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.

Democratic Whig Nominations, FOR PRESIDENT, ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. RANKIN, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiltner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schoneker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Harley,	23. Thomas H Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of deliberation by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quitour own to stand on foreign ground?'" Z. TAYLOR.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

THE FOREIGN NEWS, which we publish to day, will be found of great interest. Its length, however, added to the importance of attending to our own affairs, precludes all comment for the present.—We cannot refrain, however, from stating that the usually well informed correspondent of the New York Commercial says that not only will the life of O'Brien be spared, but that his punishment will not be rendered degrading or intolerable. At this, we are persuaded, all right thinking minds will be rejoiced. The interests of common humanity, and, as we think, the interests of Ireland, require that so great an outrage as the execution of O'Brien should not take place. It could only increase bitterness in a case which eminently demands conciliation.

WILMOT'S DISTRICT.—The editor of the New York Tribune has the following encouraging article on the vote of Wilmot's District:

The North American says 'it is alleged' (on the strength of a Loco Foco letter,) that Hon. David Wilmot has agreed to support the election of Case and Butler.' If anybody of the kind is 'alleged' it is a lie, which no decently informed Pennsylvania Whig should countenance. Mr. Wilmot will do all that one man can to support the principle of Free Soil, with which his name is inseparably identified; and of course will oppose to the utmost the election of the Michigan Loungface. We say what we know; and we marvel that the North American should indulge in such remarks as those of the 21st inst. without knowing whereof it affirms. If Mr. Wilmot's District does not give a majority against Case, and the best gain on the Governor vote of any in Pennsylvania, then say we were egregiously mistaken.

We are pleased to see this emphatic denial of Locofoco rumor from so good authority, but we regret that the Tribune should indulge in remarks so unnecessarily harsh. No paper in the state has labored with more untiring zeal and ability, in the present campaign than the North American, and to none can it be more pleasing to believe that Wilmot will remain true to his professions. For our part, we think he will. We expect a large number of the Democracy of that District friends of Free Soil will vote for Van Buren. If they vote Case, when he has declared he will veto the Wilmot Proviso, they are unworthy the name of freemen.

FROM MEXICO.—The Charleston Courier has telegraphic information from New Orleans, under date 21st instant, which says that by an arrival at that port advices have been received of the return of SANTA ANNA to Vera Cruz. Much excitement prevailed in Tampico in consequence of the appearance of a Pronunciamento, giving the preliminary details of the Sierra Madre movement. Another battle between the whites and the Indians had taken place near Tampico, in which the latter, we regret to state, were victorious.

OYSTERS.—Our acknowledgments are due to J. C. Bidwell & Co., for a can of fine Oysters, received from Baltimore, by Burke's Express. We understand that our citizens can be furnished by this express agency, with Oysters but a few hours from Baltimore, at exceedingly low prices, so that that luxury is brought to our very doors.

"The Belmont Chronicle," is the title of a new Whig paper, published by Horton J. Howard, Esq., in St. Clairsville, Ohio. It reads well, and supports Taylor and Fillmore. The increase of Whig news papers, latterly, has been astonishing.

A correspondent refers to the speech of Captain Cutter, on Saturday evening. We have heard but one opinion expressed—that it was a most brilliant effort, and produced a most powerful effect upon the vast audience.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Another Conspiracy Hatching.

The following letter, from a highly respectable source at Washington, developes one of the most infamous schemes that has yet been devised by the unscrupulous managers of Locofocoism. From this and all other indications, it is now manifest that Pennsylvania will be made the field of these fraudulent operations; and hence the greater necessity for untiring vigilance and activity. Let no man rest satisfied that the labor of watchfulness will be discharged by some other—it is the proper business of every Whig, and his bounden duty, if he would see the country reclaimed from the embrace of corrupt rulers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1848.

Information had been received in this city from a responsible source in New Orleans, that a suit has been recently commenced in that city against Gen. Taylor, for the value of a slave who was drowned not long since in the Mississippi, when in the employ of his son as a mechanic, on trial.—It is believed that the institution of this suit is a base plan to impose on the people of the non-slaveholding states, (by circulating the papers in the case on the eve of the election) the belief that Gen. Taylor has been in the slave market. I am well assured that he neither purchased, hired, leased, nor obtained the slave, and that he was in fact an utter stranger to the transaction. In the first instance, Gen. Taylor supposed that the object was to extort money from him by reason of the delicacy of his position, but our friends in New Orleans are led to suspect, from the circumstance, that *copies have been recently taken of the papers, that a deep and detestable plot is on foot to defeat, by the means here indicated, the election of Gen'l. Taylor to the Presidency, now so highly probable.*—If such papers shall appear in your section of the country, you will please to instantly denounce the transaction as fraudulent and base, and by the agency of the public press, or in such other form as you may deem expedient, to provide an effectual remedy for the mischief. You may rely on the source communicating the information here, as entitled to the fullest confidence.

I will only add that the Whig press of the country, and particularly of the free states, should, by repeated and earnest warnings, guard the public mind against any and every statement which shall be made at this late day, impugning our candidates, or in any way imparting disadvantage to our cause. It is only by strocious frauds that an unprincipled faction which has brought so many calamities on our beloved country, can now escape a well-merited fate. Yours, &c.

OHIO—OFFICIAL—FORD ELECTED.—The official returns, certified by the Secretary of State, of Ohio are published, and footed up as follows:

For Ford,	148,656
Weller,	148,321
Majority for Ford,	345

FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE STEAMER EUROPA.

TREASON TRIALS IN IRELAND.

O'Brien and McManus Sentenced to Death.

Battle in Hungary—Insurrection in Vienna.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The details of the Foreign News by the Europa are of exceeding interest. Below we have given a succinct account of the events of the week preceding the sailing of the steamer.

STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND.

On the 7th the court sat at 9 o'clock, and the Lord Chief Justice proceeded with his charge, at the conclusion of which, about 4 o'clock, the jury retired to their room.

At twenty minutes past 5 their lordships resumed their seats in the Court house. A profound silence lasting for a few minutes, succeeded their entrance, but was soon broken by a slight rustling noise near the door of the jury room, from whence the jury entered, headed by the foreman, who held the issue paper in his hand.

The clerk having completed the calling of names asked, in rather a nervous and indistinct tone, manifestly sensible of the painful effect about to follow,—'Gentleman, have you agreed to your verdict?'

The Foreman—'Yes.'

Clerk of the Crown—'How say you? Is William Smith O'Brien guilty or not guilty?'

After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, pronounced 'Guilty.' Tears might be seen and sobs heard in every part of the court. Mr. O'Brien alone maintained a composed aspect, and acknowledged the verdict by slightly inclining his head to the jury.

The foreman of the jury essayed to say something, but his self possession seemed to fail him, and he said, in a harsh undertone to the Clerk of the Crown, "Mr. Pedder, can't you read the rest?"

The Clerk then read from the paper, what follows:

"We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the jury being unanimously of opinion that for many reasons, his life should be spared."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat, and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed, the eyes of all being fixed on the calm, self possessed countenance of the prisoner. At length

Chief Justice Blackburne said in a low voice, "Adjourn the Court to ten o'clock on Monday morning."

Proclamation to this effect was made. Mr. O'Brien was then removed from the dock, and the building was soon empty.

At a quarter past ten o'clock on Monday morning, the Judges entered the court. The Court House from an early hour was densely crowded in every part, and great anxiety was visibly depicted on every countenance, as it was rumored that Mr. Smith O'Brien was to be brought up for judgment. The only gallery vacant was that in which the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien were accustomed to sit during the protracted trial. That gallery was entirely empty, and formed a melancholy contrast to the other portions of the court.

The Attorney General entered the court about five minutes after the sitting of the court. All eyes were directed towards that learned functionary who said—My lords, I have to move that in the case of her Majesty against W. S. O'Brien, the prisoner be called up for judgment.

Chief Justice—Very well.

Soon afterwards, Mr. Smith O'Brien made his appearance in the dock. His gait manly bearing, his calmness, composure and firmness as he stood in front of the dock, were the themes of observation throughout the court.

The Clerk of the Crown was about to read over the indictment, and to ask what the prisoner had to say why sentence of death and execution thereon should not be passed upon him, when

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., said that this was the proper time to make application to the court for arrest of judgment. He proceeded to state the grounds of the application and then to argue them. Mr. Fitzgerald followed on the same side as Mr. Whiteside. The Chief Justice after consulting for some minutes with his brother judges, pronounced their lordships' decision, which was that the objections stated by the prisoner's counsel could not be maintained.

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr. O'Brien what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him.

Mr. O'Brien said—My lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of the opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with the consciousness that I have performed my duty to my country—that I have done only that which in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to have done, and I am prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheers in the gallery.

THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded, amid the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said—William Smith O'Brien, after a long, painful and laborious trial, a jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason. Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the crown. That recommendation, as in our duty, we shall send forward to the Lord Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the power to comply with its prayer. It now remains with us to perform the last solemn act of duty which devolves upon us,—to pronounce that sentence, by which the law marks the enormity of your crime, and aims at the prevention of similar crimes, by the example and infliction of a terrible punishment. Oh! that you would reflect upon that crime, and dwell upon it with sincere repentance and remorse. Oh! that you would regret it as it is regretted by every rational being—that you would feel and know that it is really and substantially so repugnant to the interests of humanity and the precepts and spirit of the divine religion you profess, as it is to the positive law, the violation of which is now attended by the forfeiture of your fee. The few words you have addressed to the court, however, forbid me proceeding any further with this subject. It now only remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. Here his lordship assumed the black cap, and, amid a silence at once solemn and painful, proceeded as follows:—That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you be dead; that afterwards your head shall be severed from your body, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her majesty shall please, and may God have mercy on your soul! (The most profound sensation followed the conclusion of his sentence, and continued to manifest itself for several minutes afterwards.)

TRIAL OF MR. M'MANUS.

Shortly after sentence had been passed on Mr. Smith O'Brien, the court proceeded with the next case, namely, that of Terence Bellow M'Manus for high treason.

On the following day, the jury, after being closeted for three hours, returned into court with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner bore the announcement with great firmness. The jury have recommended him to the merciful consideration of the Crown.

Mr. M'Manus was removed, the Court proceeded with the trial of O'Donohue

The court then adjourned.

A most important meeting was held in Dublin on Thursday, for the purpose of promoting a feeling in accordance with the recommendation of the jury, in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The attendance was numerous and respectable. Mr. Sherman Crawford, M. P. was called on to preside.—A memorial to his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, was agreed to. The following is a copy:

'To his Excellency Earl Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland.'

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We the undersigned, consisting principally of inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity address your Excellency as the representative, in Ireland, of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. We fully concur in the recommendation of the jury by whom Mr. William O'Brien has been found guilty, and we humbly and earnestly entreat the Exercise of her Majesty's gracious prerogative of mercy in his favor.

The annual meeting of the Catholic archbishops and bishops has been held during the course of the past week, and among other resolutions agreed to we find one repeating their former declarations respecting the proposal of endowing the Catholic clergy of Ireland. The resolution is in the following words:—That having observed that a notice has been given of a Parliamentary motion regarding a state provision for the Catholic clergy of Ireland, we deprecate such a proceeding. That having shared in the prosperity of their faithful flocks the clergy of Ireland are willing to share in their privations, and are determined to resist a measure calculated to create vast discontent—to sever the people from their pastors, and ultimately to endanger Catholicity in this country.'

GERMANY.

It is idle to attempt to follow the Frankfort Assembly through all its devious proceedings.

The state of siege still continues. The central Government has sent to the different German Powers a requisition to withdraw their ambassadors and representatives in foreign countries. It is not surprising that Prussia refuses to accede to this request. However, the Frankfort Assembly continues to overawe Germany, and the contingents which are thus demanded to support the central authority must sooner or later hasten a frightful struggle for the supreme power. The debates and contests in the Assembly continue to be of the fiercest character, and the extreme right and the extreme left appear arrayed against the centre. In Berlin all is quiet, and the Ministry making some progress towards settled tranquillity—if not union between the King and the Democratic party. The idea has been conceived of setting up a German Parliament in Berlin, in opposition to that at Frankfort, and it seems to have captivated the people, who are greatly dissatisfied with the proceedings at Frankfort.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

In Austria the terrible tragedy of war is being enacted with deadly effect. We were enabled in a postscript last week to announce the assassination, or rather butchery of Count Lamberg, the Commander in Chief of Hungary. Whilst in the act of bringing about a pacification of the contending Hungarians and Croatians he was cruelly slain by the mob, who recognised him as he was crossing the bridge from Buda (Ofen) to Pesth. The war seems now to have assumed a determinate character. The Emperor of Austria has thrown off the mask; and maddened with the murder of his brave lieutenant, Count Lamberg, who had been sent to compose the difference between his own subjects, he has dissolved the Hungarian Diet; has appointed anew Baron Jellachich, Commander in Chief of all the armed troops in Hungary and the Allied Kingdoms with despotic powers; and has placed Hungary under martial law.

The Croats, under their Ban Jellachich, sustained a severe defeat on the 29th ult. in the neighborhood of Stuthlweissenburg.

SANGUINARY AND SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION IN VIENNA—FLIGHT OI THE EMPEROR—MURDER OF THE MINISTER OF WAR—THE DIET EN PERMANENCE.

The German mail has brought tidings of another insurrection and revolution in Vienna, which has terminated, like the first, in the defeat of the military and the flight of the Emperor. The signal for the present uprising was given by the attempt of the Government or the War Minister to remove from the capital the regiments which have shown sympathy with the popular party. The people prevented the departure of these regiments, which finally joined them, and for the first time in the revolutionary events of Germany a body of soldiers were found on the side of insurrection. The Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th. The honors that have been conferred on the Ban have been revoked, and it is now to be seen whether he will act up to his asserted intentions—to replace the Emperor firmly on his throne.—His army is nearer Vienna than Pesth.

VIENNA, OCT. 7.

Two battalions of grenadiers had received orders to march for Hungary—a portion of the men refused to obey. They were, therefore, escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers. As they approached the bridges over the Danube they were received by armed peasantry, who prevented them from proceeding further, fraternized with them, and commenced demolishing the bridges. National Guards arrived, and sided with the military. The cuirassiers, who could not recross the bridge, were obliged to retire. A fight soon ensued between the grenadiers, national guard, and the people on the one side, and a battalion of fusiliers of the Polish Regiment of Nassau on the other, supported by troops recently arrived from Prague. The struggle lasted till mid day in the Leopolstadt, and then spread to the city, where a division of national guards fought against the students and the country people. Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon the Ministry of War, which was only guarded by thirty men, was stormed and ransacked, and the war minister, Count Latour, murdered in the most barbarous manner by stabs in the body and blows of a sledge hammer or axe on the head, and then hanged on a lamp post in the court yard.

The arsenal was defended during the night by the military and a body of the national guard, but fell into the hands of the people towards morning, who immediately armed themselves. The report of cannon and musketry continued all yesterday and during the whole of the night; the alarm bells in the city and surrounding villages never ceased ringing.

The murderers of Count Latour declared that they would serve all those who shared his wives in the same manner. The Ministry is dissolved—the Minister of Justice is said to have been seized whilst endeavoring to leave the city, and is locked up in the Aula. The other Ministers, with the exception of Doblhoff and Hornbostly, have secreted themselves.

All the military have left the city, and the fighting has ceased.

The Diet declared itself in permanency, and a deputation was sent to the Emperor at Schonbrunn, demanding a popular Ministry, and the revocation of the decree of appointing the Ban Royal Commissary of Hungary.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the whole imperial family left Schonbrunn, in the direction of Linz. All the troops on duty at Schonbrunn have followed them. The castle at Schonbrunn is left unguarded.

Various proclamations were issued during the day in the name of the Diet.

Deputy Scherzer, by one, is appointed pro tempore Commander in Chief of the national guard.

A second decree, signed by Franz Smolka, Vice President of the Diet, announces that measures had been taken to clear the town of the military, and to declare a *general amnesty for all* persons concerned in the insurrection.

THE CHOLERA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liverpool Times of the 14th instant says—

"We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has desolated the eastern parts of Europe, spreading its ravage from Cairo to St. Petersburg, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburg, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrar-General that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in the metropolis and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance almost cotemporaneously in Sunderland and in the low lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came ashore from a long voyage in the midst of the fresh of the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar-General in London reported 13 cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest report, there had been 25 cases 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday the preceding week the number of cases in London is alledged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy this dreadful malady, which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores. The alarm is greatly diminished respecting its destructive efforts among the great body of the people, and we trust, with the extensive arrangements made to check its progress, that the limits of its mortality will be confined to the seaport towns, and that the great manufacturing hives of industry will be spared this frightful addition to the many sufferings they have lately experienced."

EUROPE AND ASIA.

HAMBURGH.—Authentic accounts state the disease is still on the increase at Hamburgh. From the 1st of September, when it broke out, to the 26th, there were 1339 cases, of which 650 died, 392 recovered, and 287 were under treatment. There is a great deal of sickness on board the English ships lying at Hamburgh.

BERLIN.—Up to the 30th ult., there had been 1704 cases of cholera in Berlin—1012 of which terminated fatally; 392 reported as cured, and 290 still doubtful.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—The last account from St. Petersburgh gives about nineteen new cases, and seven or eight deaths daily.

ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS.—The ravages of the pestilence at Aleppo and Demascus are stated to have been frightful, particularly at Damascus, where not fewer than 10,000 persons are supposed to have died within the twenty days preceding the 26th of August.

ITALY.

From Italy we have no interesting news. It seems that hostilities are not renewed. An amnesty has been published at Milan by the Austrians—We are still in the dark about the progress of the mediation question; it is, however, beyond all doubt that Austria will never yield an inch of Lombardy. Genoa and Tuscany appear to be again tranquil, and the threats of Charles Albert, of renewing hostilities, are wisely forgotten amidst calmer counsels. The intelligence from Naples and Sicily is more tranquillizing, but the belligerents having been stayed in their career of destruction by England and France, heap upon both the most vindicative reprobation. The English ships of war seem especially obnoxious. The Sicilians are organizing a defence at every point should the Neapolitan forces march on Palermo.

FRANCE.

The French revolution is again marching with rapid strides. The National Assembly has decided by an overwhelming majority of 602 against 211, that the President of the Republic shall be elected by direct and universal suffrage by the ballot, and by an absolute majority. A variety of amendments were proposed with a view to modify the vote and to confer the power of nomination upon the Assembly, but they were all rejected by large majorities, and the people of France will now decide upon the person whom they desire to elevate to the new dignity. In its final form the vote stands, that the President is to be nominated by secret scrutiny, and by absolute majority of the voters, by the direct suffrage of all the electors of the department of France and Algeria. The vote in this shape was carried by 627 to 130. In the event of no absolute majority, the National Assembly will elect the President by ballot, and by absolute majority, from among the five candidates who may obtain the largest number of suffrages. The candidates for the Presidency will be General Cavaignac, Lamartine, Thiers, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. At least these are the names generally spoken of as present.

When the 45th article of the Constitution was under discussion, which declares that the President must be a native of France and a French citizen, M. Anthony Thouret proposed an addition to it, excluding every member of the royal and imperial families. The two Napoleons, then in the house, rose to protest against the amendment, and in a few minutes after, Louis Napoleon ascended the tribune. The Government organs give the following report of his speech:

Prince Louis Napoleon, in directing his steps towards the tribune, showed that he was overwhelmed with his position. On his arrival there, he had some difficulty in commencing at all, and at length he came out, in a hesitating and unconnected manner, with the following words:

"Citizens—I do not come before you to speak against the amendment; certainly I have been sufficiently rewarded in recovering my rights as a citizen to entertain any other ambition. Neither do I come here to make any complaint against the calumnies of which I have been the object. It is in the name of the 200,000 electors who have twice honored me with their suffrages, that I dissavow the appellation of 'Pretender' which is constantly brought forward against me.'

"At this point the Prince stopped, hesitated, and appeared inclined to go on, but at length he descended from the tribune apparently greatly disconcerted, and amidst marks of great astonishment on the part of a portion of the members, and of annoyance on the part of others. The German accent, the confusion, the vagueness and inanity of the words spoken, the absence of all the qualities of a popular orator, had done their work."

Prince Louis Napoleon had been warned against the dangers of the tribune, and the warning has been thrown away upon him. He has more damaged his cause by this short attempt to speak than by all the past follies of his life. His adversaries at once saw the advantage they had gained and profited by it. After a short consultation with M. Senard, M. Anthony Thouret rose, and in a tone of contempt which was not even disguised, he said, that after the few short words they had heard, he was quite satisfied that his fears from the 'Pretender' were exaggerated, and that his amendment was needless, and that he therefore withdrew it. The observation was received with loud plaudits from all sides of the Assembly, excepting from that upon which Prince Louis Napoleon and his friends were seated. The Debate says that the words spoken by the oratorical novice produced a marvellous effect, for that they set those who most feared him quite at their ease."

The latest intelligence from France and the Continent is contained in the following postscript to the Liverpool Times:

PARIS, October 12, evening.

The greatest agitation has prevailed to-day respecting the ministerial crisis, and very various reports have prevailed; one of the most generally received is, that the executive have asked M. Armand Marrast to take the leadership.

It is thought that King Charles Albert will avail himself of the catastrophe at Vienna to recommence the war in Italy. Several of the generals in garrison at Paris have been ordered to-day to join the army of the Alps. A report prevails late this afternoon that a great number of the German cities are in insurrection. These and similar rumors have, however, little foundation better than conjecture.

There has been a slight disturbance at Florence, which, however, had been suppressed without disorder, by the firmness of the military and police.

We learn that in the insurrection at Vienna 150 were killed, whilst the wounded were 500 or 600 in number.

SPAIN.

The difficulty between Mr. Saunders, our Minister at Spain, and the Spanish government, arising out of the arrest of his servant, has been settled. An immediate apology was made by the Minister, and the required exemptions granted: in addition to which, the offending officials were dismissed.—The island of Cuba, which the European Times supposes to be in danger from this trifling occurrence, is therefore safe.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

To day the extreme triumph of steam seems to have been realized in the harbor of the city, which witnessed the success of Robert Fulton. The Europa, Capt. Lott, entered the harbor from Liverpool, after a passage of ten days and a half, with London advices to the 14th of October. It is, indeed, a triumph, and so great was the achievement' that her arrival was hardly credited, until the city was flooded with extras containing her news.—There is no denying the fact that John Bull has borne off the prize in steamers, and that American skill will be severely taxed before his laurels are taken from him.

Another prominent citizen is no more. The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, U. S. Senator from Alabama, died this morning at his lodgings, after a short, but very painful illness. His disease was an affection of the kidneys, and last night he was convalescent. In his death, the free trade party lose one of its stanchest and most able advocates. Possessing a taste for statistics, and having, in common with Southern politicians, an impression that free trade is national wealth, he labored long, and with success, to fasten upon the country the system under which it now languishes.

The Britannia left to day for Liverpool, with a meagre number of passengers, but a large amount of Bills of Exchange. The market was pretty well cleared at 108 and 108½ for City drawn and Southern. She takes no coin, and the drain for England may be considered over for the present. For the last week or ten days, the imports of specie from the Continental domain is more than supplied by the imports. Money is comparatively easy, and borrowers get accommodated at very fair rates—say 9 to 10 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Walker's loan of $800,000 upon Treasury Notes has again become the subject of dispute in Wall street, and will get into the law courts before it is finished. Mr. Cutting, the broker who negotiated the loan with Secretary Walker for Mr. Morgan, now demands $2000 commissions, upon the ground that he, through political influence with Collector Lawrence, and Secretaries Walker and Mason, obtained the loan. The broker, who had the $800,000, was to give the Locofoco friend the benefit of any advance there might be upon $100,000 of Treasury Notes for his services. No rise took place, and he now claims the usual commission, and will get it. A statement of the whole affair will be presented to Mr. Vinton when Congress meets, and a rare disclosure will be made.

The news by the Steamer is bad for Cotton and Breadstuffs generally. Baring quotes Flour 29@31s., which is below the other accounts. Flour closes here at $5 37½@5 50. Best Genesee Wheat 125 @127; and good Ohio 120@121. Best Corn 63 and 66@68c for good Western. Meal Pork $2 37½, and Prime $8 67½. Lard dull at 7½c for prime, and Tallow 9c. Butter dull and drooping, but Cheese is taken as fast as it arrives, for export, at 6½@7½c per pound.

Among the important items by the Steamer, is the following statement in relation to the Irish trade of England. A circular dated Oct. 11th, says:

"The trade just now is in a somewhat remarkable condition. The price of iron, it is believed, has reached the lowest figure, and speculators having, as are pressing orders on the makers, which they will not accept, at least in large quantities, at current rates, whilst the demand for the article for actual and immediate use, and in the present state of the times, enables the masters to see that it would be imprudent to attempt any advance upon the present quotation. This state of things will of necessity bring all the needy and smaller makers up to existing prices; it will keep these firm, and, so far, the resolve not to advance will be useful. The demand for manufactured iron is good; there are scarcely any orders in hand from abroad, neither may say be looked for at this period of the year for some time. Railway companies are not ordering a ton beyond what their immediate purposes require, it will, therefore, be perceived that if, with these drawbacks, present quotations are maintained, there is no probability of their further retrograding, whilst at the same time neither will the iron masters be unwise enough to demand any advance, especially in view of the fact that Staffordshire bars are now something like five and twenty per cent. above Welsh, which is as great a difference as can be fairly maintained. Bars, (I shall take best qualities as the standard,) may now be quoted at £6 10s., hoops at £7, sheets at £8, and pigs from £3 5s. to £3 15., of these, stocks are not very large, but so much depends on quality, and so varied is this, that it is almost impossible to hit upon a quotation."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TRUE WHIGS, ALL.

The meeting on last Saturday evening was truly a great affair. It has not been our good fortune to hear such a speech in that old rallying ground for many a long day, as the one delivered there on that occasion, by the noble and gallant Cutter of Kentucky. Without going beyond the bounds of probability, to adopt the pathetic language of Mr. Loomis, it did in fact seem that the lips of this worthy soldier were touched with a live coal from the altar of Genius. The very urchins behind me, too young to think, and too inexperienced to feel, paused in their sport to hearken to the voice of the powerful speaker. We have not heard a speech, since Pitts of Baltimore let loose his eloquence there in favor of Henry Clay, that made us feel so much, and we came to the conclusion that the man who can go, after hearing such an appeal, and vote against the hero of Mexico—old Zach—must be a knave, and a stranger to true Democracy.—We do not affirm that a citizen of this Republic should vote for him if he is entirely opposed to military candidates, but we must say, that he who can deliberately cast his influence against that great and good old man, after all he has done to elevate our fame, should hang his head in shame, and cry out at once against the name and high renown of George Washington!

The manner in which Captain Cutter portrayed the character and services of General Taylor—by dilating upon the person whom they desire to elevate to the new dignity. In its final form the vote stands, that the President is to be nominated by secret scrutiny, and by absolute majority of the voters, by the direct suffrage of all the electors of the department of France and Algeria. The vote in this shape was carried by 627 to 130. In the event of no absolute majority, the National Assembly will elect the President by ballot, and by absolute majority, from among the five candidates who may obtain the largest number of suffrages. The candidates for the Presidency will be General Cavaignac, Lamartine, Thiers, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. At least these are the names generally spoken of as present.

When the 45th article of the Constitution was under discussion, which declares that the President must be a native of France and a French citizen, M. Anthony Thouret proposed an addition to it, excluding every member of the royal and imperial families. The two Napoleons, then in the house, rose to protest against the amendment, and in a few minutes after, Louis Napoleon ascended the tribune. The Government organs give the following report of his speech:

Prince Louis Napoleon, in directing his steps towards the tribune, showed that he was overwhelmed with his position. On his arrival there, he had some difficulty in commencing at all, and at length he came out, in a hesitating and unconnected manner, with the following words:

"Citizens—I do not come before you to speak against the amendment; certainly I have been sufficiently rewarded in recovering my rights as a citizen to entertain any other ambition. Neither do I come here to make any complaint against the calumnies of which I have been the object. It is in the name of the 200,000 electors who have twice honored me with their suffrages, that I dissavow the appellation of 'Pretender' which is constantly brought forward against me.'

"At this point the Prince stopped, hesitated, and appeared inclined to go on, but at length he descended from the tribune apparently greatly disconcerted, and amidst marks of great astonishment on the part of a portion of the members, and of annoyance on the part of others. The German accent, the confusion, the vagueness and inanity of the words spoken, the absence of all the qualities of a popular orator, had done their work."

Prince Louis Napoleon had been warned against the dangers of the tribune, and the warning has been thrown away upon him. He has more damaged his cause by this short attempt to speak than by all the past follies of his life. His adversaries at once saw the advantage they had gained and profited by it. After a short consultation with M. Senard, M. Anthony Thouret rose, and in a tone of contempt which was not even disguised, he said, that after the few short words they had heard, he was quite satisfied that his fears from the 'Pretender' were exaggerated, and that his amendment was needless, and that he therefore

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mary Donahoe, accused of robbing Catharine Riley, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged by proclamation. A contest arose between her attorney, and the attorney for the Commonwealth, as to the possession of the money alleged to have been stolen—but the Court decided it to be in the possession of Mrs. Riley. We did not learn how the defendant's attorneys settled about their fee.

The case of Commonwealth vs. John Graham, accused of picking Mr. Geo. Ogden's pocket, in the market, was next entered on. The defendant asked a postponement on account of the absence of two witnesses, but the Court refused. Mr. Wilson, the defendant's counsel, made a very pathetic appeal to the jury, and shed tears himself, and Mr. Magehan objected to the clumsiness of the indictment; but the case was too strong, and the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty in manner and form," &c, Snowden for Commonwealth.

Commonwealth vs. Ann Whitney, surety of the peace, came up. Mrs. Whitney's mother charged her with threats against her (Mrs. Bolier's) life. The Court discharged Mrs. Whitney on her promising to "conduct herself seemly" toward her mother, hereafter.

The case of Commonwealth vs. Philip File, indicted for assault and battery on Geo. Snyder, came up. This is another of the series of Birmingham fight cases. The jury was just impannelled, when the Court got hungry and adjourned to dinner.

In the afternoon, the case of Com. vs. Philip File was resumed. Mr. Woods, for defendant, cross-questioned a German witness very tartly. M'Caimont, for prosecution, objected to mode of questioning. Some warm words ensued, but the storm soon subsided. The witness got quite restive, but finally went on, affording much diversion by the oddity of his answers. The case occupied nearly the whole afternoon.

'NUTS TO CRACK.'—To night is 'Hallow Even,' or 'Holy Eve,' or 'Holly Eve,' as the little folks term it. They'll want to crack nuts and eat apples—the good ones, we mean—and some young scamps will be battering the doors with cabbage stalks—thump, thump—and ringing bells, and doing lots of mischief, which they call fun, and nervous people consider an abomination; but this last is a practice 'more honored in the breach than in the observance,' and good boys will not take part in such a bad practice.

THE WEATHER, yesterday, was as balmy as that of one of Spring's loveliest days. In the early morning, we listened to the sweet birds, at our own sunny home: but all the after day, alas! we were tortured with the discord and contention of the crowded court room. What a contrast between the innocent love, the sweet bird whispering and leaf rustling of the country, and the nauseous scents, discordant sounds, and painful scenes of a court room and a county jail. Man is here, and Nature there.

APPOINTMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—T. J. Bigham, Esq., has received the appointment of pro tem. Deputy Attorney for Allegheny County.—He informed us yesterday that he should take matters in hand directly, as soon as he obtains a little insight into the cases on hand.

THE FACTORY RIOT CASES.—The Grand Jury have found bills in about a dozen of these cases. The Court stated yesterday that none of them would come up till after the election (next Tuesday) and probably not till near the close of this term.

INFANT.—Matilda Burrell and Eliza Brown have been complained against before the Mayor, for conspiring to entice a very young girl to a house of ill fame in this city.

The 7th Ward Glee Club, in their merry rounds last night, gave us one or two of their choice Rough and Ready Songs. The time for singing is almost over, and we hope the boys may improve it well.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.—The Sheriff informs us that the election in Franklin Township, Allegheny County, will be held next Tuesday at Joseph Holeman's, instead of John Shrom's, as previously advertised.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—A company of U. S. Drag