THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.—Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

☞ 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.

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE was not delivered yesterday, consequently the public will have to wait another day. We expect to lay it before our readers to-morrow morning. The arrangements made to telegraph it are very ample—men having been despatched at different points along the line prepared with magnets, to detect any breaking or interruption.

Our neighbor of the *Post* says his readers do not care about getting such a long document in advance of the mail; and at the same time he acknowledges it is looked for with considerable interest by all parties. A President's message must always be of interest to the people of this great nation, delivered by whom it will, and as the Post intends to await for Cave Johnston's slow coach, before its publication at that office, we inform any of its readers, and others, who cannot wait the mail movements for the *last* Locofoco Message, that it will be for sale at our counter on Wednesday morning and through the day.

PHILADELPHIA WHIGS IN MOTION.—There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, last Wednesday night, the object of which was to form a "Taylor Republican Association." There appears to have been some excellent speaking, and the meeting, by a unanimous vote, formed itself into the proposed organization.

We do understand distinctly the object of this new association, but if it is to form a new political party, it is one of the strangest movements of the day. When the Whig party has just borne us to power, both in the state and nation, it is folly to give up our old, popular, well understood and well approved name of *Whig*; and for what? A party with a cognomen, the chief characteristic of which is, that it is founded on the name of a single individual—an individual celebrated and trusted and loved; but still only a man, and liable to all the changes and frailties of our nature. And what is Republican better than Whig? and where is the necessity of a change at all? If the object is merely to give Gen. Taylor's administration a cordial support, we presume every member of the Whig party is prepared to do that, as long as he sustains and carries out Whig principles.

RUSSIAN TYRANNY.—The Emperor of Russia, it would seem from a letter dated Warsaw the 27th Oct. has ordered a conscription to be enforced throughout Poland in one night, and it is stated that six thousand persons had fled from Warsaw and the vicinity alone. The panic was by no means imaginary. A term of military service of twenty-five years, the banishment to the most distant part of the country, the cruel treatment when in such service, which is a disgrace to human nature—these are the horrors which intimidate all from entering the Russian military service. Letters from St. Petersburg also announce that the Czar has bestowed Russian orders on two of the Austrian officers engaged in the war in Lombardy, as testimonials of the imperial approbation of their valor.

FATHER TAYLOR ON GOV. BRIGGS.—At the close of his services on Sunday afternoon, says a Boston Journal, Father Taylor held up the Governor's Proclamation, appointing a day of Thanksgiving, and said,—"Brethren, I would read this paper, if I had strength enough left to do it. It is very long, and as good as it is long. It ends with the prayer, 'God save the Commonwealth!' Thank God, brethren, that was done a week ago?"

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1848.

We have beautiful weather here at the present time, but the town is dull. But few members of Congress have as yet arrived, comparatively speaking. But in a day or two, they will come in with a rush. Mr. Chase, of Tenn., a very estimable and clever member, of the Locofoco stripe, arrived here some days ago, and has since taken a trip to New York and "married a wife." May joy attend the happy pair.

Mr. President Polk has his message and the Secretaries have their reports and estimates for Congress made up. The *free gold dirt* of California, where 4000 workmen are making $25 each per day, and their employers as much more on each workman, according to the high wrought colorings of Colonel Mason, and other wondering and amazed officers and agents out there, will be apt to *loom* not a little in the Presidential message, and also in Mr. Secretary Walker's report.

Great preparations are making all over town for the accommodation of the great multitude of people to be here. The winter will be the gayest ever known in the Federal city. The crowd of people will be immense, not simply at the Inauguration, but from the middle of December until the 4th of March.

It is generally understood that Gen. Taylor will arrive about the 15th of February.

The official organ, of this morning, gives out some speculations of its own and of other journals, upon the theme of removals under the incoming Administration. Without arriving at any decision of his own in the matter, the editor copies the opinion of a contemporary, that Gen. Taylor will not allow of the dismissal of any Locofoco clerks in the Departments, who are capable men, no matter who may have been proscribed, to give them places, and no matter if they were ushered into office under the potent influence of the spoils system, transplanted from the Albany Regency to the National Metropolis.

Now to put all this matter right, it may not be inappropriate here to repeat, what has before been promulged, that President Taylor will not in any way interfere with the rights and duties of his Cabinet Secretaries respecting removals, promotions and appointments in their several Departments. He will not burn his fingers nor get himself annoyed by following in the footsteps, in this particular, of Mr. James K. Polk and Mr. John Tyler! This, anybody who knows the character of Zachary Taylor, may set down as "a fixed fact."

That the Secretaries will make removals and commendable promotions, may be set down as just as certain a thing as that they will be Whigs; at the same time it may be set down as certain that they will not turn out, indiscriminately, all who happen to have preferred the election of Cass and Butler to Taylor and Fillmore. There are many clerks in the Departments of this latter class, who earn more than their salaries amount to, and whose efficient services, to the correct management of the business of the bureaus to which they are attached, are indispensable. Such men will not be removed, Locofocos though they may always have been.

But take a certain personage in the Land Office for example, and see if such clerk will not have leave to retire. As I deal in facts, and as he has dealt in the business of electioneering to some extent, I allude to him now as I have hitherto done to some of his brother Locofoco electioneerers in office, such as John M. McCalla, Edmund Burke, William J. Brown, B. F. Brown, Sengstack, Towles, Scott Williams, &c. &c.

He was so active in behalf of the cause of Locofocoism, that, after consultation, he sent for all the Locofoco clerks in that bureau, and laid them under contribution—how I may hereafter particularize. It is to be deducted, per agreement, out of their salaries, which fall due to-morrow.

It is understood that a certain Auditor of the Treasury, succeeded in raising about as large an amount among the clerks in his bureau! The business was forced on the amiable incumbent It did not suit, and was not congenial to him. But rather than be suspected of a lukewarmness in the Locofoco cause, whereby he might lose his place, he took the about and is now sure to lose it!

Ought not electioneering and money-contributing office-holders, of this description, to be removed?—They certainly will be.

A statement has been going the rounds of some of the newspapers, that before the death of General Kearny, at St. Louis, a friendly reconciliation took place between him and Colonel Fremont. Far from it. Upon the authority of an officer, who was with Gen. Kearny during his illness and when he breathed his last, I learn that no meeting and no reconciliation took place between the two gentlemen above alluded to. Mrs. Fremont wrote to Mrs. Kearny a friendly note proposing a reconciliation between General Kearny and Colonel F.; but Mrs. Kearny, knowing her sick husband's views on the subject, decided not to disturb his mind with it, and did not. I make this correction of an erroneous statement which has been set afloat, at the suggestion of some of the friends of General Kearny.

POTOMAC.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.

General Taylor, the President elect, has arrived in our city. He is in fine health and spirits. A large concourse of citizens assembled to give him welcome. He was received with due honors.—He appears the same Old Zack he was before his elevation to the office of President. He sojourns at the St. Charles.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1848.

The last novelty in this city is an excursion that was made yesterday, in a North River steamboat to see how the Hudson River Railroad progresses. It may seem rather strange that a first class steamboat should be taken for such a trip, but such is the fact. This road is much such an one as could be built along the margin of the Monongahela river, only there are not with you so many stony points to be tunnelled. This road runs from New York to Albany, on the east bank of the river, and has in the first forty miles three tunnels, in all, 2500 feet. The whole road has a faced sea wall to protect it from the washing of the rain; and looks like a terrace along the banks of the river. It will, when finished, compete with boats that run twenty-two miles an hour, and prove to a demonstration the relative advantages of steamboats or cars for travellers.

Another of Haviland & Aspinwall's Pacific steamers leaves to-day for the scene of her labors. She is of elegant model, and without pretensions to decoration, but as strong as wood and iron can make her. The coal for these ships is taken from the Cumberland Mountains, and shipped at Baltimore, at a cost of $5 per ton, the ships on the home voyage getting about $20 per ton, or some $10,000 for ten months work of a ship of 300 tons. One ship is to bring back mother of pearl shells, and will make a fortune for the merchant, and make pearl ornaments very cheap.

The Cotton speculators have been dampened by the news from England, and have submitted to lower prices. A good advance was effected, and just as they thought they had the market close, and able to get their own prices, a large quantity came from the South, and was sold to the profit of its owner, but the loss of the speculators here.—Flour has sold within a few days, for export, to the amount of 6000 bbls, with a good deal of Corn, for which there is an active demand, at full prices, in the absence of large quantities for export.

Among the political rumors, is one that the private secretary of Gov. Young has gone to Baton Rouge to obtain the appointment of Private Secretary to President Taylor, and that the political horizon, so far as the election of a conservative Whig Senator from this State is concerned, is changed. Rumor now says that Wm. H. Seward will be the successful man, and that as the North must have the next President, northward, he will obtain the nomination, and have strength enough to be elected. Such are the last cogitations of the progressive Whigs.

The dealers in small talk have a new subject in the disappearance of another young woman, about the age of Marietta Smith so much talked of. The general opinion is that Miss Smith got her own consent to elope, and that no violent abduction has taken place. The affair is vermont much like that of Gough, very bad while unexplained, but uncommonly natural, after a little light has been thrown upon it. There is an enormous amount of depravity and reeking sin here, but I question whether, in the ratio of population, more crime is committed here than by our neighbors, though our aggregate seems so large.

The Baron Rothchild now in New York, it is reported, is here for the purpose of establishing a branch of that eminent house in this city. His agent, Mr. Belmonte, has been able, from the profits of their business, to live in the most extravagant style, and to accumulate a splendid fortune. In view of the change that is taking place in regard to American stock, it is not unlikely that the branch will be established, as the profits on the purchase and transfer must be large.

Mr. Speaker Winthrop, and a numerous body of Congressmen, passed through the city this forenoon, and a quorum will no doubt be in attendance the first day in the session. A good deal of interest is felt to see the result of the expiring labors of the present administration, and to learn whether Gen. Taylor is to have the government surrendered to him in as much disorder as when Mr. Van Buren went out.

Treasury Notes have advanced to 105¼—the highest point they have yet reached. After to-morrow, the Sub Treasury law goes into full operation, and no notes can be re-issued. They will do doubt be funded, unless the department is allowed by Congress to continue their issue. The interest on a certain class ceases after a given time, as does the power to fund them, and the effect will be to force them upon the department at Washington, and to change them from notes to a funded debt. A loan will not be needed, and the stocks must rise as they grow scarcer.

Great Gale at Buffalo—Damage to Shipping—Flood.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30—3 P. M.

Our city has been visited with a gale, which for its disastrous consequences, is without a parallel, save the gale of 1844. Added to the fears inspired by the wind were the repeated cries of fire which occurred since 4 o'clock. We are grateful in being able to announce but little damage from fire. One wooden shanty occupied by Irish families just below the Michigan street bridge, was burnt. The machines found difficulty in getting there, the ground about being covered with water from the overflowing of this Creek. Loss trifling.

A three story brick building on Lloyd street, opposite Thomas' Exchange, was completely unroofed. Loss $500. The roof blown a distance of 100 feet. Bagbee's Elevator was partially unroofed Damage considerable. It is yet difficult to ascertain the damage to the shipping.

The schr. Pilgrim is on her beam ends on a bank in Kinnie's Slip. The Paragon is in the same, or a worse predicament. The schr. Eudora is out on a bank in the same Slip.

The steamers New England, United States, Ballo, and Reed's new boat, the Key Stone State, broke from their moorings on the South side of the Creek, and were driven over to the North side.—The States and New England are high and dry on the North side of the Creek.

The brig Globe, steamer Hendrick Hudson, schr Commodore Chauncy, and two other vessels broke from their moorings, and the Chauncy had her bulwarks stove in, and was otherwise injured.

A canal boat is said to have sunk at Tonawanda, loaded with 1200 bushels of wheat.

The steamer Queen City, lying at the foot of Commercial Street, was run into by the schr Virginia Purdy, which broke from her moorings on the opposite side of the Creek, had one of her arches taken off, and two of her state rooms demolished, and otherwise injured.

The steamer Lexington had her bulwarks, stanchions, and sails carried away by the Schr. Jesse Wood, which got under her guards.

The schr. Queen Victory, and the Wood were considerably injured.

The propeller Charter Oak broke adrift and had a part of her upper works carried away.

The Schooner Hope was driven into port with great force this morning, with little or no damage.

A Schooner, name not ascertained, was forced to seek a harbor at Black Rock.

The water in the Creek was at one time seven feet higher than the average water mark, but it is now going down, and no further damage is apprehended.

There will undoubtedly be great suffering among the many poor families who are driven from their homes by the high water. In fact we already hear of cases of the most heart rending description.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have had the pleasure of a personal interview with Lt. Loeser, just arrived from California, which land of gold he left on the 1st of September. He fully confirms the most glowing accounts before tofore received in the States of the richness and extent of the gold region. He says the whole truth cannot be told with any prospect of being believed; that the gold is found from the top of the highest mountains to the bottom of the rivers.

Files of the "Californian" brought by him, confirm it all. We have not time at this hour to extract from them, but may do so to morrow. Flour was selling at the mines at $65 per barrel, spades at $14 a piece, pork $2 per pound. Lieut. Loeser showed us specimens of the gold, it is found pure or mixed, from the size of wheat grains to that of the fist. All other business is neglected, wheat left standing in the field, houses and farms deserted, &c. The citizens are rejoicing in the annexation to the United States.

We learn from the Californian, of the 14th of August, that the sickly season had set in at the gold region, and the treasure hunters were leaving.

Accounts from Oregon say that the army had been increased three hundred men and that the Indians were driven to the mountains. They were willing to make peace, but the whites would not agree unless the murderers of Dr. Whiteman and family were delivered up, which was refused on the ground that several Indians were already killed, which was sufficient satisfaction.

Gen. Mason has agreed to take gold dust in the payment of duties. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring that the troops would be concentrated at the gold region, to prevent persons from seeking for the precious metal, unless those leaving San Francisco and other ports from that vicinity should make provision for the support of their families during their absence, and citizens should unite in preventing the desertion of such soldiers as intended running off to the mines.—*N. Orleans Mercury.*

From a late Paris Paper.

The two Extremes.—A Havre paper states that there had recently arrived in that city a party of thirtyfive Trappist monks from La Meilleraie.—These persons were to take passage on board the Brunswick, which sailed the 1st of November for the United States, where they had been summoned by M. Flagel, Apostolic Vicar, to form agricultural establishments, and clear up in Kentucky an immense virgin forest. They take with them farming tools in very great quantity.

By a singular coincidence the Brunswick also was to take out a detatchment of seventy six Icarian communists, who were parading the streets of Havre in procession, their patriarch at their head. The simultaneous presence of two so different sects, in the same ship, has raised some difficulty. According to the rules of their order, as it is known, the Trappists are not allowed to have any intercourse with the fairest portion of creation, but the Icarian detachment counts in its ranks a certain number of women. To calm the scruples of the reverend brothers, it is intended to separate, by means of a partition, the between decks into two distinct apartments. The communists will be behind, the Trappists forward. It is said that the Icarian colony at Texas has just decided that the capital town of their establishment will take the name of Cabetville, in memory of the author of *Icaria*, after the example of Rome in former times, where by an analogous measure, the name of its founder, Romulus, was perpetuated.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.

The argument in this case was resumed at Philadelphia, on Thursday, by the Hon. G. M. Dallas, on behalf of the libellant, who spoke up to the hour of the adjournment of the court, without having concluded; indeed he had hardly disposed of the first point raised, viz: that the desertion was not wilful, and probably occupied the greatest portion of Friday in concluding. His argument was an exceedingly able one, and the court room during the entire session of the court was crowded, as it has been from the commencement of the argument almost to suffocation. We make the following extracts from the remarks of Mr. Dallas, as reported in the Philadelphia Leger

The counsel of Mrs. Butler, in his address yesterday, said that she could never live again with her husband. Why, then, is it right, is it moral, is it legal, that that which is wrong in itself, should, by a course of law, be legal? If it is true that they can never live together again as man and wife, in God's name let us not give the sanction of law to an application so utterly inconsistent. On that point I am the colleague of my friend on the other side in carrying out the wishes of his own client, and I hope to do so effectually by the judgment of the court. This proceeding is under the act of Assembly of 1815 it is a practical law, and must be practically executed. We claim a divorce upon the ground of desertion, not from the person, but from the habitation. We say that the tie is broken, and ask that it may be so adjudged.

The court must infer malace from the libel and the facts set forth in the answer. They must determine whether the causes alleged sustain or contradict the charges of wilful and malicious desertion. Are the circumstances set out by her any excuse so as to cast aside, and negative the allegations of wilful desertion? Is it a cause for her to say, "I left because of his imperturbable calmness, which sets me wild!" Is it a cause to say: "I left because he refused to take me to my distant friends!" Is it a cause that he did not cross the Atlantic with her to place her in the arms of her loved father? Is it a cause that she says: "I left because he was painting the house, and I can't bear the smell of paint?" Is it a cause because she says, "I am a woman?" "I am a woman of acute and excitable feelings," and, therefore, that is a reason why my client should go before a jury? Or, is it a cause to say, "I am a woman of boundless affection, I require a delirium of love, I require that my husband should dissolve in ecstacies of attachment!—My soul is all fire, his is all snow, I, therefore, require an issue to go before a jury."

Why did she go to her sister's house? Because of the wretched, intractable, unpronkable temper which she acknowledges, and which she confesses is the cause of all bitterness between them. And what was the cause of all this difficulty? Simply because Mr. Butler prohibited her from making certain publications which he thought derogatory to himself and to him. He wished to prevent her making publications on the subject of slavery. He did not interfere with her literary pursuits otherwise but he prohibited these publications, and to return to his bosom upon this condition, were terms, which she characterizes as "impossible." Look at Mr. Butler's position. Inherting a large fortune in the days of his youth, he called that lady from a profession which she characterizes as "ungentlemanly" and laid his heart and his fortune at her feet.

But that fortune comes from the South. That very wife is the one whom the labor she dislikes clothes and feeds. To him it was every thing.—His property is mainly in Georgia, and comes from a grandfather, and he said it will not do for you in gay style, and to accumulate a splendid fortune. In view of the change that is taking place in regard to American stock, it is not unlikely that the branch will be established, as the profits on the purchase and transfer must be large.

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THE NEXT CENSUS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Office of the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil, No. 81 Dock street,

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—It were to be wished that every editor in the Union would unite in calling attention to the importance of greater accuracy and fulness in taking the census, forming to the extent that such returns must do, the basis of all just and provident legislation.

It is proper to remark, says Professor Tucker, in his Progress of the United States, that the census omits several products of industry, whose aggregate value would make no insignificant addition to the total amount. Among these are: 1. The *kadies* of Indian corn fodder for horses and cattle, and which, estimating twenty pounds for every bushel of grain, amounts to 3,775,000 tons, worth $37,000,000. 2. Peas and Beans. 3. Flaxseed. 4. Broom Corn. 5. 6. Honey. 7. Feathers. Some. There is no reason preceptible why the tops and "shucks" of corn should not be taken into the account as well as the blades, since the shucks are esteemed manures, more nutritious and valuable for cattle—though to determine that point, they have never been *analyzed by the Government*, under the eye of the Chief magistrate, as cotton has been; nor is it likely that they ever will, unless by some chance they should attract the notice of the Government, by being suspected to offer a more economical means of *destroying human life* than the "villainous compound." In *that* case, an examination, at the public expense, of all the qualities of the *corn shuck* would at once become lawful and laudable, while the platform of the constitution is not wide enough to admit of its analysis by public authority in any view to its dirty *agricultural* relations! What a wise people we are!

Another serious defect of the census is in confounding of *Mules* and *Horses* under the head of the latter, while the pursuit of economical inquiries often demands a separate account. It was well thought of in your remarks a few days since to advert to the importance of exact returns in reference to the growth of *sheep* and *wool*. Truly, as you say, it is a branch of national industry and wealth destined to become one of vast importance to the United States. Were it not for the slowness with which nations and States and even individuals turn from one industry to another, to say nothing of the impediments which short-sighted and vicious legislation often interposes to the development of their natural resources it would be a matter of just surprise, that the people of the upland and mountainous regions of our Southern States, should be so tardy in turning themselves of their bountiful resources for the growth of sheep and wool. For a thorough exposition of sheep husbandry, in its commercial and manufacturing, as well as agricultural aspects—and especially as adapted to the Southern States,—the best that in my judgment has been offered to the public,—I may refer you, if you have leisure and curiosity to look into it, to a volume I have just published, prepared with much circumspection and ability, by R. R. Randall, Esq., of Western New York: a gentleman every way well qualified to discuss the subject—I shall cause a volum to be handed to you, and venture to say it it will well repay any time you may bestow in its perusal for the sake of its interest, even for the general reader—

In the first number of "THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM AND THE ANVIL," is a letter from the largest woolen manufacturer in the United States, who says that there is not annually raised in the Union wool enough for 10,000,000 of pounds, to meet the demands of the manufacturer; and he adds that he can point out articles made of wool now imported that will require thirty millions of pounds of a medium and fine quality to supply the consumption. Recently I made a visit to the town of Lawrence in Massachusetts, and collected statistics of its origin and growth, which you will find in the December number of the journal above named—you will there see what stupendous works were projected prior to the repeal of the Tariff of 1842 for the home supply of these imported woollens—but what great branch of industry can stand up against ever fluctuating legislation at home, and the ruinous revulsions that take place abroad under political influences over which they have no control? On asking the manufacturer of what these articles consist which would demand in their manufacture 30,000 pounds of wool, he pointed among other things to the beautiful Scotch shawls, which you see in general use, and explained, that whether we could drive the foreign article from the market or not, having any thing like a fair chance in other respects, would depend on whether we could invent *machinery for twisting* the threads which form the long selvage, instead of twisting them by hand three threads together, by *the fingers* as in Scotland. To an ingenuous machinist in his employment he had explained the problem. The Yankee took three days to work it out, when he produced a contrivance that overcame the whole difficulty, and enabled the manufacturer to supersede articles requiring millions of pounds of wool, and that too in competition with the over worked, under paid, and starving labor of Europe—but, let me ask, is it fair; is it even politic in the *Farmers* of this country, to have American manufacturers subject to *such* competition, seeing that whatever has a tendency to reduce the wages of the American operatives in the coal mines, and forge and the factory, tends to drive him from being a consumer of his products from home to become a rival producer in the West? But may we not hope that patriotic politicians of all parties will acquiesce in the verdict of the people and that we shall have at last some *permanent national* policy on these subjects? It will be impossible to read in the number of the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil, which accompanies this, the statistics of the rise of the town of Lawrence, commenced three years ago, (and where *four fires* of state rooting have already been laid) without reflecting on what Yankee enterprise would have done before now with the stupendous mill power at the Great Falls of the Potomac, and that of the James River at Richmond. At the bottom of my paper, I subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

J. S. SKINNER.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee in their respective Wards and Boroughs, under the resolutions proposed at the public meeting of the 24th of November, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions to the Stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company

1st Ward—Wm Larimer, jr, Jos Long, R Knox, Jno Wilkock.

2d Ward—Jas Crosan, J B Murray, C M'Kibben, Jos Tomlison.

3d Ward—Jno Shipton, R Mackey, Thos Hamilton, W Porter.

4th Ward—Hon Samuel Jones, F Lorenz, Col. M Robertson, Thomas Scott, Jos Pennock.

5th Ward—Jas Laughlin, Sam'l McKelvy, W Coleman, Thos S Blair.

6th Ward—Dr. A Black, J M Brush, A B Curling, Rob't Christy, L R Livingston.

7th Ward—W J Totten, W Arthurs.

8th Ward—S W Caskey, R H Hartly, H Sample.

9th Ward—J Lightner, T Simpson.

ALLEGHENY.

1st Ward—Jno Irwin, Hugh Morrison, Thomas Smith, W Robinson, jr.

2d Ward—Jno Morrison, Jacob Guyer, G R Riddle, Thos Smith.

3d Ward—Jas Earseman, John Sterret, W B Mowry, Thos Stewart.

4th Ward—N Voeghtly, Jacob Painter, J K Moorehead, G A Bayard, H Childs.

MANCHESTER.

Jno Sampson, Col. Jas Anderson, Sam'l Hall.

BIRMINGHAM.

P Mulvany, C Imhsen, J McKnight.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Jas Cuddy, W C Robinson, T. Blackmore.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Jos Wainright, Jno Sarber, Esq.

SHARPSBURGH.

H S Spang, J O'Hara.

Committee at large.

Thomas Bakewell, James Crosson, John Morrison, Harmar Denny, George Darnie, Wm Robinson, jr.

From the Louisville Journal.

RAILWAY FROM ALEXANDRIA TO GUYANDOTTE—The citizens of Alexandria, Virginia, in public meeting on the 17th, resolved to organize a company under the Virginia charter to construct a railroad from Alexandria to Orange, and call upon the city of Alexandria for a subscription of $100,000. The meeting passed the following resolution unanimously. It may be very well to make a railroad to Guyandotte, but the idea of extending it on to Memphis *via Knoxville*, Tennessee surpasses all other absurdities. The true route for the great trunk of railroad travel is via Guyondotte and Lexington, through Louisville to St. Louis, and this has long been perceived by the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. Hence chiefly their great desire to terminate that road at Parkersburgh rather than at Wheeling or Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That the great central lines of railroad proposed by the convention held at Staunton in October last, extending from Alexandria *via* Gordonsville, Charlottesvill, &c, to Convington, on the James river, and from thence to Guyandotte, on the Ohio river, and to Knoxville in Tennessee, and with a view to an extension thence to Memphis on the Mississippi, present routes possessing great and decided advantages over any other, known, not only by a saving of 500 miles of distance to the traveler, but by bringing into more direct and economical connection with the eastern seaboard a vast and productive territory, the wealth of which, in minerals and agricultural products, is now in a great measure locked up and lost to the purposes of commerce.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Senate of North Carolina is at last organized. On Saturday last Calvin Graves, Esq. (Democrat) was elected Speaker.—A compromise was effected—the Whigs allowing to the Democrats the Speaker, and the Democrats, as the Petersburgh Intelligencer says, "agreeing that the old officers should be re elected, and that the Committee on Elections should be composed equally of members of both parties, who, in case of a tie, shall report the facts in the case of the contested election from Orange to the Senate.—The contest between Messrs. Waddell and Berry produced the violent and protracted struggle for the Speakership of the Senate. That body is now tied, as is also the House of Commons. So that in the event of Mr. Waddell's gaining the seat the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot.—*Richm'd Enq*

DAMAGES.

Without solicitation, we deem it due to the Brilliants Lex, owned by John M'Fadden & Co., Pittsburgh, and James M. Davis & Co., Philadelphia, to state that on the 20th ult., we shipped at Philadelphia, a quantity of merchandize, which was unfortunately damaged by sinking in the canal. Such of us as preferred, Mr. M'Fadden paid in cash the full value of our goods, without awaiting their arrival or asking time to duplicate them. Others who preferred waiting the arrival of their goods, he has promptly paid the damages assessed—the aggregate sum being about Five Thousand Dollars. Some of us have dealt with this Line for ten successive years, and always to our perfect satisfaction.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1848.

Isaac Harter,
G. W. Sickafoots, for
R. H. M'Call,
H. H. Myers,
J. B. Estep,
M'Intosh & Smith, Wellsville, Ohio
Strawn & Gray, Grave Creek, Va.
} Canton, Ohio.

dec4-d3t

TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge. Read, all that doubt.

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and drags the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries the carcasses clear out of the system. This at least has been the effect of the vermifuge upon my children

WM. ROULATT.

Naples, Jan. 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children.

JOHN BRIGGS.

Naples, June, 1847."

A genuine article of the above valuable medicine can be had at the drug store of J. Kidd & Co., No. 60 Wood street. nov27

CORNS AND COLDS.—The frequent changes in the weather at this season of the year, invariably bring along with them coughs and colds, which by timely attention are easily cured by simple remedies. SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP has been in use for the last 12 years, and has gained more reputation for the cure of coughs (not requiring active medical treatment) than any other preparation ever offered to the citizens of Allegheny county. The Imperial Cough Syrup is very pleasant to the taste, and, on this account, is a great favorite with children. The doses are carefully graduated, in the directions, to suit all ages. That this long tried and highly popular cough remedy may be within the reach of all, it is sold at the low price of 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st, Pittsburgh, D. McCURDY, Allegheny, and druggists generally in both cities. dec2

LIVER PILLS—[illegible] ever earned for itself a higher reputation than does the Liver Pill, discovered by Dr. M'Lane, of Virginia. Although [illegible] a short time comparatively before the public, they have already earned for itself a degree of popularity [illegible] unsurpassed. The demand for them has become immense. Messrs. Kidd & Co. the proprietors of the medicine, who reside in Pittsburgh, corner of 4th and Wood streets, are constantly receiving orders which they find it difficult to fill as fast as possible to supply. The popularity of these Pills is not confined to any particular section of the country, the demand being general, throughout the South, South, East and West. The truth is, no disease is more common in all quarters of the United States than that of the Liver. And these Pills are the best remedy ever yet discovered for Hepatic derangement.

For sale at the drug store of J KIDD & Co. 60 Wood st. dec1

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use the spasm which contracts the diseased tubes, relaxes and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes a very obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood jan17

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have, by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers of the Gospel and public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

☞ DYSPEPSIA is the bane of many a man's existence. No tongue can describe the sufferings caused by this distressing disease. It unfits man for his station in life, whatever it may be, and makes him feel as though he would rather not exist than endure such misery. Yet these sufferings are produced in the first place by derangement of the stomach, and if this were met by using B A Fahnestock's Anti-Bilious Pills, the bowels would be cleansed, the accumulation of bile carried off, and a speedy and sure relief obtained.

Prepared and sold by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co. corner 1st and wood, also corner 6th and wood sts. oct18

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy yellow face of others, excites disgust—the same with males. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true JONES' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be surprised with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

FRAUDULENT SOAPS.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and spurious imitations, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, call for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON'S, 89 Liberty st. marx26

☞ Worms, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which, also, they involve themselves, and it is said they feed upon it, and if deprived of it they die. The celebrated Vermifuge prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted in its operation, first, to remove the protecting mucus, and secondly, to expel the worms rendered helpless and tender by being thus denuded. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed, and that it is intended for the purpose is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. jes

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 89 Liberty st. nov15dandwly

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a few shining bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. This will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c—Sold at 89 Liberty street. [illegible]

"That whiter skin of hers, than snow,
And pure as monumental alabaster
All females have skin like the above, who use Jones Spanish Lily White. It maketh pure snowy, yet nats ally white. Sold at 89 Liberty street. 1718

Mayoralty of Pittsburgh.

Messrs WITTS & CO.—Gents: Please to announce the name of MR. HENRY WILKINSON, as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city

FIRST WARD.

MAYORALTY—Mr Editor: Please announce that CHAS B SCULLY, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the office of Mayor nov28-tn SECOND WARD.

Mayoralty of Allegheny City.

MAYORALTY OF ALLEGHENY CITY.—Mr Editor: You will please announce the name of MR. JONATHAN RUSH, 3d Ward, Allegheny, for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention

MANY VOTERS

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-ly

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

NO. 88 WOOD ST., BETWEEN 3d AND 4th STS

R. TANNER & CO.

INVITE Country Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, which is one of the largest and most extensive in the country, and consists of very desirable and seasonable goods, of ready sales (as to size and quality) to Western and Eastern Cities. Prices will compare favorably with those of the East. Terms liberal. nov18

PATENT SOLAR LARD LAMPS—An extensive assortment of Cornelius & Co's celebrated manufacture, and superior to all others in use; adapted to churches, steamboats, factories, dwellings, stores and private halls, and to all other uses where a cheap, safe and brilliant light is desirable.

Also, Grandolier, Hall Lanterns, Candelabras, Globes, Shades, Wicks, Chimnies, Cans, Trimmers, &c. Also, Gas Chandeliers, from one to four lights.

W W WILSON, 46 market st dec6

LACE GOODS—White and black Lace Capes, emb'd muslin do, white and black Lace Undersleeves, do Lace Berthas, black do Veils, plain Linen Cambric Collars, trimmed and untrim'd standing do, emb'd cuffs to match, ladies linen handk'fs, gents do do do; also, opera ties, head dresses, artificial flowers, bonnet tabs and quillings, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by F H EATON & Co.

dec5 62 fourth st

COAT AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS—20 doz gents assorted cloak Tassels, 5 gross figured silk Binding; 5 do do mohair do, 2 do do drab coat do; 5 do drab overcoat buttons; 40 do