the people.

Mrs. Fillmore and her daughter, and the only son and private secretary of the President, were there also, adorning the places they have been so unexpectedly called to occupy, with not less of grace, courtesy, and ease of manners, than distinguished the family of the late lamented chief magistrate of the country. Taking the reception all in all, there has not been, within my time, so altogether pleasant and elegant a reunion at the White House as that of Friday night. It proved, however, that an engagement of a more common place and far less agreeable character compelled me to leave the scene after a very hasty glance at its more observable features.

This is to be one of the gayest seasons ever known here. Already a very extended programme of balls, assemblies, dinners, &c., &c., has been promulgated, which is enough to break the hearts of those provincial belles who cannot share in them. Perhaps the grandest thing in the way of diplomatic fetes will be Mr. Bodisco's dinner, that will take place next Tuesday or Wednesday, in honor of the birth day of the Emperor of Russia. Mr. Webster's new dining room is completed, and there will be some peculiarly fine feeding in that also.

But to return to our muttons, which, as I have hinted before, is politics, the President's answer to the Governor of South Carolina is out. The telegraph says, that the President informs the South Carolinians that he will act unswervingly to them for the manner in which he discharges his duties as Commander in Chief of the Armies and Navies of the United States, but to Congress and the people of the whole country. Perhaps this is the wisest course, because the representatives of that State in Congress have the undoubted right to call the President to account in their places, to inquire into his conduct by resolution or otherwise, and to move for his impeachment if they suppose him to have transgressed his sphere of duty in providing against their threatened secession to the laws of the Union. But the force of resistance and secession is almost played out. South Carolina will feel a little bad for some time, because she has crowed so very loud. Things are quieting down.

I had some remarks upon Jenny Lind, who comes here to morrow, but they are crowded out. Ipsmy.

FROM NEW YORK.

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NEW YORK, Dec 17.

Though not pretending to read the divinations of the signs which begin to shadow, or rather to light up the political horizon, in this quarter, with that prophetic precision only peculiar to those who have a place behind the scene, yet I am nightly persuaded that the distracting differences which have, for some time past, existed in the Whig party of this city and State, growing out of national questions, are now in a fair way of adjustment,—thanks to the forbearance and discretion of the better men of the party,—men who aim rather at the success of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union, than at a division of the Whigs, for the sake of their own peculiar sentiment. I could go somewhat into details, were it necessary, but prefer leaving them to develope themselves, as they certainly will, at no good time. One fact, however, may be mentioned in this connection, and that is, a determination to have but one Whig organ at Albany.—A union of the Register and Evening Journal is, therefore, not at all impracticable. Meanwhile we must expect all sorts of alone and unequal secession from the Lawrence, who were beginning to feel quite themselves that our family quarrels were to be interminably and irremediably permanent. We can well afford to bear it. Indeed the harmony in this region, just now, are so perfectly a state of disorganization and general happiness, that it would be cruel not to deny them what little gratification they may derive from that which is about the only one thing Barnburner and Hunker can agree upon,—delaming and denouncing the Whig party.

"A fool and his money are soon parted" is a proverb which is having a forcible illustration in the case of some body who is going to spend $200,000 in the erection of another Opera House, in this city. We have seen, in the most magnificent establishments, of that kind, in the world, under the management of a Maretzek, who entices to Astor Place such singers as Parodi, and others of first rate reputation in Europe, and yet in importance among them—watching the commencement of this new enterprise, so full of promises—watching the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, so pregnant with assured results—and looking forward, even as we are looking forward, to other great undertakings, which are to follow, bringing to Philadelphia the full fruition of the harvest of prosperity for which we are now planting the seeds. The gods help those who help themselves, and in every great effort we now make to carry out projects of immediate advantage, we pave the way for a powerful cooperation in other plans destined to prove of immense future benefit.

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Allegheny Cotton Factories.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Dec. 15th, 1850.

To Messrs. P. McCormick, Proprietor of Hope Mill; Kuss, Fenwick & Co., Eagle Mill; T. Arbuckle & Co., Anchor Mill; Kennedy, Childs, & Co., Penn Mill; Warner, Park, & Co., Star Mill.

GENTLEMEN—*Every citizen has a stake and interest in the welfare of the community amidst which he dwells, and every good citizen should be mindful of the interests of that community, and of its individual members.* In a manufacturing town or city, there is, especially, a mutual dependence and interest among its citizens, and whatever affects the great leading business of the place, influences the prosperity and happiness of the whole. An illustration of this truth is plainly felt, at the present time, throughout all classes of our citizens, by the suspension of business connected with our Cotton Factories.

The iron and cotton mills, but especially and emphatically the latter, have caused this rapid growth of our city. A few—very few years ago, there was a wilderness—an Indian hunting ground where now stands Allegheny, the *third* city in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The last census, just completed, shows a population exceeding 21,000! What has been the nucleus around which these thousands have gathered? and what the source from which they have derived their subsistence, their prosperity, and their worldly happiness? The *factories*.

At the head of the great Mississippi valley, and, by various facilities for communication, the centre of an immense district of country, feel cheap and abundant, this was deemed by the capitalists, a favorable location for manufacturing purposes, and he was thus induced to invest money, earned by previous labor and business, in the hope of a fair return for that investment. Operatives, in the expectation of a reasonable and liberal reward for labor and skill, settled around the mills, and set capital in motion. Tradesmen, store keepers, and persons in every variety and branch of business came looking for support for themselves and families, by providing for and ministering to the wants of the factory operatives and owners, from whom the pecuniary means were to come, to give to all, business, activity, and prosperity. And thus our city grew and prospered, and the future looked bright and promising. Suffering from want could find no place in our city among the industrious and if any were in adversity from from sickness or infirmities of age, the means were possessed by the busy masses, and they had the generous heart to provide for the necessitous.—Active industry and happiness marked our community—but the picture is sadly changed! The factories have long been closed—the busy hum of industry hushed—the operatives of the cotton factories have no employment, and consequently, are receiving no wages, by which to supply their own or their children's wants; and every business has felt and felt most the speedily been up, for they upon whom they depend, can no longer be their employers or customers. And to add to the distress—winter is upon us; and during the inclement season, women and now are so many, thrown out of employment, total means to obtain food, raiment, shelter, and fuel! Some will suffer greatly and perhaps perish rather than go out to beg, but if forced by necessity to disregard the promptings of an independent spirit, they should seek for alms, how many sources of charity are diminished or dried up by the very causes from which they suffer! And then, in the midst of idleness and want, what sore and how many temptations will there be, especially to the young, to depart from the paths of virtue and integrity.

The *general* philanthropist cannot look upon such a picture and circumstances without sentiments of deep sorrow and compassion; how much more powerfully, then, do they appeal to the heart of the humane and christian citizen in the midst of such a suffering community, and who must partake, more or less, in all that affects them! Is there no relief? Is there no remedy for such a state of things? In such circumstances, calling South Carolinians that they will act unswervingly to them for the manner in which he discharges his duties as Commander in Chief of the Armies and Navies of the United States, but to Congress and the people of the whole country. Perhaps this is the wisest course, because the representatives of that State in Congress have the undoubted right to call the President to account in their places, to inquire into his conduct by resolution or otherwise, and to move for his impeachment if they suppose him to have transgressed his sphere of duty in providing against their threatened secession to the laws of the Union. But the force of resistance and secession is almost played out. South Carolina will feel a little bad for some time, because she has crowed so very loud. Things are quieting down.

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Though not pretending to read the divinations of the signs which begin to shadow, or rather to light up the political horizon, in this quarter, with that prophetic precision only peculiar to those who have a place behind the scene, yet I am nightly persuaded that the distracting differences which have, for some time past, existed in the Whig party of this city and State, growing out of national questions, are now in a fair way of adjustment,—thanks to the forbearance and discretion of the better men of the party,—men who aim rather at the success of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union, than at a division of the Whigs, for the sake of their own peculiar sentiment. I could go somewhat into details, were it necessary, but prefer leaving them to develope themselves, as they certainly will, at no good time. One fact, however, may be mentioned in this connection, and that is, a determination to have but one Whig organ at Albany.—A union of the Register and Evening Journal is, therefore, not at all impracticable. Meanwhile we must expect all sorts of alone and unequal secession from the Lawrence, who were beginning to feel quite themselves that our family quarrels were to be interminably and irremediably permanent. We can well afford to bear it. Indeed the harmony in this region, just now, are so perfectly a state of disorganization and general happiness, that it would be cruel not to deny them what little gratification they may derive from that which is about the only one thing Barnburner and Hunker can agree upon,—delaming and denouncing the Whig party.

"A fool and his money are soon parted" is a proverb which is having a forcible illustration in the case of some body who is going to spend $200,000 in the erection of another Opera House, in this city. We have seen the most magnificent establishments, of that kind, in the world, under the management of a Maretzek, who entices to Astor Place such singers as Parodi, and others of first rate reputation in Europe, and yet in importance among them—watching the commencement of this new enterprise, so full of promises—watching the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, so pregnant with assured results—and looking forward, even as we are looking forward, to other great undertakings, which are to follow, bringing to Philadelphia the full fruition of the harvest of prosperity for which we are now planting the seeds. The gods help those who help themselves, and in every great effort we now make to carry out projects of immediate advantage, we pave the way for a powerful cooperation in other plans destined to prove of immense future benefit.

The Governor of Virginia has sent a Message to the Legislature of that State, recommending the adoption of resolutions inviting all the States of the Union to unite in sending Delegates to represent the whole People in a General Convention to assemble at an early period—not later than May—at Baltimore, or some other convenient central point, for the purpose of bringing to an end all sectional controversies relative to slavery.—To secure this end, the principles which should govern the action of the Convention, the Governor suggests, ought to be announced in the resolutions by which it is called. All, he says, should be invited to unite in the movement who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union, and who, to attain this result, are in favor of the Fugitive Slave Bill, honestly and cordially enforced, who are opposed to its repeal or essential modification; and who are adverse to any further agitation of the slavery question, either in Congress or in the States.

The National Intelligencer very correctly calls this "a new scheme for keeping up agitation," as it could only result in fresh excitements, and the increase of angry passions. What the country most wants is *rest*. If the agitation were left to subside, we should soon have quiet which might continue for years to come. All attempts to force and coerce the people to adopt a particular course of policy, will only lead to increased opposition, whereas, if they were let alone, they would most probably acquiesce in such things as they could not remove without renewed agitation.

Naval Force of the United States.

IN COMMISSION.	
Ships of the line	3
Razee	1
Frigates	7
Sloops of war	14
Brigs	4
Schooners	4
Steamers	7
Store ships	6
	46
IN ORDINARY.	
Ships of the line	4
Frigates	3
Sloops of war	4
Schooners	1
Steamers	2
	14
REPAIRING AND EQUIPPING.	
Sloops of war	1
Steamers	5
Store ships	2
	8
ON THE STOCKS AND CONSTRUCTING.	
Ships of the line	4
Frigates	2
Steamer	1
	7

Republic.

☞ FAMILIES should never be without a supply of M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and so frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful, and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of the presence of worms, at once apply a powerful and efficacious remedy. This remedy we can now supply, confident that it only requires a trial to convince all that it richly merits all the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates might be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street
dec21-d&w3

REMARKABLE CASE!!
EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

MR. KIER—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Petroleum."

She was attacked with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye!" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. She speedily took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify that, at the time my father (J. D. Lecroy) recommended the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," she was ENTIRELY BLIND of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did; and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of he Almighty, been cured by your "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,
M. FRANCES VASHON COLEES.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; J. M. Curry, D. A. Hunt, Joseph Donaldson, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
nov7:d&w Canal Basin, Savanah st, Pittsburgh

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:d&tf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DENTISTRY.

DR. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Teeth extracted painlessly with nitrous oxide, when the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, near Wood.
REFER TO—J. D. M'FADDEN, F. H. EASON. ia18

FALL INFORMATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
199 WOOD STREET,

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware, to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by calling to inspect our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug10

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE.
DR. D. BUNZ,
Proprietor, Corner of Penna Market and Penna. Avenue, between Market and Ferry streets. cast-31y18

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 find a good home and high salary by applying to MRS SAMPLE,
MRS EDRINGTON, or
MRS ROBINSON.
dec17

A SIGHT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ONE of the finest ornamental cakes ever seen in the Twin Cities, will be set in the window of H. Haas' store, of 5th street, on Christmas. It will weigh nearly three hundred pounds, will be intensively iced and ornamented, and surmounted by a representation of Walter Scott, in England—all done in sugar and glass. It is a splendid piece of work, got up to vie with such studio and expense, in order to maintain the former reputation of his old establishment. His patrons, and the public generally, are invited to call and see the work displayed, and if they do not wish to purchase. They will also find Cakes, Candies, Fruits, and all the other things for Christmas.

Call at No. 11 Fifth street. P. H. HUNKEN,
Baker and confectioner.
dec17

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

AT the Educational Repository, No 65 Market st, may be found the most splendid collection of Annuals and Gift Books. The stock embraces every variety of Gift Books and illustrated Gift Books. Also, Episcopal Prayer Books, and Presbyterian Hymn Books, Bibles, &c., for sale at the lowest prices.
dec23

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

W. WILSON has a very large and rich assortment of Fancy Articles, suitable for the holidays, consisting of Ladies' Dressing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' Reticules, Ladies' Pocket Books, Ladies' Fancy Purses, Ladies' Fancy Baskets, Ladies' Fancy Boxes, Ladies' Fancy Ink Stands, Ladies' Fancy Pen Wipers, Ladies' Fancy Pen Knives, Ladies' Fancy Scissors, Ladies' Fancy Thimbles, Ladies' Fancy Pin Cushions, Ladies' Fancy Needle Cases, Ladies' Fancy Needle Books, Ladies' Fancy Pocket Books, Ladies' Fancy Card Cases, Ladies' Fancy Pocket Combs, Ladies' Fancy Dressing Combs, Ladies' Fancy Shell Combs, Ladies' Fancy Ivory Combs, Ladies' Fancy Buffalo Combs, Ladies' Fancy Ivory Tablets