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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
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☞ 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.

TO OUR READERS.

We expected, when we undertook to receive the Message by telegraph, to lay it before our readers yesterday morning, in our regular edition, at the usual time; but such was the great length of the document, and the state of the atmosphere, that, although not a moment was lost from two o'clock, Tuesday, when it commenced to arrive, up to the close of its reception, we did not receive it all until two o'clock yesterday. As we had made no preparations to publish a paper irrespective of the message, our readers must excuse the late hour of our issue, as it was governed by circumstances beyond our control.

☞ We must ask the indulgence of our readers for the lack of the usual variety and quantity of matter in our columns to-day. After all the hands connected with the establishment had been kept on their feet and busily employed for nearly thirty hours consecutively, in getting out the Message, we could not ask them for further exertion. To-morrow we shall be all right again.

THE formation of a "Taylor Republican Association," as has been recommended and attempted by some of our Whig friends in Philadelphia, seems increasingly objectionable the more we reflect upon it. Although, as we said before, we do not understand the exact design of this movement, and have not been made acquainted with the motives which have originated it, yet we must enter our protest against any measure which appears to be calculated in its nature to weaken the influence and efficiency, if not destroy altogether, the glorious Whig party with which it has been our pride and pleasure to be associated for so many years.

Any movement designed to change the name, or any of the great and leading principles of the Whig party, to be successful, must disband the present effective organization, and scatter its elements to the winds—thus wantonly throwing away the herculean labor of years, and ruthlessly destroying as fair a political fabric as has ever been reared in the country.

The Whig party, as now constituted, numbers in its ranks the true republican and conservative feeling of the country. It is the bulwark of our institutions, protecting them from the dangers of concentration, through ignorant and blind devotion to party and person, on the one hand, and a destructive and levelling spirit on the other. Divide up and amalgamate parties as you will, which seems to be one object of the Philadelphia movement, the members composing them will in time seek their natural and educational affinities, and two parties will always exist, of characteristics similar to the present Whig and Locofoco organizations.

Why, then, disturb the harmony of existing relations—especially just as the public mind has become acquainted with Whig principles, and has been disabused of long and embittered prejudices? What good can it do—what object of general welfare will be effected by it? Will it not throw us back for years, and compel us to commence the work of building up a national conservative party, favorable to safe social progress, over again?

RUMORS AND MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.—An effort is to be made to settle the question of slavery in the new territories, during this session. A letter says that the free soilers are determined to maintain the freedom of the soil from slavery in California; but would, perhaps, leave New Mexico to the disposition of Texas, whose claims to that territory may receive a favorable consideration. If the Southern democracy accept these terms, it is said the free soilers will be satisfied—and the two wings of the party may again harmonize. On these terms, and on these only it is said will the free soilers of New York ever consent to fight side by side with the Hunkers.

It is rumored that Henry Clay is to return to the U. States Senate. Mr. Clay has himself said that he will be a candidate for the seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden, and filled temporarily by the Governor's appointment of Mr. Metcalf. Every one will rejoice to see him back in the place to which he has formerly given so much grace, dignity and interest.

It is put down as certain that Mr. Cass is to come back to the seat he so eagerly resigned with the full expectation of taking up his residence in the White House. If he comes back a less ambitious, he will be a better and more useful man.

The Postmaster General it is reported will recommend in his report, a uniform Postage of 5 centr.

The Pennsylvanian publishes a letter from "F. L. Claiborne," dated Natchez, November 15th, and asserting that since the fact of his election is certain, "General Taylor has thrown off all disguise,"—and adds:—

S. S. Boyd whom you know to be radical on the slavery question, and who often says that *Stephen's position is absurd*, called Bingham and myself one side yesterday, and told us that "he had that day spent some hours with General Taylor, and that he was right on all the points, and, without speaking of the territories, the old gentleman distinctly and earnestly declared that when the *North* attempt to interfere with the slave question, he was for *drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard.*"

We have not the slightest doubt that this is an entire fabrication. No man who knows any thing of General Taylor can suppose that he would either proclaim sentiments now which he has concealed hitherto, or indulge in such inconsiderate and intemperate language upon important public matters, as is here imputed to him. The story bears upon its face the stamp of falsehood.

HARRISBURG AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.—We find the following statement in the last number of the Harrisburg Keystone:—The Pennsylvania rail road, now in course of construction, from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio river, will be 251 miles in length, making the whole distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh 258 miles. This line crosses the Allegheny mountains at Sugar Run Gap; and from Harrisburg to the base of the mountains, a distance of 133 miles, the line follows the valley of the Juniata river, and has no grade greater than 21 feet per mile. The curvatures are easy and the road adapted to high velocities. The mountain is ascended on the eastern side by 13 3-10 miles of a high grade of 80 feet per mile—similar to that of the Western railroad of Massachusetts. The summit of the mountain is then passed by a tunnel 700 yards long, and the line from the summit to Pittsburgh is 106 miles long, with a maximum grade of 52 feet per mile.

The railroad distance from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati will be 350 miles by the way of Massillon, Wooster, and Columbus, while the distance by the Ohio river is 495 miles, or one-half longer than the railroad, and the railroad may be traversed in about one-fourth the time required by steamboats on the river. The railroad in Ohio for the greater part of the [illegible] will traverse the table-lands of that State, [illegible] very favorable for railroad construction.

Gen. Taylor—His Age—Family, &c.

We find in the New York Herald a highly interesting letter from Baton Rouge, La., from which we make room for the following extracts:—

Let me commence by correcting an error which the press and people generally have fallen into in regard to his age. General Taylor is not sixty two or sixty four as has been so frequently stated. He is but fifty eight, and is therefore four years younger than is generally supposed—quite a considerable difference in a man of his age. As a father and a husband he is unexceptionable. His disposition is exceedingly sweet and amiable, yet calm cool and firm. He is not liable to be carried away by the emotions of the moment; but thinks twice before he speaks once, and therefore never has cause to regret what he may have said or done.

Mrs. Taylor his worthy consort, is just such a woman as he is a man—plain and unassuming in her manners, courteous and kind to her servants and dependants, and affectionate and confiding to her friends.

They have two daughters and, I believe, one son, living. One of his daughters was married to Col. Jefferson Davis. She married against the consent of her parents, and for a number of years the old General never exchanged a word with her husband. At the siege of Monterey, however, chance placed them closely together, and the opportunity was siezed by Col. Davis to restore the good feelings which formerly existed between them. Satisfactory explanations were made; both shook hands, by gones were forgotten, and the two are now happily reunited in the bonds of friendship.—Mrs. Davis died some years since, much regretted by all who knew her.

His other daughter, well known as "Miss Betty," and who, it is presumed, will be the presiding genius of the White House, is a beautiful girl. It is generally supposed that she will become the better half of gallant Colonel Bliss, and that they are engaged to be married, and have been so for some time. Col. Bliss is perfectly at home in the old General's house; he eats there, and is always treated by him as a son, and he looks up to General Taylor as a father. The second daughter living, is married to Dr. Wood, of the United States Army, residing in Baltimore.

A short time after the General was nominated by the whig convention in Philadelphia, he received a number of letters from distinguished politicians, urging him to travel to the North, in order to promote the chances of his success; but he turned a deaf ear to all of them. One day he was asked why he would not do so, when it was evident that it would help him in being elected. To this he made a characteristic reply. "Sir," said he, "I would not so far degrade myself as to go as far as that ferry, (pointing to a ferry close by,) to influence the public choice, or to secure my election. I have never solicited the nomination, and never aspired to the Presidency. If the people elect me of their own free choice, my humble services will be at their disposal. If they elect some other candidate, I shall not be in the slightest degree mortified."

It is supposed, by those who are competent to form an opinion on the subject, that Gen. Taylor will select Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, as Secretary of State or Attorney General. He has been heard, on many occasions, to express himself in the highest terms of commendation of that gentleman's talent and ability, and it is believed that several letters have passed between them within a short time.

Latest from New Mexico.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN OF NOVEMBER 23.

We have received the Santa Fe *Republican* of the 18th of October, from which we are able to condense a good many items of interest.

A census of New Mexico has been taken, from which it appears that the population of the Territory—not including the county of Valencia—is 32,226; of which 28, 151 are classed as whites, and 4,057 as Indians.

The *Republican* contains the proceedings of a Convention of delegates of the people of New Mexico, to form a constitution and apply to Congress for a *State or Territorial* Government, and to do such other acts as to them may seem for the interest of the people." A majority of the Convention were Mexicans. ANTONIO JOSE MARTIN, of Taos, was elected President, and J. M. GIDDINGS Secretary, and the business of the convention was transacted mainly through an interpreter.

The only official act of this body was the adoption of a petition, on behalf of the people of New Mexico, to the Congress of the United States, in which they ask for the speedy organization of a Territorial Civil Government for New Mexico. They represent that the organic and statute laws, promulgated by authority of the United States September, 22d, 1849, with some few alterations, would be desirable to them. That they desire the appointment of a Governor, Secretary of the Territory, United States Marshal, District Attorney and Judges, and all the usual rights of appeal from the Territorial courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. They respectfully but firmly protest against the dismemberment of our (their) Territory in favor of Texas, or for any cause." They furthermore say: "*We do not desire to have slavery within our borders*, and until the time shall arrive for our admission into the Union *we desire to be protected by Congress against their introduction amongst us.*" A local legislature is asked for, and that their interests may be represented by a delegate in Congress.

On motion of Mr. QUINN, it was]

"*Resolved*, That the petition of the people of New Mexico in Convention assembled, to the Congress of the United States, be forwarded to Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON and the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, and that they be requested to represent the interests of this Territory in the Senate of the United States."

It appears from a statement in the *Republican* that two of the Delegates refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

This Convention was held in pursuance of a proclamation issued by the acting Governor of the Territory, DONACIANA VIGIL.

Hollanders in Michigan.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle contains the subjoined particulars of the interesting Dutch colony on the shores of Lake Michigan, to which so extensive an emigration has recently been made by those persecuted Hollanders who have been obliged to leave their native country for the advocacy of liberal opinions in religion and politics. We understand that it is the design of these colonists to commence the publication of a newspaper in their own language, shortly, to be edited by an association of their Dominies, (who are the founders of their colonies) and act as their Magistrates and leaders.) The Eagle says:

Mr J. Walker, an American, residing in the Colony, is engaged in teaching school among these Hollanders, we believe in the village of Zealand.—This village was founded under the superintendence of Rev. A. C Van Raalte. The school house is of logs, some 25 by 35 feet, and is used as a place of worship. Mr. Walker's pupils are mostly adults, learning the English language. There is also a school there where the Hollanders are educated in their own tongue. The village of Zealand yet in embryo, containing from 75 to 100 houses, and bids fair to become a large and flourishing city. The country, which but a year and a half since, was a dense, unbroken wilderness, the abode only of the Indian hunter and wild beast; where the white man never ventured, except occasionally, a daring and adventurous trapper, is fast becoming a garden of the choicest kind. Truly the wilderness is made to blossom like the rose, by these industrious, persevering and intelligent Hollanders; every man owning and cultivating his own land and living in his own house, subject to no rent or church tithes. They are a very devout people, and seem happy in their choice of home in such a land, under our free and happy form of Government. The mode of farming is not now exactly after the improved Yankee style, but this they will soon acquire.—They are very generally a reading and writing people, considerably wedded to a set custom, but they desire in a measure to change their customs, and adopt those of our own people. The mechanics huddle together, and lay out a village for the convenience of the settlement around it, and each one owns an acre, tills it as a garden, and works at his trade. This village is laid out in one acre lots, and sold for seven dollars each; and five of the seven is appropriated to making of streets in the village. The State land is under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Ypma, also of the Reformed Dutch religion.

The City of Holland, in Allegan county, is the residence of Rev. A. C. Van Raalte and the Dominie Balke, five miles from Zealand. When these people arrive, the first thing doneja to buy a piece of land; the second is to commence chopping; and the third is to plant and make fence, and lastly build a house. There are several Holland merchants among them, but none very largely engaged in business. Hodenbuyl is about establishing a city site at Steels Landing, on Grand River, in Ottawa county.

DEATH OF COL. WM. POLK—*Slaw Rebellion.*—The Memphis Appeal, of the 23d ult., states that Colonel William Polk, residing at Walnut Bend, Arkansas, died on the previous day, and that his slaves, 300 in number, were in open rebellion. After his death they broke into the storehouse, and freely helped themselves to its contents—consisting of clothing and groceries of various kinds. Some efforts were made by the few white persons about the premises to restrain them, but these were of no avail. The negroes allege that their late master promised them if they served him faithfully during his life time, they should be free at his death, and express a determination to free themselves. There was not sufficient whites within many miles of the place to put them down, and much trouble was anticipated.

KENTUCKY.—*Official.*—The Frankfort Commonwealth, says, that the following is the result in Kentucky;

Taylor and Fillmore	66,927
Cass and Butler	49,743

Majority for Taylor and Fillmore.....17,184

This statement does not include the returns from the counties of Perry and Letcher. They have not yet reached the Secretary's office, and will be excluded in the official count. The vote in these two counties has been, we suppose, very close.

NO THANKSGIVING IN VIRGINIA.—One of the Richmond papers, in noticing the fact, say; "In this State, we believe, it is considered unconstitutional to thank God, and certainly not contemplated by the resolutions of '98 and '99."

LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—James M. Jewell was indicted for forgery. The defendant is a young man of rather interesting appearance—not more than 16 years of age.

Counsel for the prosecution—Messrs. Bigham and Snowden. For the defence—Messrs. Black and Magehan.

Mr. Snowden in opening the case to the jury said he would produce a bill or receipt, purporting to be from Mr. R. M. Riddle of the Commercial Journal, which the prisoner had forged. He had never been employed in any capacity in the *Journal* office, but it appeared that he knew enough to be able to make out a bill, and to get hold of the money. There were five indictments against the prisoner, all charging him with obtaining money by presenting unauthorized bills, and giving forged receipts for the same. In August last, he went to the steamer Skipper, and demanded payment for advertising their trips to Beaver. The clerk of the boat went to the captain, and asked if the bill was correct. The captain said it was—knowing that they had an account there for advertising, and directed the clerk to pay over the money, which he did. He would show that the prisoner was the same person who presented this account and received the money, and that said account and receipt were forgeries. He had received three dollars at this boat. Another indictment charged him with a similar offence, in obtaining $3 from the captain of the steamer *Hudson*—another of $1 50 from the captain of the steamer *Genesee*; another of $3 from the captain of the *Highland Mary*—the bill or receipt purporting to be from the office of the *Pilot*, and the last one charging him with receiving $3 from Messrs. McGill & Roe, of this city, on a forged bill from the office of the *Gazette*.

Some objections were made to the first indictment, by Mr. Black, but the court overruled them.

Mr. William Smith, clerk of the steamer Genesee, identified the bill produced, and proved that the prisoner had presented it, and received the payment.

William Evans—Was the commercial clerk at the office of the Commercial Journal. Had been in the office since the commencement of the paper: attended exclusively to the steam boat business, which was kept separate, in a separate book, of which witness had the sole charge. Had never authorized the prisoner to collect money for him. Had not made out the bill presented, nor was the signature his.

Here the case was at a perfect stand still—the witnesses not being present. A dozen or two attachments were consequently issued, and officers sent in every direction to bring up the defaulting witnesses. The judge got a little impatient at this trifling with the time of the court and the jury.—The audience perceptably *declined*.

Mr. Black after consulting with the prisoner and his friends, suggested that the plea of "not guilty," should be withdrawn, in regard to two of the indictments, on consideration of his being sent to the house of refuge in Philadelphia, rather than to the Penitentiary.

The court, in addressing the jury, said it was impossible for them to determine how long he should remain in the house of refuge. The object of this institution was to reform bad boys, and being under the direction of very intelligent persons, it would be for them to say how long he should remaid there, or what mode of reformation should be adopted. Some times boys were sent from this institution to the South Seas—often a good mode of reformation. The court were unwilling to send one of his years to the penitentiary, and they hoped the course suggested would be productive of good results. The prisoner was then sentenced.

MAYOR'S COURT—Wednesday morning there were three cases of disorderly conduct brought before his honor The first, a man who said he was a working jeweller, was fined a dollar and costs, and in default of payment was committed to jail for 48 hours. He had been in the city about nine days, boarded, he said, at the Ferry House, but had probably 'run ashore' there, as he was found in the street, and had no money. Another, the case of a hard working Scotchman—who was in the habit of indulging a little, and who had often been conducted home by the watchman, on former occasions. The watchman, however, gave him a tolerable good character, said he worked hard for his family, and when he did'nt drink was a quiet and peaceable neighbor. He was discharged on paying the cost, with a promise of a short residence in the jail, if he gave any further trouble.

The third, and last, was an inhabitant of a neighboring printing office who insisted with pertinacious tenacity on a supposed right to take up his lodgings among the 'typos' willing or unwilling, and not being exactly the sort of company which they liked, and the vagrant refusing to seek lodgings elsewhere, they took compassion on him and handed him over to a watchman. In his defence he said he was waiting for the president's message, as he had made arrangements to carry a large number of copies into the country. His honor thought the best place for him would be a short stay in the jug; he did'nt think the public would suffer much for the want of his services for a few days. The prisoner averred, however, that he had quit drinking; that on the previous night he might have had as much as would make *seven men* drunk, but that he did not drink a drop, and that if his honor would let him go this time he would never drink any more, as he had made a 'great resolution.'—His honor said he would try him once more, and he was accordingly discharged.

PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The Board of Directors of the above company met on the Evening of the 4th Inst. at the office of the Company and organized by Electing—

WM. LARIMER, jr.—*President*
WALTER BRYANT—*Treasurer*
H. D. KING—*Secretary*

On motion of Dr. E. D. Gazzam the following resolution was passed unanimously.—

Resolved.—That the proposed slackwater navigation on the yonghiogany River as far up as Connellsville is a work which the friends of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road company ought to encourage and support.

A number of tippling house cases were then called on, but the parties not appearing, and the Court being detained for a considerable time without any business, the recognizances of the parties were declared forfeited, and processes directed by the judge to be put into the hands of the sheriff for the recovery thereof.

THE FACTORY RIOT CASE.—Mr. S. R. Geyer applied for the discharge from his recognizance of Wm. Sprague, one of the parties who had been bound to answer any indictment that might be preferred against him, in connection with the above named riots. There had been no bill found against him; his name had indeed, been stricken from the indictment, before it went to the grand jury.

Mr. Callan opposed the application—but the court discharged the recognizance.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Eliza Brown was indicted for keeping a disorderly house in Prospect street, commonly known as the "Banshee House."

In accordance with notice, given, the Committees of arrangement of Baldwin Township, and the 5th Ward, Pittsburgh, met at the Merchant Hotel, on Saturday, the 2d inst, and organized by calling, Mr. R. Glass, of Baldwin, to the Chair, and appointing James McKelvy, Secretary.

On motion of Thos. Varner Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Banner offered by the citizens of Baldwin Township, to the Ward of the two Cities giving the largest increased majority for Gen. Taylor, over Gov. Johnston's majority, and which has been awarded to the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, be presented to the Committee of said Ward on Saturday, 16th inst, at 11 o'clock, at the house of John Conan, in Baldwin Township.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Hamilton

Resolved, That the 5th Ward committee be instructed to call a meeting of the citizens generally, at the American Hotel Penn. st. at 2½ o'clock P. M the same day and to invite the Hon. W. Forward, and other distinguished speakes to deliver addresses, and further that the citizens of Baldwin are hereby respectfully invited to accompany the Banner from the place of presentation, to that meeting

On motion carried.

R. GLASS, *Chairman.*
JAS. MCKELLY, Secretary.

The New York Tribune has a strong article against National Conventions for the nomination of Presidential candidates. The evils connected with National party Conventions are very great, but it is easier to point out the evils than to suggest a remedy that will not involve equally if not greater difficulties.

ANDREW W. LOOMIS ESQ.

The Wheeling Times has the following remarks favorable to the appointment of our respected townsman, A. W. Loomis, as Attorney General in Gen. Taylor cabinet:

Mr. Loomis, formerly member of Congress from Ohio, is proposed by his friends in both those states, [Pennsylvania and Ohio] as Attorney General, and the appointment would certainly be a very good one. Mr. Loomis, acquired a high standing as representative in Congress; then as a member of the Pennsylvania bar attained a very high position. In 1844 he was selected for Allegheny district, and by his varied knowledge and eloquence he was of great service to the good cause. During the recent canvass was efficient, as an elector, in attaining the great end, so ardently desired by every patriot, the election of Gen Taylor to the presidency, which was accomplished by the vote of Pennsylvania. We believe his appointment as Attorney General would give universal satisfaction.

PITTSBURGH Dec. 5. 1848.

MESSRS WHITE & CO. One of the most hopeful signs of the time is, that man is demanding more times for self improvement—more leisure for social intercourse and the joys of home. We therefore notice with much pleasure, that the Hardware Merchants, have agreed with one another to close their respective place of business at 6 o'clock from 1st December to the 1st of March. The Dry Goods and Commission Merchants—the Grocers and shoe dealers and indeed most other departments of trade close at dark. The Mechanics with very few exceptions, have insisted on, and successfully carried into operation, the ten hour system. as it is called. Year after year, attempts have been made by the youngmen engaged in the wholesale Drug business to obtain the same hours for closing as those conceded by the Hardware Merchants.—These attempts have hitherto failed, though the persevering minority of one or two individuals—the main reason for refusal is that if the time was granted, it would only be construed in dissipation. A reason (if it should be dignified as a reason) as insulting to those employed, as it is false. Why is it, that in a business as irksome and laborious as any in the city and for which salaries are not high, fifteen or sixteen hours labor and attention should be required. From 6 o'clock in the morning until 8, 9, and sometimes 10 o'clock at night? Another attempt is about being made: selfishness may hinder, as it has hindered before, but it is hoped, that those who are willing to grant so reasonable a demand, will do so regardless of the interfering, resting assertions, that a reasonable regard to the comfort and well being of their assistants will not beget Instention. "DRUGGIST"

THE WORK ON NEWSPAPERS.—Nobody who has not been behind the scenes can know how much labor goes to the making up of the newspaper that is served to you with your coffee at breakfast. It is a great reading, and you never suspect that it was hard work getting it all and putting it together. There is the latest intelligence from all parts of the world; the doings of Congress of the day before brought by lightning; the latest advices from Mexico, by lightning and express; the doings of the day before at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Charleston, Detroit, Boston and almost every where else; the contents of all the country newspapers, and the doings in your city, worked over condensed, boiled down and arranged for your pleasure and instruction. How many hands and heads have expended themselves in filling up the broad page over which your eye wanders? From early morning till long after midnight, they toiled to prepare that mass of editorials and news; and while you were sleeping soundest the presses were rattling, as under the direction of workmen pale with nightly vigils, they struck off the edition. The whole operations of a daily paper include many laborers—printers, pressmen, editors, reporters, clerks, &c. Most of these workmen have a tolerable busy life of it, beginning early and working fast and late. *N. Y. Tribune.*

HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE.—This institution, which was chartered by our Legislative at its last session, is now in successful operation. The building occupied by the College is in the rear of No. 229 Arch street. The Regular course of instructions was commenced on the 6th instant, and we understand that the number of students in attendance is already large and increasing. The organization of the institution was effected some time since, and the present government of it is as follows—Hon. A. V. Parsons, President; James M. Broom, Esq., William Grisse, Esq., Jacob Snyder, Jr., Esq., and the Hon. Chas. Brown, Vice Presidents; Francis Sims, M. D., and Charles Neidhart, M. D., Secretaries; and the following gentlemen Professors—Jacob Jeanes, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine; Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; Walter Wilhamson, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and children; Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Samuel Freedley, M. D., Professor of Botany; Matthew Sample, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. The Professors are all gentlemen of distinction in the Medical world, and have all been educated in the old practice of medicine, at our Philadelphia Colleges.—*Phil. Republic.*

NONSENSE.

That our readers may know something of the flummery and stuff with which Roman Cathoiic newspapers entertain their readers, we make the following extract from the "Life of St. Bridget, Virgin, the Thaumaturge of Ireland," which we find in one of the papers. The extract we give is a sample of what her history records of her throughout. We suppose we may call it the *Butter Miracle*:

"But so it was that if she were meditating while at this work, her meditation led her to consider how infinitely greater the Lord of the Apostles was than the Apostles themselves; and if she were in the act of distributing to the poor, she saw always their extreme necessities. And so, whether her charity was active or meditative, the end was the same, that the greater part of the fruits of the dairy went to the poor.

These her good deeds caused her to be evil spoken of to the bard and to his wife—to whom report was made that this girl with a thoughtless spirit and lavish hand was wasting the whole substance of the dairy in prodigal gifts. Now the bard had left her a great liberty of action on account of the reverence he had for her, and also because, as we have said before, he found by experience that the substance of his house was blessed and increased by her presence. Yet, being in all things a prudent man, he thought to try St. Bridget, and see how she could reconcile the largeness of her charity with the strict justice of honesty. He therefore one day visited the cottage with his wife, and took along a large tub to be filled with butter. He had so arranged his visit as to take her by surprise, by coming just a little while before the regular time for receiving the produce of the dairy.

When St. Bridget saw the large tub, and heard the demand of filling it with butter, she blushed exceedingly; which may have come from embarrassment at being asked to do what was impossible, or from humility because the method of her repairing the amount of her benefactions was likely to be found out. But, forthwith going aside, she commended herself to God, and then brought out a little firkin, which at most contained the churning of one day. And when the bard exclaimed at the little that was there, she declared that she had enough; and from this little firkin she forthwith, in their very presence, filled up the great tub that they had brought.

Then the bard, at the sight of so evident a miracle, was filled with amazement, and perceiving more clearly the character of St. Bridget, he cried: Let this butter be yours to give it to whom you please, and also the twelve cows that you have milked, be they yours forever."

RESULT OF HABIT AND INDUSTRY.—Bentley's Miscellany says that Bulwer worked his way to eminence—worked if through failure, through ridicule. His facility is only the result of practice and study. He wrote at first very slowly, and with great difficulty; but he resolved to master his stubborn instrument of thought, and mastered it. He has practiced writing as an art, and has rewritten some of his essays (unpublished) nine or ten times. Another habit will show the advantage of continuous application. He only works about three hours a day—from ten in the morning till one, seldom later. The evenings, when alone, are devoted to reading, scarcely ever to writing. Yet what an amount of hard labor has resulted from these hours! He writes very rapidly, averaging 20 pages a day of novel print.

OUR OREGON MISSIONARIES.—One of our brethren in Oregon, Rev. J. H. Wilbur, gives the following particulars respecting his fellow laborers, in a letter in the last Christian Advocate and Journal:—"Bro. Roberts is quite popular among the people, and is laboring to the extent of his ability to do a great and good work. Bro. Waller is still my colleague, and is doing very well—a good man and a good preacher. Bro. Leslie is at the Falls, or Oregon city, 50 miles below this place. Bro. Parish has been recommended by the Quarterly Meeting Conference to the Genesee Annual Conference as a suitable person to travel; he is now travelling. We have three others, Helm, M'Kinney, and Raynor, who are devoted to the work."

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—Lord Brougham, in a recent conversation with an American traveller, remarked of this work, "It has come to be a necessity to every educated man."

The New York Tribune says that Father Mathew's long talked of visit to the United States is again postponed, but that it is the reverend gentleman's "positive intention" to come over "early in the spring."

ANDREW W. LOOMIS ESQ.

The Wheeling Times has the following remarks favorable to the appointment of our respected townsman, A. W. Loomis, as Attorney General in Gen. Taylor cabinet:

Mr. Loomis, formerly member of Congress from Ohio, is proposed by his friends in both those states, [Pennsylvania and Ohio] as Attorney General, and the appointment would certainly be a very good one. Mr. Loomis, acquired a high standing as representative in Congress; then as a member of the Pennsylvania bar attained a very high position. In 1844 he was selected for Allegheny district, and by his varied knowledge and eloquence he was of great service to the good cause. During the recent canvass was efficient, as an elector, in attaining the great end, so ardently desired by every patriot, the election of Gen Taylor to the presidency, which was accomplished by the vote of Pennsylvania. We believe his appointment as Attorney General would give universal satisfaction.

DAMAGES.

Without solicitation, we deem it due to the ELLWOOD LINE, 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 Harten,
G. W. Sickafoote, 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 their 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

COUGHS 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. DR. WISTAR'S LERS' 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 dose is 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. M. Curry, Allegheny, and druggists generally in both cities. oct8

LIVER PILLS.—No medicine ever earned for itself a higher reputation in so short a time, as has the Liver Pill, discovered and compounded by Dr. M'Lane, of Virginia. Although but a short time comparatively before the public, it has already earned for itself a degree of popularity hitherto unattained. 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 almost utterly impossible to supply. The popularity of these Pills is not confined to any particular section of the country, the demand being general, from the North, 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. dec5 _

☞ 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 in cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately relieve the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to the free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means. 6-dec1

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 Fifth 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 or other public speakers afflicted with bronchitis, will find it a 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) Crisis 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 the 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 faces of others, excite disgust, alike scorn with males. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true JONES' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be completely metamorphosed. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON'S, 89 Liberty street. mar24

☞ Worms, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which, at sea, they involve themselves; and it is said they feed upon it, and if deprived of it they die. The celebrated Vermifuge prepared by A. 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 has answered the purpose is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. je5

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. All this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 69 Liberty st nov18dandw1y.

"That whiter skin of hers, than snow,
And purer as monumental alabaster."
All females have skin like the above, who use Jones Spanish Lily White. It maketh pure snowy, yet natural white. sold at 69 Liberty street. 1718

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, Nov. 30th, by the Rev B F Barrett, LEWIS D CHAMPLIN to Miss BELLE CARTER, all of Cincinnati.

Mayoralty of Pittsburgh.

MAYORALTY.—B. C. SAWYER, Esq. will be supported in the Convention for the nomination of Mayor, for his long, faithful and zealous services as a Whig.
dec6-dtn* FIFTH WARD.

MESSRS. WHITE & CO.—GENTS: Please to announce the name of Mr. HENRY WILKINSON, as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city.
nov27-tn FIRST WARD.

MAYORALTY.—Mr. Editor: Please announce that CHAS H. 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 ROSS, 2d Ward, Allegheny, for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimason