THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

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

See next page for Telegraphic News.

TO CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

This number closes our short and very agreeable intercourse. We have now discharged the obligation into which we entered, and have announced to you the election of a President—and that President, 'Old Zack.' We shall be happy to continue our acquaintance with any of you who like our paper. We shall be able to make a paper more generally interesting hereafter, from having less occasion to take up so much space with politics. The events now passing in Europe, and the important session of Congress approaching, will give to the news of the day great interest, and our arrangements are such that we shall be able to lay the very latest news before our readers from every direction. And then you will wish to hear about General Taylor's cabinet and all administration, and those various and important transactions taking place in our great country. Those who wish to continue their subscriptions can signify it by letter or otherwise.

Mr. Cameron's Prophecy.

During the pendency of the Tariff Act of 1846, before the Senate, Mr. Cameron made a Speech in opposition, in which were the following remarks:

'I have already intimated what I believe will be the effects of this bill. I hope, for the welfare of my country, that I may be mistaken; but if it be true that the 'history of the past is but the prophecy of the future,' the result is too alarming for me to admit of a doubt. Pass this bill, and *the democratic party must again be defeated*, and our opponents again triumph, and the policy of the country will be unsettled for years. This, however, may be considered a minor consideration compared with its disastrous effects upon every branch of trade and business in the country. The lawyers may flourish and grow rich, for they prosper by the distresses of other men. They may build up fortunes upon the ruined estates of their fellow citizens, and the hard earned savings of the laboring man. No other class of the community can derive any benefit from this bill of abominations.—Now, my President, allow me to ask, why shall this continual interference with the best interests of the country be pursued? and, especially, why shall our commonwealth, which has been so true to the country and to the democratic party, be made the theatre of this distress and ruin? What is there in her trade, her business, or the character of her people, that makes these repeated attacks necessary or proper? The history of her trade is one of honest industry and humble thrift.

This prophecy is now history. The passage of the Tariff Act of 1846, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, and in the face of the Kane and Clarion Letters, and the universal declarations of the party leaders before the election and by the casting vote of Mr. Dallas, laid the chief foundation of Whig success in 1848. The people of Pennsylvania felt that they had been deceived—aye, *cheated*, by their trusted leaders, and they have tried others, and more reliable men.—Let it be recollected that Pennsylvania has always voted for the successful candidate for the Presidency. She has made her power felt in every Presidential election—let demagogues beware how they abuse her confidence.

Our Book Table.

Godey's Lady's Book, for December, is a superb number, containing 31 engravings, and 24 pages extra matter. We can say without any exaggeration, that this is the finest periodical in America, if it is exceeded any where, in its illustrations and embellishments. The January number will commence a new volume, and we would advise all who wish a good literary periodical to subscribe.

Graham's Magazine, for December, is a splendid Newspaper. "*Prose and Poetry.* By Charlotte M. S." is a new American work, by a lady author, and displays talent of no mean order. Its contents are two very popular dramatic pieces, some fugitive poetry, and several prose tales, making a very readable book. The publishers have brought it out in beautiful style. Sold in Pittsburgh, by Kay & Co.

"*P. Virgilii Maronis Carmina*"—This is a new edition of Virgil, and one of the classical series, edited by Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt. It has been recommended by many of the best teachers in our country, and, we doubt not, is well adapted for a text book. The type is good, and the printing is accurate. It has one advantage over Anthon's Series, and that is its size. The notes are sufficiently copious, and are arranged at the bottom of the pages, instead of the back part of the book.—This we regard as of particular importance, for the pupil will hardly fail to look at each note, which would not be the case if they were put in another part of the book. The work can be obtained at Morse's Depot, 85, Fourth street.

"*The Pictorial Brother Jonathan*," intended for the Christmas Holidays, is a famous affair, containing a large number of engravings, some of enormous size, and generally well executed.—Sold by Morse, 4th Street.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The Locofocos at the South were charging Mr. Fillmore with being an Abolitionist. Mr. Payne, of Virginia, wrote to Mr. Clay on the subject, to which the following reply was sent:

ASHLAND September 19, 1848.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter, I take pleasure in saying that Mr. Fillmore is not an Abolitionist: on the contrary, I believe that he would be as much opposed to any interference with slavery as it exists in the several States by Congress as you would be. In the extra session of 1841 he and I served as chairmen in corresponding committees of the two Houses, which brought us daily together. I found him able, enlightened, indefatigable in the discharge of his responsible duties at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, and patriotic. I am respectfully, your friend.

H. CLAY.

WILLIAM G. PAYNE, Esq.

POST OFFICE ADVERTISING.—The American Law Journal, for November, contains an interesting decision of Judge Hays, President of the District Court of Lancaster. The postmaster gave the advertising of the list of letters to the paper having the largest circulation in the city of Lancaster, and the editor claiming the largest circulation brought suit against the postmaster. The court decided that under the act of Congress of the 3d March, the advertisement must be inserted in the "paper having the largest circulation" generally, and that inserting it in a paper having the largest circulation in the city or town where the post office is located, or where the paper is printed, is not a compliance with the law.

INAUGURATION DAY.—MESSRS. EDITORS: It is asserted that the ensuing fourth of March comes on Sunday. *Is it so? And if so*, who is President on that day? Respectfully, J. C.

We can answer our correspondent by saying that the 4th of next March *will* fall on Sunday. This has occurred once before, since the adoption of the present Constitution, viz. in the year 1821. It will not happen again until the year 1877. As to who will be President on Sunday, the 4th of March next we cannot tell unless it be Capt. GODPARD, of the Auxiliary Guard; and it would be easier to find a worse than a better one.—*Nat. Intel.*

FIRST FRUITS OF THE ELECTION OF TAYLOR.—We refer our readers to the card of Mr. HAMILTON STEWART, manufacturer of colored cotton goods, in another column. Mr. Stewart informs us that he made his arrangements to *quit business*, in the event of Cass' election, but with the encouraging prospect before him, of the restoration of a protective Tariff, he shall continue on. Mr. Stewart's manufactures have long been noted in this market, for their superiority.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The official vote of this strong Locofoco county is as follows—Taylor, 5082; Cass, 2485; Van Buren, 51—Cass' majority over Taylor, 2403. Longstreth's majority was 4206, and Polk's was 4674. While Whig counties in this State are steadily increasing their majorities, the Locofoco counties are generally diminishing theirs.

ADAMS COUNTY.—The official vote of Adams County is as follows—Taylor 2576, Cass, 1762. Van Buren, 25—Taylor's majority over Cass, 814 Johnston's majority was 525.

OUR COLORED SCHOOLS.

The question has often been asked, what provision has been made for the education of the colored children of our city? This question we are hardly able to answer. In some of the Wards, we believe, something has been done, but precisely what, we cannot say. One thing, however, is certain—as yet no adequate provision has been made. Not a single school house has been erected for their use. So far as we learn, their principal school is kept in a cellar, yes a *cellar*, under the African Church, on Wylie street. The room is damp, dark, and totally unfit for any such purpose. There is not a white man in our city who would think of sending his children to any such place. And who are these colored people that they should be thus neglected? Are they not our brethren? Have they not sympathies, and feelings, and interests as precious to them as ours are to us? Their lot is cast in our midst.—They are striving to do as well as they can for themselves. They pay their taxes, and submit to our laws, and yet they are denied all voice in civil matters, and consequently are entirely dependent upon their white brethren. Now, we put it to the consciences of our citizens to say, is it right to erect fine buildings, and employ teachers at the public expense for our children, and yet allow the children of the colored people to go unprovided and uncared for? They pay a school tax as well as we; and according to the laws of the State, they are entitled to, and can demand the same kind of privileges that the white citizens enjoy. Now, what can be done? We say, without hesitation, that steps should be at once taken to put up one or more school houses for their particular use. We do not suppose that it would be practicable or wise to undertake to introduce these children into our present schools. The only feasible plan seems to be to establish separate schools for them. But a question arises, have the Board of School Directors the power, under existing laws, to make such a provision? We think they have. It is made their duty to provide schools for *all* the children over and under certain ages. Of course the colored children are included. Under such an arrangement, it would be necessary for the several wards to make appropriations for this object. A Committee, consisting of the Presidents of each Board could take charge of these schools—employ teachers, and do all other things which might be necessary. But we care not what plan is adopted, so that a suitable provision is made. We hope that our colored people will bestir themselves. We hope they will submit to the public the facts as they exist. If this is done, we believe that a sense of justice will prompt those whose duty it is, to do what ought to have been done long since.

Official vote of Philadelphia City and County.

	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
City	10655	5266	309
Incorp'd N. Liberties	3086	3095	114
Spring Garden	4785	3003	225
Kensington	3395	2190	46
Unincp'd N. Liberties	239	220	20
Richmond	250	492	—
District of Penn	245	968	6
Unincp'd Penn Tp.	160	206	2
Southwark	3245	1719	22
Moyamensing	1309	1545	26
Passyunk	141	94	—
West Philadelphia	269	206	9
Blockley	248	307	11
Kingsessing	80	177	—
Upper Germantown	125	233	10
Lower Germantown	576	237	27
Roxborough	265	245	6
Bristol	201	160	4
Oxford	182	144	7
Frankford	470	262	20
Lower Dublin	353	355	5
Byberry and Moreland	162	122	5
Manayunk	457	266	4
Total	31,230	21,510	877
Scattering	10.		

This makes Taylor's majority in the City proper 5389, and in the County 4331. ☞ Total 9720, out of an aggregate vote of 51,627, the greatest ever polled.

The next House of Representatives.

The next House of Representatives will have a large majority of Whig members, who have been elected on the same ticket with Gen. Taylor. In the States in which Congressional elections have been held, the result is as follows:

	NEW CONGRESS. Whig.	Loco.	OLD CONGRESS. Whig.	Loco.
Illinois	1	6	1	6
Missouri		5		5
Arkansas		1		1
Iowa		2		2
Vermont	1		1	
Ohio	12	11	6	6
Florida	1		1	
Georgia	4		4	4
South Carolina	1		7	7
New Jersey	4	1	4	1
New York	33	1	23	11
	71	52	63	60
	52		60	
Whig maj thus far	19		3	

The Senate will continue Locofoco for at least two years longer.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.—The following is a list of the property stolen on the night of the 8th inst., from the National Gallery, in the Patent office at Washington city:

Gold snuff box, set with diamonds.
Gold scabbard, belonging to the sword presented to Com. Biddle.
Gold medal struck by order of the Senate of Hamburg at their continental commemoration of the establishment of their constitution.
Silver medal; duplicate of the same.
Gold medal, commemorative of the delivery from assassination of Gen. Bolivar.
Gold medal struck in Peru in 1821.
Do. do. do. 1828.
Gold medal of Napoleon.
Silver do do.
Silver medal of Rio de la Plata, 1813.
Roman gold coins.
Pint bottle of attar of roses.
Pearl necklace.
Two extra pearls in the gold snuff box which was taken.
Twenty one medals, of copper and silver, of Gens. Wayne, Green, and other Generals.
A reward of $1,500 is offered.

THE ATLANTIC POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—The following are stated as the bases of the agreement come to by Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Bancroft:—

1. Entire reciprocity between the two governments in the transmission of letters by their respective steamers.
2. The rates of postage to be uniform for American and English steamers.
3. The British Colonial mail to be conveyed through the United States by the Americans as well as the English steamers.
4. American mails for Europe, Asia and Africa, to be conveyed by the British as well as the American steamers.

The rates of postage will probably not exceed twenty five cents on each letter from the United States; or one shilling sterling on letters forwarded from the United Kingdom. By this arrangement, a letter mailed in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, and a shilling paid upon it there, will be delivered in the United States without charge to the person to whom it is directed. So with a letter sent from the United States by the payment of twenty five cents here, it will be delivered, free of charge in any part of England, Ireland and Scotland.

MAP OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—J. C. SIDNEY, Civil Engineer, of Philadelphia, has issued a prospectus for the publication of a Map of this county, on a large scale, including roads, lanes, streams, location of mills, churches, stores, school houses, &c. The names of farmers and property holders will be placed in their proper positions, and those desiring it, can, for a reasonable rate, have the boundaries of their property designated. There has long been a great want of such a map felt in this community, and we hope the enterprising publisher will meet with such success, as to enable him to issue the work at as early a day as possible. Every property holder and business man in the county will find such a map an invaluable acquisition. Mr. THOS. BRITTAIN, agent for the publisher, will wait upon our citizens for their subscriptions, and we bespeak for him a hearty reception.

LIBERATION OF THE EDMONDSON SLAVE GIRLS.—By telegraph from Washington, intelligence has been sent north, that Mary and Emily Edmondston, the slave girls in whose behalf a liberal collection was recently taken up at a public meeting in New York city, *are now free*; the necessary funds having been provided to purchase them from their owners in Alexandria, who were preparing to send them to New Orleans. $2,250 was the amount paid.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The returns from New York on the Congresional elections settle the political complexion of the next House of Representatives beyond all doubt, and ensure a respectable Whig majority. The changes which have already occurred in the Senate, taken in connection with the support that may be relied upon from the Locofoco side of the chamber, are sufficient to secure the passage of all the important measures of public policy, such as the Tariff Internal Improvements, the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories of California and New Mexico and such other questions as the condition of the country may require.—*North American.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1848.

The battle is over—the victory is won—OLD ZACK HAS NEVER BEEN DEFEATED—the Whigs are triumphant—ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, good men and true, are the President and Vice President elect of the United States.

"Let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth."

Where's Dudley Selden? Where's Willis Hall?—Where's Tom. F. Marshall? Where's Colonel Wynkoop? Where's George C. Collins? Echo answers *where?*

Is it not a little singular, that during the recent campaign nothing has been said, by either party upon the question, whether the successful candidate for the Presidency should consider himself a one term man or not! That question, of all others, seems to have been—perhaps properly enough—left entirely out of the discussed subjects.

The news of the result, so ominous of the complete overthrow of the Spoils System, falls heavily upon the venerable Government editor, and upon Mr. Polk's Cabinet Ministers and most of their subordinates.—Still the Government editor makes an energetic spasm to appear calm and philosophical, and the Cabinet Ministers will indulge in an occasional joke at the expense of each other.

Mr. Secretary Walker, for example, sent his messenger yesterday, with his compliments to Mr. Secretary Buchanan, congratulating him upon the result of the election in Pennsylvania! Mr. Buchanan, in reply, sent his compliments back to Mr. Walker, assuring him that he would, as soon as Mississippi could be heard from, be able, in all probability, to reciprocate, in the matter of congratulations!

A teaxing Senator is said to have paid a visit to the Government editor, on the morning of the election, and held a half hour's conversation with "Father Ritchie," in which he told him that the die was cast, and Taylor was elected, but he regretted that the "Union" had been so abusive of Old Zack, because the in-coming Administration would use the circumstance as a justification for turning "democrats" out of office. With as long a face as he could muster, he exclaimed, "Our friends in office will have to suffer it!" "Oh," said the venerable editor, (as the rumor goes,) "I have no wish to do injustice to General Taylor. I wish to do justice." (Too late, as the French republicans said to the Duchess of Orleans.)

The Legislature of South Carolina has done a great kindness in the matter of voting for President and Vice President. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore will be very much hurt, no doubt.

A portion of the Whigs of Ohio, too, have done a nice business, in giving that State to the Locofoco advocates of war and conquest! They 'have done *ample*,' as the Rev. Captain Merrill told his men who had sunk his gondola loaded with rocks!

In looking over the election returns from the various States, one is struck with the complexion of the New York Congressional delegation. It appears that of the 34 members elected, all are Whigs but one—Preston King—and he is neither a Polk nor a Cass man, but a Free Soiler! The whole power and patronage of the General Government not able to secure the election of one member of Congress, out of 34 sent by New York! The circumstance is without a parallel.

Mr. McClay, the New York city member hitherto so hard to beat, is *no where* in the race. Murphy, a shrewd Locofoco, and a clever man, was too clever to run for re-election. He saw Old Zack a coming!

The next United States House of Representatives will have a large Whig majority. The accomplished and eloquent Winthrop, the whole-souled Whig, who loves the whole Union, and goes for the union of the whole Whig party, will no doubt be re-elected Speaker. The clerk, allow me this day, and here, to predict, will be the Hon. John C. Clark, of New York, who ought to have been elected at the commencement of the existing Congress.

It is alike creditable to Gen. Taylor and to the leading Whigs in all parts of the country, that no man can say who will be Postmaster in any office under the incoming administration. *It is all a sealed book*, and it should be, at least for the present.

The magnetic wires continued to bringin the returns from various States to day, all going to confirm, stronger and stronger, the great triumph of the Whig cause. Last night and this morning our opponents thought they perceived a ray of hope, in the unheard from States of Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee. But before noon to day they caved in! And now what will their organs say? Will they say, as they did in 1840, that hard cider and coons and humbuggery, have done the dreadful deed. Or will they cry fraud, bribery and corruption! We shall see. At all events they must admit that they have had the benefit of the Abolition and Free Soil votes in Ohio!

The fear that there will be general sweep from office here in the Executive Departments, is very great among the office holders—and well it may be. The next President will be compelled to eradicate the odious spoils system in the true Jeffersonian way, by relieving all those from performing their official duties who have gone into office under the operations of said spoils system, and are brawling electioneerers; but he will not turn out faithful and capable men because they do not happen to be Whigs. He will not, like Mr. Tyler and Mr. Polk, interfere in the appointments which properly belong to the Secretary of the several Executive Departments. The electioneering gentry, who left their offices and traversed the country to brow beat the Whigs and vilify Old Zack, will soon have a free passage up Salt River.

THE RESULT.

The electoral returns which we publish this morning proclaim that ZACHARY TAYLOR has been elected PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are out without words fit for expressing our sensations on this glorious event. A manifest evidence of the great political party to which it is our pride to belong, we are naturally and deeply gratified at the triumph of its principles; but, if we know ourselves, any exultation on this head is subordinate to a feeling of devout thankfulness to the Almighty Ruler of Nations for his having guided the minds and hearts of the American People to a result which, we believe, is the salvation of the country. We shudder when we think of the abyss to the brink of which another four years of misrule might have brought it.

The fourth of March, 1849, will revive the heroic age of the Republic. At the head of the Government will be a man with a character whose dimensions are suited to the office; and which, in its simple greatness, is a fit type of the majesty of the American People. Formed amid the hardiest scenes of a camp life, and resplendent with military glory, it is greatly by many degrees, the qualities fitting its possessor for the high civic station to which the voice of this country has called him. History exhibits to us two classes of military men. One class is military, and nothing else, and unfit for any but a military theatre of exertion: and in this class be found some of the most distinguished conquerors—men at whose sight, kings have grown pale. The other and higher class is that of men who, in their military conduct, display, like Washington, eminent civic endowments. To this latter class belongs Zachary Taylor. In the interval of a long and eventful professional service, his active mind has been enriched by study and disciplined by thought. Sagacious, well informed, inflexibly honest, self relying yet modest, moderate but firm, straightforward, magnanimous, kind hearted, republican in his principles and republican in his habits, he is the man for the place and the man for the time. His character and political creed assure his country that he will administer the Constitution in the spirit of its founders, and in furtherance of its declared objects. Unfettered by any sectional pledges, he will be the President of the nation; looking to the good and to the rights of all its members; and ever mindful of the temper of compromise in which the Federal Constitution was, and in which only it could have been framed and thus making the Executive policy the agent of 'a more perfect union' of the States and of the People. His proverbial integrity guaranties the justice of his political conduct: the 'domestic tranquility' of the country will be guarded by the patriotic warrior who is a devoted 'peace man' the disciple of Washington will so construe and act on the Constitution as to 'promote the general welfare' and a Chief Magistrate whose loyalty to the will of the People has been avowed and is beyond suspicion, will never stretch Executive power against public liberty.

Yes, a bright day is coming. A clear headed and honest hearted Chief Magistrate will refuse the aid of the Executive to that absurd system of construing the Constitution which is at one moment splitting hairs, and at another swallowing camels; which treats that sacred instrument as a thing incapable of good, but capable of mischief, as not permitting the improvement of territory already possessed, but allowing new territory to be acquired, on any plea, however unjust or extravagant, only to be consigned to the same neglect; as being insufficient to protect home industry against the pauper labor of Europe, but as being quite sufficient to enable the President to do what he pleases; as restricting the Legislature within the narrowest bounds, but leaving the Executive "a chartered libertine" to make war, to found governments, &c., and, in short, to exercise kingly powers which it denies to the three branches of the Government in the aggregate; and which subjects the Constitution itself to the dictation of Rump Conventions and partisan platforms. By their votes on Tuesday last the People have rebuked such irrational and anti-republican principles (if the word may be thus perverted) of construction. And in so doing, the People have set the seal of condemnation on the arbitrary exercise of the one man power, which was the prominent feature of the fallen dynasty.

Not less emphatically have they rebuked the congenial abuse of the interference of Federal office-holders in elections. The unprecedented extent of this abuse, with its concomitant circumstances, at the late Presidential election, disgusted the country, and so far had its share in producing the ever-memorable result. In that result the People have vindicated the confidence of their real friends in their virtue and intelligence. They have shown that their virtue can resist the seductive but fatal visions of conquests, territorial aggrandizement, "manifest destiny," "Anglo-Saxon supremacy," &c. with which they have been tempted; that their intelligence can distinguish between *names* and *things*, and that amid the loudest clamors *for democracy*," they can detect the spirit of the ONE-MAN POWER.

Of the candidate of the defeated party we have not hitherto spoken, nor shall we now speak, in terms of disrespect to him personally. He is a gentleman of higher grade, as to capacity and attainments, than any former Locofoco candidate for the Presidency; in private life respectable and amiable; but, in his public character, objectionable, not only on the ground of the principles which he avows, but also on the further ground that, in the avowal, he surrenders conviction to expediency. The greater, however, his personal merit, the more glorious is the victory over him which the Republicans have achieved.

Speech of Meagher, the Irish Patriot.

It is impossible to read the speech of Meagher, at the conclusion of his trial, without being struck with its lofty heroism. It is as follows:

It is my intention to say a few words. I desire that the last act of a proceeding which has occupied so much of the public time, should be of short duration, nor have I the indelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of a State prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear, that, hereafter, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might indeed avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my conduct. But I have no such fear. The country will judge of these sentiments, and that conduct, in a light, I think, far different from that in which the jury, by which I have been convicted, have viewed them; and perhaps the sentence, you, my lords, are about to pronounce, will be remembered only as the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth. Whatever may be the language in which that sentence will be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy, and that my memory will be honored. In speaking thus, accuse me not, my lords, of an indecorous presumption. To the effort I have made, for what I conceived to be a just and noble cause, I ascribe no vain importance; nor do I claim for them any high reward. But it so happens, and it will ever so happen, that we who have tried to serve their country, no matter how weak their efforts may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of its people. With the country, then, I leave my memory, my sentiments, my acts, proudly feeling that they require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my countrymen, it is true, have found me guilty of the crime of which I was indicted. For this I entertain not the slightest feeling of resentment against them; influenced as they must have been by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, they, perhaps, could have returned no other verdict.

What of that charge? Any strong observations upon it I sincerely feel would ill be fit the solemnity of this scene; but I would earnestly beseech of you, my lord—you who preside upon that bench—when the prejudices and passions of this hour have passed away, to appeal to your own conscience, and ask of it—was your charge as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the crown? My lords, you may deem this language unbecoming in me, and perchance it may seal my fate; but I am here to speak the truth, whatever it may cost. I am here to regret nothing that I have ever done—to retract nothing that I have ever said. I am not here to crave, with lying lip, the life I consecrate to the liberty of my country. Far from it even here, where the thief, the libertine, the murderer, have left their foot-prints in the dust—here, in this spot, where the shadow of death surrounds me, and from which I see an early grave in an unannointed soil open to receive me—even here, encircled by these terrors, that hope which beckoned me to the perilous sea on which I have been wrecked, still consoles, anticipates, and transports me. No! I do not despair of my poor old country—her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country I can now do no more than bid her hope. To lift this island up—to make her a benefactor to humanity instead of what she is—the meanest beggar in the world—to restore to her, her native powers and her ancient constitution—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England, I know this crime entails the penalty of death.

But the history of Ireland explains my crime and justifies it. Judged by that history, I am no criminal—(and turning round towards his fellow prisoner, McManus)—you are no criminal!—(and to O'Donoghue)—you are no criminal, and we deserve no punishment. Judged by that history, the traitor of which I have been convicted, loses all its guilt—is sanctified as a duty—will be ennobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my lord, I await the sentence of the court. Having done what I felt to be my duty—having spoken now, as I did on every occasion during my short life, what I felt to be the truth, I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, my passion and my death—that country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies—whose factions I sought to still—whose intellect I prompted to a lofty aim—whose freedom has been my fatal dream. I offer to that country, as a pledge of the love I bear her, and the sincerity with which I thought and spoke, and struggled for her freedom, the life of a young heart; and with that life all the hopes, the honors, the endearments of a happy and an honorable home.—Pronounce then, my lords, the sentence which the law directs, and I trust I will be prepared to meet it, and to meet its execution. I trust, too, that I shall be prepared with a pure heart to appear before a higher tribunal—a tribunal where a judge of infinite goodness, as well as of infinite justice, will preside; and where, my lords, many, many of the judgements of this world will be reversed.

The conclusion of this address was received with murmurs of applause.

Our Wondrous Atmosphere.

The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome, arching towards the heavens, of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It is that grand object, like that grand object which the Apostle John saw in his vision—"a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it that when it stirs it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests, like snow flakes, to destruction before it, and yet is so mobile that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass, yet a man hall quite thought it is nothing at all. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm south winds bring back color to the face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow, and make the blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blast braces into new vigor the hardened children of our rugged climate. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of midday, the chastened radiance of the gloaming, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it, the rainbow would want its "triumphal arch," and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens. The cold ether would not shed snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall, nor hail, storm, nor fog, diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tanned and unshadowed forehead toward the sun, and one dreary monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle, and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheath of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly in the twilight; so that the shadows of evening are gathered by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and every creature space to find a place of rest, and to nestle to repose. In the morning the garish sun would, at one bound, burst from the bosom of night, and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends at first one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and by and by a handful, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the earth, till her eyelids open, and like a man, she goeth forth again to her labors till the evening.—*Quarterly Review.*

INTERESTING TO GEN. LANE.—It is a gratifying fact that General Lane's own town in Indiana, which hitherto has always been a decided Locofoco town, did not on Tuesday give a majority of even one solitary vote against Gen. Taylor. The vote of the town was as exact as possible, as it has given general satisfaction here. We have many exile ties to it since we are out of the article. It has succeeded all other preparations in this county, and for this reason we wish to keep a supply on hand.

R. & M. A. PATTERSON.

The above is one of the hundreds of similar communications which the proprietors of this medicine are daily receiving. Where it has been introduced it has become the most popular remedy in use.

For sale at the drug store of J KIDD & Co, 60 Wood st. nov13

☞ 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 LAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Layne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome 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 a 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 Layne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. 27 wood st jan17

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twelve shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. This will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 89 Liberty st. y16:d&w1y

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist, OFFICE and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

WING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Rough and Ready Club," will be held at the usual place, on Wednesday evening next, 15th inst. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the President.

nov14-2t S. R. R. DUMARS, Secretary.

MARRIED,

At the residence of James E. Breading, Esq., Allegheny city, by the Rev. Dr. Herron, the Rev. L. A. Lowary, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Alfred Monson, M. D., of the latter place.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, at 7½ o'clock, MARTHA S., daughter of F. B. and Anne C. M'Connell, aged 3¼ yrs. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Robinson street, near Sandusky, Allegheny city.

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 52 WOOD ST., BETWEEN 3d AND 4th STS.
R. TANNER & CO.
INVITE Country Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, which is one of the largest to be found in any establishment in the country, and consists of very desirable and seasonable goods, expressly adapted (as to size and quality) to Western sales. Prices will compare favorably with those of the East. Terms liberal. nov16r-dim

DR G. O. STEARNS, Dentist, OFFICE at Miss Heidek's, on Fourth street, a few doors above Wood street, until the completion of the house nearly opposite. Teeth in blocks, with artificial gums, after the manner now universally preferred at the east, manufactured to suit each particular case. Teeth, from a full set down to a single one, inserted on a suction plate, thus avoiding injury to the natural teeth. Specimens of blocks of suction plate may be examined at the office.

All operations incident to the profession performed with care and faithfulness. aug22-3m

Help Wanted.

WANTED—A Girl to do housework. One who understands her business, and can come well recommended, can hear of a pleasant situation, at good wages, by inquiring at this office. nov15-tf

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

NARROW ESCAPE.—An accident, of near fatal termination, occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. Wm. Schenkle, a young German, in the employ of Messrs. Lemon and Williams, was driving two horses, attached to the furniture car of his employers. Having taken in a load of furniture from the dwelling of Mr. W. W. Fearns, in the Diamond, to be conveyed to Scotch Hill—the young man was driving through the Diamond, when a stone was thrown by some malicious boy, which striking one of the horses, caused him to plunge forward, when a chair fell off the wagon, struck one of the horses, and the team ran off. The young man was standing on the tongue, and was jolted off, between the hind feet of the horses, and the car. Finding he should be kicked to death, unless he could remove from that position, he threw himself down under the vehicle, which passed over his body—injuring him severely, but not very dangerously. The car struck a post at the corner of Fourth and Market, the furniture was scattered and shivered on the pavement, and the horses, leaving the body and hind wheels of the car, dashed up 4th street with the tongue and fore wheels, and finally brought up against one of the shade trees in the front of the law offices in 4th, near Smithfield. The wounds of the young German were dressed by Mr. Thorn.—No bones appeared to be broken, but the bruises were very serious, and the bleeding profuse. The young scoundrel who threw the stone should not escape punishment, if he can be found.

THE OAKLAND AFFAIR.—Mr. Hughes, the telegraph agent, with Mr. Robert Hague, the police officer from whom Mr. Hughes received the story or 'hoax,' which he has been so severely censured for communicating to the Eastern press with which he is connected, are engaged in inquiring closely into the facts on which the 'hoax' was founded, and we are informed that a statement, sustained by oaths of respectable parties, will appear in a day or two, by which they hope, at least, to establish *their* innocence of any design to impose on the public—and probably to show that their statement was not materially erroneous—though as to the *place* of the occurrences alluded to, and the parties actually concerned, they were misinformed. We make this mention of the matter as an act of justice to Messrs. Hughes and Hague—whom we believe to have been harshly victimized.

FAIRNESS is scarcely to be expected by an injured individual from the offending party. The apparent humiliation of admitting oneself to be entirely in the wrong—of acknowledging injustice, and confessing, even by implication, that we have been actuated by base, unworthy motives—deters ninety in a hundred from candid acknowledgement of error, and of the few who dare even do this, but a small portion have sufficient magnanimity to overcome the unkind feelings which false pride engenders toward one in whose presence we feel self rebuked for our injustice. It is a common saying, and a well known fact, that men hate those most, whom they have most injured.

A LOT OF SCOUNDRELS.—The police, after a long night watch and search, succeeded, on Monday night, in arresting Sam Cook, Kane and Barnett, charged with participating in the outrages at the Right of Way House, and elsewhere, in the neighborhood of "the Colony," of which so much has been said, that perhaps might have been better left unsaid. Alderman Steele and constable Hague went out to the Colony yesterday afternoon to take the deposition of the Irish woman who is said to have been most brutally treated by the three, and apprehended the other ruffians of the "Hyena" gang. The other three members of the gang have gone down the river.

THE MAYOR has 'a happy time of it,' just now—scarcely any thing to trouble his rest, except a vagrant case, now and then. Even the election time, usually prolific of mischief and rascality, has been quiet, and well behaved—drunkenness not notably prevalent, nor crime even usually prevalent. The world *is* getting better—we hope.

RECOVERED.—Officer J. H. Scott, of Allegheny, and John Scott, of the Pittsburgh Police, succeeded, yesterday, in recovering a valuable gold watch, stolen in Cincinnati, last July. The warrant, issued in Cincinnati, has been in the officers' hands for two months, during which time a diligent search has been continued to this time. The watch, by Eliza Battese. The purloiner handed the watch to John Lawrence, supposed to be an accomplice, and both these came into this city—They are now in jail together.

THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Conner have arrived, and will appear to-night in the play of the Stranger. Mr. C. plays the 'Stranger,' and Mrs. C. 'Mrs. Haller.' Afterpiece, Black Eyed Susan—'William,' Mr. Connor, 'Susan,' Mrs. Conner.