THE GIBSON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The proceedings of Commissioner Ingraham in the case of the alleged fugitive slave, Adam Gibson, which were published in the Ledger yesterday, have excited universal surprise and reprehension. It could scarcely be credited that any sworn public officer would act with such hasty and precipitancy in a case involving the personal liberty of an individual entitled to the protection of the laws and all the guards which they throw around his person. The insufficiency of the testimony brought to prove Gibson to be Rice, and the property of the claimant, Mr. Knight, was apparent to every one, independently of the suspicion attached to it, coming from one charged with being a kidnapper. There was no attempt at identifying the defendant, and the latter proved conclusively against such testimony, by two witnesses, that he was not the person sought. Nevertheless, with a disregard to the rights of the defendant, as unjust as it was cruel and unnecessary, he was hurried off to Maryland in a few hours after an imperfect hearing, in which he was denied the time required to procure other and sufficient proof to show his claim to liberty. Humanity and law, however, asserted their power, and in a quarter where it has been denied hat they are ever exercised when a colored man's liberty is at stake. He was sent back again to Philadelphia as a person wrongfully arrested, and is now again at liberty.

This unfortunate proceeding is to be regretted at this time. The manifest injustice and oppressiveness to which a portion of the community may be subjected by such careless and flerceus and hasty, are calculat d to awaken one prejudice against the act of last Congress, and to interfere with its proper enforcement. All the law contemplates is the restoration of fugitives; it was not intended; to promote kidnapping. It does not mean to deprive any individual of his rights, and no person of his liberty, who is entitled to it under the laws.

THE CUBAN INVADERS.—The leading participants in the Cuban Expedition were arraigned before the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans on Monday the 16 instant. The following answered to answer to their names:

Gen Narciso Lopez, Col. Theodore O'Hara, C I John Pickett, Maj Thomas J. Hawkins Col. W. H. Bell, Capt. A. J. Lewis, Col. Robert Wheate, Gen John Henderson, L J. Sigur, Esq and Gen D Augustin. These would not appear were Col. Alexander A. Quitman, Jos O'Sullivan, Major Edson, Peter Sontrand N. D Hacker.

Gen. Lopez pleaded in abatement to the indictment, on the ground that the Grand Jury has been illegally drawn and impanelled, and did also Messrs. Sigur and Augustin. The others pleaded in the plea of nonquity.

Gen Henderson requested an immediate trial but Judge McCaleb jr ajourned the consideration of that point as well as of the pleas to other bills until the next day, when they could be argued, and he would determine whether he should await the tendance of the Circuit Judge.

Cost of the Mexican War.

"Thus we have, as expenditures and liabilities, charge-able direc ly to our said war, and the acquisitions of territory ceded upon upon the treaty of peace, the sum of $171,195 575 81

"Th s does not include many claims presented and to be presented, arising indirectly from the war, their great variety f bidding even an approximation either as to number or amount"—*See Corwin's Report.*

The enormous sum of *one hundred and seventeen millions* of dollars has been paid, or is to be paid, as the cost of the late war with Mexico, yet, because a Whig Administration have demanded an add t onal amount of revenue to meet the interest to be paid on these immense expenses, and the distrdsy pinched, the cry of extravagance has been raised by the whole locofoco press. But here we have the true source of all that is demanded by the Whig Secretary to meet the current expenses of the year. The Locofoco administration of Mr. Polk could sa ddle the nation with an expense of the above appalling amount, and not a word of "extravagance" was breathed by their press.

During the coming year there must be enumerated as drafts on the Treasury the interest on the war debt; the claims yet due for services in the war; the Texas boundary stock with its interest; the value of the public lands bestowed as gratuities on the soldiers; the claims to be paid to our citizens under the Mexican treaty; the portion of the purchase money of California due during the year; and the charges for running the boundaries, for the survey of the western coast, and for the increased judicial and legislative expenses to be met with an increase of territory. All these drafts on the Treasury are the results and necessary consequences of the Mexican war, an exclusive Locofoco measure, and they can never, with any degree of justice, be chargeable upon *Whig extravagance*

From the time our late war ceased, I foresaw the evils and dangers now threatening the prosperity of our Government. No question of extension of slavery would have entered our nation but for the territory acquired from Mexico. None of the evils of sectional wrath s ve excited, no perils of separation have been found but for the war.

A more complete refutation of the imputation of Whig extravagance could scarcer have been conceived. A more perfect exhibition of the recklessness of Locofoco expenditure could never have been presented.—*Connecticut Courant.*

The statement of the Postmaster General, N. K Hall, col ects all sides. He does make some of reducet postage this Congress. Mr. Hall, by the way, is working himself to death. Worth a ton than lower yet seen a keener worker in a public office. He knows his whole trade here from top to bottom, and all about it.—*Wash. Correspondent Express.*

When Mr Hall was called to Washington, the *Dry Book* announced his appointment as the best that was made. We then stated that Mr. Hall was a working man, and one who attended per sonally to the minutiae of his business; one who left nothing undone or unknown that could be done or known.

Mr Pillsbury knew Mr. Hall better than any man living. Knowing his peculiarities, his indomitable energy and perseverance, his habits of industry, his clearness of head, his reliability. There was no man in the whole world with whom he could repose more freely, trust so implicitly, believe so implicitly, and in whose judgment he could rely as safely as N. K. Hall.—*Wash. Republic.*

JUDICIAL CHARGE.

At the United States District Court, for the South ern District of New York, lately held by Hon. Andrew T. Judson, of the District of Connecticut; the Judge delivered a charge to the Grand Jury for the District, from which we extract, for the soundness of its tone, the following:

"It may not be improper to add that courts and juros possess no legislative authority, no law making power, and only all to apply the law to such cases as may be brought before them. The Government being divided into three branches, each branch must be content with its own province, without assuming the per ogative of the others. We understand that the laws of Congress just alluded to are all right, they are those dictates of public servants and private citizens, are those of the people, and know that the Constitution of the United States, framed as it was in wisdom and patriotism, is our paramount law, and must guide and govern every man who has taken his oath for its support. No man can decree capitulate or infringe or excuse the rejection, by whomsoever it may be attempted, to the contrary around him. I will obey only this or that provision of the law, and trample under foot the remainder? Then every other man must have the same right to select his rejected portion, and the consequences would be, that nothing would remain of our noble fabric but shreds and patches. No, this paramount law must and will be upheld by all good men, and all true patriots. You as one of that number, and as must every one deem himself as he steps his foot into a court of justice. Here we will support it, because it is the law the world never saw; because we have benefited and prosperous nation under its banner; because, without it we should soon become a disjointed people, warring on each other's property and lives; and, lastly, because we have solemnly sworn to its support. The obligation on our consciences and in our hearts, is so impressively fixed that it cannot be released, and it may be well understood that the Judiciary branch of this Government stands unbiedly and firmly to this oath."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Prepared for the New York Evening Post.

It is said that some American wool, recently sent from this State to England, proved to be so exquisitely fine as to make it impossible to card it with the present machinery. It was fine enough to have tested the cambmere

A person suddenly fell dead in the streets of Bath. He was a healthy, fresh, cra y and respectable person. I was entertained by examination and inquiry, that he had been in the habit of taking, for sixteen years, two ounces of bicarbonate of soda daily, for dyspepsia. The constant use of alkalies is said to contract and shrivel the intestinal tubes of the liver.

The massacre at Aleppo, it said to have been occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, which offended the Turkish population.

Charles Bonaparte has recovered damages against the Viscount D'Arlincourt, for a libel accusing him of treachery during the troubles in Rome. The court considered the Prince of Canino, engaged exactly $60.

Emigration from Ireland to the United States is going on briskly, much more so than is usual in winter.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Lord Jeffrey.

Ten Ly ministers of the Episcopal Church in England, are forming a Union Club, for the purpose of putting a stop to "Romanizing" practices within the church.

An eminent English special pleader, named Sloane, has been detected in treating a servant girl with the greatest cruelty. She was at a point of death from starvation; when rescued from his clutches.

Hawking has been revived in England, with great success.

The Bourse, in Paris closed at 3 P M., by order of the government, and the speculators are made to disperse. The reason given for this is that false rumors are circulated to the stock jobbers to take in the country. Our "second board" would not stand any chance in Paris just now

The new Russian Tariff has materially lessened the duties on plain and printed cotton goods, linen, lace, earthen ware, buttons, tin, indigo, cochineal and dye woods.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & MOORE

PITTSBURGH

MONDAY MORNING, DEC 30, 1850.

ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their copy before 3 P. M., and as early in the day as possible. Advertisements not inserted at a specified time will be invariably charged in the ordered bill.

W. H. PARKER is Agent for this paper at his general 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 to 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 rewarded from this office.

WARD CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR
JOHN J. ROGGEN.

WARD NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
HUGH S. FLEMING

Census of Allegheny County.

Below we have the returns of the census of Allegheny county, in a more condensed form than our publication on a few days since, gives the wards of the two cities separately. The total population of the county was, on the 1st of June, 1850,

In 1840, the population was,	139 110
Increase in ten years,	81,235
	55 875

CENSUS OF 1850.

City of Pittsburgh.—1st Ward		4 115	
	2d	4 013	
	3d	2 [illegible]	
	4th	2 335	
	5th	6 811	
	6th	7 495	
	7th	2 905	
	8th	4 926	
	9th	2 324	
			46545
Allegheny City.—1st Ward		4 152	
	2d	3 945	
	3d	5 342	
	4th	7 421	
Birmingham		3 711	
East Birmingham		1 921	
			21270
Manchester		5 365	
Pitt township		1 755	
Lower S. Clair (including Temperanceville and other village) and South Pittsburgh		2035	
Peebles, Collins, and Borough of Lawrenceville			7321
Ross, Reserve, and Boroughs of Duquesne, and Sharpsburgh		5 178	
East and West Deer, Indiana, Snyder		4 601	
Boroughs, and Leechburgh		5 709	
Oak, Pine, and Franklin		5 765	
North Fayette Findley, and Moon,		4 131	
Wilkins, Penn, Plum, Versailles and Borough, McKeesport		8 199	
Elizabeth Borough and Township		5 031	
Baldwin, Jefferson, and W. Elizabeth		3 076	
Mifflin		2 693	
South Fayette, and Robinson		2 037	
Upper St. Clair and Snowden, about		3 000	
Total		138,110	

CENSUS OF PITTSBURGH.

The City proper,	46,045
Allegheny,	21,270
The two Birminghams,	5,632
Temperanceville and part of Lower St. Clair,	2,951
Pitt,	2,055
Lawrenceville,	1,000
Manchester,	1,755
Duquesne and Reserve,	1,000
	84,841

We have included nothing here but what is in the immediate environs of Pittsburgh, and as much belonging to it as one of its own wards, or as much as Spring Garden, Moyamensing, etc., do to Philadelphia. The population of Pittsburgh, therefore is 84 841!

In the same region, in 1840, there were about 38 000 inhabitants: showing that Pittsburgh has increased *more than one hundred per cent* in the last ten years.

In all the substantial elements of prosperity her increase is far greater than in population, as will be seen when all the statistics of her business and manufactures are published.

Pittsburgh is only now entering upon her career of greatness. Whoever lives to see the census of 1850, will find here a population of *one hundred and seventy thousand.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The following are the receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the months of October and November:

October	Freights	15,738 62	
	Passengers	30,099 70	45,838 32
November	Freights	29,196 57	
	Passengers	20,522 53	49,719 40
Total two months			$95,555 72

The cost of construction and equipment of that portion of the road now in operation, east of the mountains, is about $4,500,000, and assuming the foregoing figures as the average monthly receipts, in the present incomplete state of the road, it would afford a dividend on the investment, after deducting 40 per cent for running expenses, &c. of about 7 1-2 per cent—a result exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the road.

This is certainly a most flattering exhibit, when the unfinished state of the road is considered, and the many difficulties it has to encounter for the want of convenient connections. If the road in its present imperfect state earns 7 1-2 per cent net, for its stockholders, what will it earn when it is finished to Pittsburgh, and connects not only with the river navigation, but with the whole west through our western rail road? We have political economists and stock brokers to cypher it out. That the stock will be among the safest and best paying in the country, no one can doubt.

COLUMBIA AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.—The following report of the Superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road of the business of the road, for the last year, which exhibits a very satisfactory condition of affairs:

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Pottsville Dec 20, 1850.

The following shows the receipts and expenses of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail road, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1850:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of railroad tolls, as per report of Collectors,	$2,311 65
Do motive power, do do	135 177 50
	$138,489 25

EXPENSES.

For repairs of road from Dec 1, 1849, to Nov 30, 1850, including all debts due,	$71,459 59	
For motive power expenses from Dec 1 1849, to Nov 30 1850 including all debts due,	20,910 83	
		92,370 42
Add price paid for one locomotive, included in above motive expenses,		3,000 00
		95,369 42
Deduct pay of Collectors, Weighmasters, and Lateral Inspectors, &c. not included in their pay at the Treasury,		10,246 58
		$85,122 84
Net profits of the road, or over nine per cent on $1,400,000, the original cost of the road and machinery.		

A. L. HOUPERT,
Supt. Col. Phil. & R. R.

The following will show the amount of business done on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1850, and comparison with the previous year:

Years.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Tons of Freight.	Amount received for Passengers.	Amount received for Freight.	Amount received for Passengers, Freight, Mail, Rents, &c.	Amount of Expenses, including Repairs, Locomotives, Cars, &c.	Amount of Dividends.	Amount of Tolls received on Coal.
1850	94,876	410,234	$89,891	$65,112	$171,326	$85,122	$75,177	$1,400,000
1849	74,474	410,823	69,650	410,459	171,123	114,097	474,[illegible]	[illegible]
Inc'	674	9,659	8,616	45,632	$19,777	29,[illegible]	37,703	31

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

REDUCTION OF TOLLS ON ONE STATE WORKS.

The Canal Commissioners of the State have, although required the whole collection of the tolls on goods and merchandise carried on the Public Works, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. This important measure has long been called for, as one demanded by the strongest calculations from data founded on experience, and we have no doubt it will be productive of great benefit alike to the public treasury and the people.

We may look for a great increase in the business of transportation through the State, during the coming season, as we have no doubt our transporting houses will adopt a policy as liberal as that of the Commissioners

The following is a statement of the new list of tolls on articles of merchandise transported on the State works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, adopted by the Canal Board. The list embraces most of the articles on which reductions have been made:

ADDITIONAL CHARGE ON MAXIMUM GOODS.

Resolved, That upon all articles transported on the improvements of the commonwealth, upon which a maximum rate of toll is paid, (except coal) there shall be charged in addition to the said maximum, four mills per one thousand pounds per mile on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, and ten mills per one thousand pounds per mile on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, which additional tolls shall be paid at the office issuing the rail road clearance.

Resolved, That coal shipped at maximum rates shall be subject to only one half of the regular car and wheel toll on the Allegheny Portage, and Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Roads, and additional toll of one and a half mills per one thousand pounds on said rail roads.

Resolved, That on all coal shipped at less than maximum rates, a draw back shall be allowed of three fourths of one mill per ton of two thousand pounds per mile. Provided that this draw back shall not be allowed on the Delaware Division, unless the Lehigh Navigation Company make a corresponding reduction from their rates of toll for 1850.

RATE OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.

The toll on each emigrant passenger conveyed in freight lines over the canal and railroads of the commonwealth, shall be as follows:

From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh	$1 49
From Columbia to Philadelphia	$1 25

The whole toll to be paid at Philadelphia and Columbia.

No toll shall be charged on the car conveying emigrant passengers over the railroad.

ARTICLES.

	Toll per mile per 1800 lbs.	Maximum Rates. Columbia R. R.	Maximum Rates. Allegheny Portage R. R.	Maximum Rates. Total.	Maximum Rates. Toll on cargo
Coffee	m	m	m	m	m
Flax, ground and unground	4	10	16	26	65
Seeds—clover, timothy, and all other	3	9	18	27	75
Do—flax, hemp, dried apples and peaches					
Tobacco, manufactured	3	9	16	60	
Beef, buffalo, and moose skins	3	9	16	60	
Feathers	4	10	15	50	
Furs and peltries	6	15	15	50	
Hides dry	6	15	15	50	
Leather, dressed and undressed	6	15	15	50	
Wool, sheepes'	6	15	15	50	
Alum	3	9	18	30	
Bale rope and bagging	3	9	18	75	
Hemp, hempen yarn and hose	4	10	16	75	
Drugs, medicines, groceries, foreign liquors, rope, cordage, rice, and confectionary	6	15	18	75	
Brown sugar, molasses, candy, Wes.	6	15	18	1 00	
Dry goods and new clothing	6	15	18	1 00	
Earthenware, domestic	6	15	18	1 00	
Glass, window, china, bone, porcelain	6	15	18	1 00	
Hardware, cutlery, and cast iron	6	15	18	1 00	
Queensware and china, Liverpool	6	15	18	1 00	
Paints, dry and ground, and red lead, ochre, and turpentine	6	15	18	1 00	
Tinware	6	15	18	1 00	
Whiskey	6	15	18	1 00	
Anvils and Spanish whiting	3	9	16	65	
Coal, bituminous & Anthracite	3	9	16	65	
Railroad Iron	3	9	16	65	
Steel	3	9	16	65	
Butter, cheese, lard and tallow	3	9	16	85	
Tallow and eggs	3	9	16	85	
Bacon, ham, beef in bulk, dry and salted or otherwise, pork, steaman	3	9	16	85	
Do carcass and scraps	3	9	16	85	
Beef and pork packed and in pickle	3	9	16	85	
Fish salted and fresh	3	9	16	85	
Flour	3	9	16	35	
Corn meal	3	9	16	35	
Marble, in blocks	3	7	13	35	
Do sawed	3	7	13	50	
Do unsawed	3	6	14	70	
Ashes—pot, pearl, barrilas and soda	3	7	14	17	25
Do—bimitone nitrate & sulphate of silver, all other articles not specified	3	9	14	60	
Oil of all kinds, except castor and lard	3	9	14	60	
Castor oil	6	15	18	1 50	
Sugar—hogshead, wrapping paper, binders' board, and water	3	9	14	50	
Paper—writing, and printing	3	9	14	50	
Pig, pitch, and rosin	3	7	13	63	
Bonnets, straw, and materials	6	15	18	1 50	
Saltpet e, crude and otherwise	6	15	18	1 00	

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.—The U. S. Commissioner of New York has before him a alleged fugitive slave case, a waiter, named Henry Long, arrested while attending to his duties at the dinner of Saturday, when the newspaper claimed as the property of Dr. Smith, of Virginia. The evidence was very strong as to identity. The prisoner's counsel asked for a postponement for time to procure witnesses. The Commissioner was not guilty of the same absurdity as the Commissioner in Philadelphia, of deciding that a man unexpectedly arrested while pursuing his ordinary business, is bound to have his witnesses ready for an immediate and summary examination. The Commissioner granted the postponement, saying he was disposed to give the man every opportunity of examining as many witnesses as he could produce. This is our reason, and justice. The request was to be renewed on Thursday

THE NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK.

SIR HENRY BULWER'S SPEECH

The admirable speech of Mr Bulwer, at the New England Festival, on Monday night, is reported in full in the New York Courier and Enquirer. Although we cannot find room for the speech entire, yet we cannot deny our readers the pleasure of reading the concluding paragraphs:

Sir Henry Bulwer, in response to the sentiment, "The Queen of England and Young America—Bound together by a common language and a common ancestry—May they be and always remain united by the ties of interest, and mutual good will."

Most cordially and sincerely do I reciprocate the sentiment. Allow me to say, I accept it the more as of New Plymouth (pointing to the inscription in wine on the table) as a *chip of the old block* of old England. (Applause.) Your accents and characteristics which are, I think, still traceable in their shipping—(applause)—say, your toast tells us that the magnetic influence of a common origin, yet, strange to say, it is not common—and this is true. You come out great men and good men and honor yours. Never can I forget, when but recently, I stood mourning with you by the grave of the great Pilgrim, how earnest and how eloquent the sympathising tear over the tomb of the last instance Pilot! (Great applause.) Well do we know—you will say, perhaps, we have reason to honor your ancestor—we have reason and share.—But the glorious words and deeds of Nelson are not unknown to the one, and I have myself heard from the other, that in those conflicts in which they fairly shared immortal glory, the name and fame of the veteran warrior, who late passed the mount of Westborough and Wolfe sound, and triumphantly, through a hundred fields, more than once, in the hour of victory, rendered, and forever over their head, the glorious standard of combined victory. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I respond to your toast—I love your land, and with your land I cannot but join this day connect that plain and simple sect which has had so great an influence on the character of your people; I cannot but honor them, but I revere their history; it stands forth as one of the brightest among the many monuments which attest the truth of that great Christian moral: "The proud shall be abashed, and the humble exalted!" (Cheers.) I convinced us, if at this day we wanted, that it isn't the sceptre, nor the will of arbitrary Princes, nor the vain boil of arrogant Rhetoric, can lay prostrate the independence of the human mind. All assumption only breeds resistance, as all persecution only makes martyrs. (Applause.) Who indeed, at the period of this day recalls us, were the mighty of the earth?

On the throne of England there is no peace just or moral—all pride could ever rest upon sound foundations, of the people's consent, and recently by common sanity or by force. In France, the people are now held in the hands of a bold bacgstlier who has entered into a compact with a majority over the heads of the minority, and over the world. What has become of the illustrious Prince, who, two royal houses—of that of the sovereign who ruled in the hour of adversity, and that of those who again placed him on the throne—recorded the assassination of St. Bartholomew, and the massacre of the sect of Nantes? The crown of the Stuarts has proved, into air, in the one instance; the sceptre of the Bourbons has been shattered to atoms in the other. But here, on this spot, which we speak, still stands, erected by the pilgrim's staff. (Cheers.) From the humble seed of one poor sect, a mighty and powerful Nation has sprung, the most powerful and prosperous empire in the world. Let this which is a warning unto others, be to us a pledge.

Remember that when your pilgrim fathers first started for the American shores, they trusted them selves to two vessels, the one boasted the proud name of Speedwell, and the other had the gentle appellation of Mayflower, which arrived first at the destination. The vaunting Speedwell was obliged to put into port, while the modest Mayflower dashed gallantly across the Atlantic. (Applause.) You were simple and unpretending in the day of your weakness; it never vain or arrogant in the day of your strength. You were superior in your adversity, you have only to be equal in your prosperity. (Great applause.) And if you ever wish to know the principal cause of the proud position you have attained, you may look for it confidently among the trials and difficulties through which you have passed. Yes, if you have made your country, I believe one it is no less true, that your country has made you. (Applause.) Let the great advantages you now possess in this confederacy. It is not language that Ritchie, editor of the so called democratic organ here, should greedily adopt and advocate Gov. Floyd's doctrine. He wants to recover ground with the Southern Ultraists, and make use of this petty pretence, for such it must be, to form a bridge across the gulf which appears to yawn between the Northern and South all right with them in a short time, and then the Southern Press will be dispersed with

Junius

WASHINGTON, Dec 26.

Christmas—An Easy Time among the Politicians—"The Great West" admonished, and a Popular Palisey Exposed

We had a cold Christmas yesterday, yet merry one. We are so used to open, spring like winters in Washington, that the seasons think hard of his frosty majesty if he shows his wrinkled front and snowy locks before February, but the Northerners are rather obliged to him for an early appearance. The festive season is a time of relaxation from public duties with our leading men. A good part of the members make a point of running off to the Northern cities, not

"To scorn delights, but span incommodious days."

Mr. Webster has gone to New York, where he makes a speech on the 22d, to the descendants of the pilgrims. Mr. Hale has gone to Cincinnati, on the same pleasing errand. In due time we shall have reports of the dolops at these "feeds"

In politics all is calm as a summer's lake. The President feels at ease himself, upon having the most tranquil time of any chief magistrate since Monroe. All give him the credit of great firmness and purity of intention, and as he has shown sufficient secondary of character to step in between contending parties, and lay restraining hands upon both, all are satisfied that he will show himself equal to any emergency likely to arise in our public affairs.

I have a great respect, as is well known, for the west, and cannot but wonder at, and admire, the rapid strides she is making toward the development of elements of wealth and power. Still I must presume a little upon her patience while I notice the truculency and unbounded boasting of some of her mighty men of valour, here at the national capital. We hear that the men of the west are going to defeat the hopes for modification, though the heavens fall. They are setting up the most monstrous and preposterous claims to the public lands, and when a man from a state dating before the memory of the present generation, ventures to whisper a hope that his constituents will be allowed a few acres—their patrimonial acres, it may be said,—in the general spoliation, the manfel answer is a threat of yet more appalling depredations upon other kinds of national property, after 1853. I have been prompted to look into this matter of prospective power under the next census and I find that our truly vigorous and lusty young friends of the west are calculating considerably too fast, what are likely to be the facts under the new census. In the first place, no matter what the population of the country, the number of representatives in the House will remain the same, two hundred and thirty three. The west, properly so called, has now sixty members. I reckon the following as technically "Western" States —Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and California. I have no doubt upon the propriety of including Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi in the list, but concluded that there were paramount reasons for classing them with the older States, notwithstanding that they lie wholly beyond the mountains. Now what will be the immense increase in the political power of the eleven Western States proper, so much harped about? Ohio will probably gain one member, Michigan too, Illinois three, Missouri possibly one, and Arkansas one.

Indiana will stand a good chance of losing one, so will Louisiana, so may California. Of these probable losses and gains be verified by the results, the actual net gain of the West in representation will be one. If the three Slave States whose position is somewhat questionable should be added, it would be necessary to subtract something from this gain. But to allow the whole, what is a gain of five in forty seven times this number? The whole thing is a delusion; it is self deception. The Western States will be able to do nothing under the next apportionment which they cannot do now by pursuing a fair and just course towards the other sections.

It may possibly be true that the united vote of the West will be cast to defeat a salutary change in the tariff and thereby continue the depression under which the industry of the country now groans, but let it not be done under the unamiable conviction that any one section of the Union will have the power, at a future day, to take with the strong hand what even its selfishness may cower. The Senators of the West in the Government will not be materially greater at any time during the next ten years than it is now. Under this view of the case, I hope that those gentlemen from beyond the mountains who, from a mere pride of approaching power and strength, have threatened to strangle the new effort for a more liberal tariff, will re-consider their determination, and if we cannot do any better, we may content in return for their support or neutrality, connive at their stealing a few millions, more or less, of those dirty acres, they have so set their hearts upon.

Junius.

ALLEGHENY COTTON FACTORIES.

HOPE COTTON FACTORY, Dec. 23, 1850.

To Messrs. Wm. Davidson, R. H. Davis, M Jenkins, and others.

GENTLEMEN—A communication appeared in the Allegheny Enterprise of Friday last, over your names, which, I say, is addressed to myself, as well as others, proprietors of Cotton Factories in Allegheny City, asking to know why our Mills are stopped, and what can be done to set them going.

I had no intention of the existence of the document referred to until after it had appeared in public print; and it never met my eye until the taking it was handed to me by a friend on the street. But as it is worded in a kind manner, and I recognize among the signers a number of personal friends, I deem it just that it should have from me a respectful answer.

You are aware, gentlemen, that of late years, the citizens of the west and south west have been turning their attention largely to the manufacture of Cotton Yarns. For some time past this has been carried on so extensively as not only to afford a full supply of the article for the immediate neighborhoods in which their mills are located, but also to furnish a very large surplus quantity for export to the extensive markets of St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Madison, &c., on which we principally depend, where we find them competitors more formidable than the eastern manufactories.

The natural and local advantages which the south western states possess, are so manifest. He can procure an abundant supply of labor at a price more than forty per cent cheaper than I was paying before my mill suspended operations. For instance, he pays a hand $1.50 per wk for working thirteen hours per day, whereas I paid $2.00 per week to hands working two hours a day, and doing the same kind of work.

I have spoken with reference to spinners and card room hands, of which class a majority of the operatives are composed in a factory manufacturing yarns exclusively, such as the "Hope," though the other wages have been in proportion.

He has the raw material at his door, while we are obliged, after buying it the same market with him, to transport it a distance of 1,200 to 1,300 miles up the river, and then send it back again in the shape of yarns, to be sold.

I do not intend to call into view any other points to the subject, the effect of which, when advances to the price it has brought for some time past, and a demand for coarse yarns (such as I manufacture) falls off, from the fact that those who do consume the article are unable to buy as much of it, on account of the enhanced price which the spinner is obliged to ask in order to save himself from loss, times are so dull, and have sometimes to be made at prices considerably below the actual cost to the manufacturer.

Yet, notwithstanding all these obstacles, I would have been satisfied rather than allow my machinery to lie altogether idle, to continue operations, at a loss, rather than of this kind occurred, hoping by rare and economy, and perhaps a little more than I ought to do, out of my own pocket, to tide over the present stagnation, and to work along until better times, or some other cheaper prices would have enabled me to meet the class of customers on which I depend, to a sufficient amount of purchases to enable me to work to advantage. But a new difficulty has intervened, the people of our city have resolved that they would only have cotton factories run less than 60 per day, instead of twelve hours, as they had heretofore done. The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law to that effect, and a majority of I found myself bound to stand by my mill quietly, from inability to compete with three hundred and twenty days, and turn out of employment three hundred operatives, many of whom had been with me from ten to twelve years, without the imperious circumstance occurring to interrupt their contentment, prior to the *ten hours excitement.*

In the meantime, the factories in the south west, running, as they do, thirteen hours per day, and having the same advantage named above, notwithstanding the small difference in between the price of cotton and that of yarn, can continue employing their hands and make money, at the same time depriving the manufacturer of the same State and city, as well as our citizens, of the benefit to accrue on them as to how long they shall work, while the cotton spinner of Pittsburgh can only use his machinery for a fixed time per day. Thus every other branch of industry in the city is virtually the one of its capital twelve months in the year, while we are only allowed to use our ten months. This, you can readily see, must be a very heavy income item where a capital of $200,000 is employed, particularly in a community where money is worth 12 per cent. a month.

You ask,

"Cannot your factories be re-opened, and business again be pursued so as to afford supp rt to the operative, without loss and embarrassment to your selves. If not, please say why—and if they can, please tell us how."

I have endeavored to give you above a fair statement of the difficulties under which our labor, from which I leave you to draw your own inferences regard to our ability to resume operation; and you can also conceive what should be the first step taken by our citizens towards remedying the present unfortunate state of affairs.

You also ask,

"If you cannot, without the destruction of your property, run your mills on the old terms and at former wages, please state whether you are willing and able to start them on other terms—and if so, what are the terms, and in how short a period you could be ready, if the operatives should be willing to accept those terms?"

As to the first of these questions, I can only say that the cost of my having a large capital invested in cotton factories, at present, is a sufficient guarantee that I am willing and ready to resume operations whenever I can do it on such terms as will secure me a fair and reasonable profit. The remainder of your last queries, I respectfully suggest, are in regard to a matter which is more peculiarly open to the operatives and proprietors to settle among themselves, and is not properly a subject for newspaper communication.

I cannot undertake to say what particular embarrassments, apart from those which effect every spinner, the manufacturers who are engaged in weaving, may labor under. I must, therefore, leave those gentlemen to speak for themselves in conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I feel it would more appropriately come from those who have been employed in cotton mills, yet from its peculiarity, and for the reasons set forth above, I have been induced on my own behalf to make this reply.

Thanking you for the kind intentions evinced by you, I remain, with much respect, your fellow citizen,

P. McCORMICK.

A DAMPER TO BATHING.—The last number of the Boston and Surgical Journal utters the opinion that "once a week is often enough to bathe the whole body for the purpose of luxury or cleanliness. Beyond this we consider bathing as injurious. Flannel worn next to the skin at all seasons is proper, and infinitely more healthful than all the daily baths now so fashionable." The argument by which this opinion is supported is as follows:

"The oil which is secreted by the cutaneous glands of the skin serves the purpose of lubricating its surface. Now, if this secretion is constantly removed as fast as exuded, its designed object is thereby defeated. The excretory ducts of the sebaceous glands themselves, require this unctious matter of the skin to keep them in action. If very frequent bathing of the body is practiced, it must be obvious that this matter cannot be long present to perform its office. As to the assimilations of functions of the skin, and lungs, it will be apparent that when the skin acts imperfectly, or ceases to act at all, the lungs have an extra amount of cases that engorgement of them takes place, constituting inflammation, or pneumonia."

DR. D. RUSH, Denist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct-dly

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 supplied 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. After which I 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. B. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," she was EXTREMELY 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 be Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum"

Yours, respectfully,
M. FRANCES VASHON COLDER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Bellers, 57 Wood street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Dongliss, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.
nov12dw Canal Basin, Seventh 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.

By order of the Board,
WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer
aug3-dtf

☞ WORMS! WORMS!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of and classifying the Worms generated in the human system. Scores of hours of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are