Speech of Mr. Meagher before his sentence.—On the chief Justice asking what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, Mr. Meagher (Dee. with great influency and considerable firmness of manner, thus addressed their lordships

It is my intention to say a few words.—I desire that the last act of proceedings which has occupied so much of the public time should be of a short duration. And here I do to deliberate attempt of all the dreary pomposity of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I hear that heretofore, which I shall be as more, the country that I always have tried to serve would think ill of me. I imagine indeed several of that so much mistaken in entertaining my sentiments and my conduct. But I have no such fear. The country will judge of my sentiments, and their conduct in a trial I think, far different from this to which the jury by which I have been convicted have spoken them, and perhaps the sentence you my lords are about to pronounce, will be remembered only as the harsh and unnecessary assertion of an empty authority.

Whatever may be the hoping in his presence spoken, I know that my fate will move with a dignity and calmness to justify well be honored. In speaking thus I am conscious not, my lords, of any crime of this tribunal. To the offence I have made for what I conceived to be a just and noble cause, I acknowledge no responsibility. Nor do I claim for them any high reward—that is to be expected, and it will come as happen, that they who have acted in the cause of their country, no matter how much their efforts may have been marred by error or weakness, deserve the thanks of their country. With the country, then, I leave my memory and sentiments, in a perfect confidence that they require at its hands justice from the day. A very of my countrymen, I believe, has found my guilty of the crime of which I was indicted. For this I have no right to the slightest feeling of resentment against those influenced as they must have been, by the charge of the learned chief justice, there, perhaps could have reasoned no other verdict. What of that charge? And after the observations upon it I concerning feel would of the solemnity of this occasion, but I would earnestly beseech of you, my Lords—you who preside over this court—when the prejudices and passions of this hour have passed away, as passed they must and shortly, and when reason and justice—you will be charged to ought to have force, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the crown.

My Lords, you may deem this language unbecoming in me, and perhaps 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 ever said. I am not here to crave, with lying lips, the life I consecrated to the liberty of my country.—Far from it. Even here—here, where the thief, the libertine, the murderer, have left their foul prints in the dust—here in this spot, where the shadow of death environs me, and from which I see an early grave in an unsanctioned and open to receive me—even here, encircled by these horrors, that hope which has cheered me to the perilous season which I have been wrecked, still consoles and animates and enlightens me. Nor I do not despair of my poor old country her liberty her glory. For this country I can now do no more than lift her hope. To lift this island up—to make her a democratic harmony instead of what she is—the meanest beggar in the world—to restore to her native powers and her ancient constitution—this has been my aim hitherto, 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 an criminal—(and turning round towards the dock prisoner M Manus)—you are no criminal (and to O'Donoghue) you are no criminal and we deserve no punishment.

Judged by that history, the treason of which I have been convicted I see all its guilt—is sanctified as a duty—will be crowned as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my lords, I am at the mercy of the court. Having done what I feel to be my duty—having spoken now, as I felt 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 market was last invoked my sympathies, whose name I prompted to scaffold—whose memory I prompted to my aim—whose freedom has been my last dream. I leave it in the country as a pledge of the love I bear her, and country will which I mounted, and spoke, and struggled for her freedom, the time a young heart and that life all the hopes, the wishes, the endearments of a happy and honorable home. Pronounce the sentence which the law directs, and I now I will be prepared to hear it and meet its execution. I trust, too, that I shall be prepared with a pure heart to appear, before a high tribunal—a tribunal where a judgment infinite goods as well as of infinite justice, will prevail, and where my humble memory, mass of the judgments of the world will be reversed.'

From the Ladies' Free Soil Paper.

Mr Editor—I wrote to you in my letter of September 21, an attack upon an old friend whom you were pleased to name Cassius Palmetian,' in which, after detailing at the inquiry of Mr. Hollingsworth the Lady Hubbard and the secretary of Hell to the novel lowed purpose of preaching pro-slavery sermons, you proved to me that, however as it may appear to this enlightened community there is in Mr. Holly (as we have been informed) a member of the Gospel, who keeping great malevolence, morose and religious, who has repeatedly had the audacity to refer to Lord and Master in defending the proslavery party. Instead of laboring for the conversion of dying sinners, he labors for the conversion of his congregation to Taylorism.'

Now, from certain facts I have no doubt left, but to suppose that I am the individual referred to. I have therefore simply to state to you and the public generally, that I am now, and ever have been, as decidedly opposed to desecrating the holy Sabbath and the sacred desk by the utterance of political harangues and partizan discourse, as you are or can be.

I have ever held that the Gospel Minister, the herald of peace and good will to men, should in his official capacity have nothing to do in party politics of any kind. But as a citizen of the Commonwealth, he enjoys the same privilege of exercising his elective franchise and his personal influence as the humblest in community by any free born American.

Now I can state, without fear of contradiction, that from the time that I became pastor of the Baptist Church in Mt. Holly, in the year 1841, until the present time, I have never introduced political matters of any kind into my discourses—I have never, so far as I know, for any man, office, nor any opposition ticket, for town representative, in 1842, nor have I ever attended any political meeting, with the exception of Lincoln 1840, one at Salem for the purpose of hearing Daniel Webster, and the other at Camden, where I listened to the speeches of Judge Wilson and Governor Bergen. Nor have I ever held any political office of any kind, with the exception of Town Clerk and Town Treasurer, which I cannot properly be considered political, having held the former office during a period of about twenty years and the latter nineteen.

Now, if you or your informer will show the Lord, or one of the statesmen above named, I will make the acknowledgment as public as the occasion.

And now, after having stated my course as a Minister of the Gospel, allow me to state my position as a freeman and citizen. I am now and ever have been a Whig, in the principle sense, in all of the term, and because, with the exception of the patriots of '76, I believe the Whig party, as a party, to be more adapted to the carrying out of certain sound principles, and I have, and I am now, ready to support any candidate brought forward by a regularly constituted convention of the Whig party, having the fullest confidence in the integrity and purity of so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens as that assembled at Philadelphia in June last. And I further believe, that never the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists, the Constitution gives the general government power to, and that the principles of the Wilmot Proviso are as safe in the hands of General Taylor as in the hands of either of the other candidates from the position he has taken in regard to the same point.

DANIEL PACKER.

Mt Holly, Oct 16, 1848

A Live Whig.—A gentleman of Providence who has been traveling all over the world for two years, reached home on Wednesday morning, the 8th instant. He had been making his calculations for months so as to reach Providence in time to vote for Taylor. He was not aware of the alteration in the day of the election and did not ascertain until he saw it in a Providence paper at Jamaica. He had engaged passage in a steamer which was to leave in a week; but hearing that he might be too late, he started in an open pilot boat for St Jago, to take a mail steamer. He reached St Jago but an hour too late. He returned to Jamaica, having been in the pilot boat three days, and took the steamer for Havana.—There he took the Crescent City, which was compelled to put into Wilmington for coal. At Wilmington, fearing that the detention of the boat might make him too late, he stand overland, travelling night and day, and although detained one night at Washington, by arriving half an hour too late, he reached Worcester on the day of the election, soon after the last train of cars had started for Providence. There he had to hire a locomotive to bring him to Providence, but the agents of the road did not dare take the engine, without orders, for fear of crossing the opposed trains, and it was so late, that an hour expired ere he reached Providence, and the polls had closed.

For such devotion to the principles he deems it to have a place in every Whig heart.

'They are a new machine,' said a Yankee peddler, they go by long sticks of fuses.—Now I tell you what is the darndest thing you ever did see. All you have to do, is to set it on a table and turn a crank, and the machine will run down your throat, and the machine will run under the grass. Well, a country 'guesser' on one hot day, said to the peddler, 'I tell you what, the way the Lord's fixin' down the thermometer is awful, why it stuck the Lord's fixin's off here a whole week!'

☞ We already know that the Free Soilers have given many votes for the Slave States candidate for General over Taylor and Pierce—being a majority of electoral votes in both sections of the country—This result is in a wrong light, the candidates which the People repose in the integrity and wisdom of Gen Taylor. He will take his place at the head of the Government, not as the successful candidate of any section or the choice of the proper—And we now look to the election as marking to the country permanent national harmony and prosperity.—[National Intelligencer

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Parson Jenny Lind.—A paper in giving an account of John Van Buren's speech at Marcy, Oneida, relates the following

'When rounded in regard to the improvement of young men in laboring for the party, he replied, that he was not a shepherd's boy, for he had a number of a large flock of sheep and that an old ass had kicked jump in full and kick lots of them away, and that he was now in Oneida, endeavoring to have them up'

'Local Elections in North Carolina.—The Raleigh Register (the Whig organ) is informed in the Richmond Sentinel that the following by a large majority

Capt Berry is elected Senator from Orange by a majority of 7 votes—but we have understood that Mr Waddell will contest his seat upon the grounds of notorious illegal votes having been cast. In case that Capt Berry takes his seat, the Legislature will be tied on joint ballot.—Raleigh Reg

THE HERALD.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 22.

The election of General Taylor is a signal exemplification of the beauty of republican institutions. Living a life of duty and retirement so far aloof from politics as not even to have voted an emergency called him to the field. Here his coolness, energy and firmness rendered him a marked character and without the least effort of his own he was lifted up and wafted onward to the Presidency. From the beginning to the end of this national proceeding he has evinced not the least elation or anxiety. Completely self controlled he has permitted the party element to rage around him as if he were the only calm spectator of the scene.

As he has been the soldier not of blood-thirstiness but of duty; so it is confidently believed by the great body of the American people that he will be the President not of vain-glorious power and conquest but of duty. While in principle a Whig, and while we have his avowed opinions that he is opposed to war, and the exercise of dictatorial power, yet we are well aware that numbers have confided him with a confidence of patriotism beyond the faith of party.

Party has had its career in this country, elevating the unfaithful by the plots and conspiracies of partizanship, till corruption was the order of the day and war and plunder the natural consequence. The people were astounded under the evil advent of President Polk, with a war of conquest before they were given the power of deliberate protest. It came and the fields of a neighboring country were desolated by fire, and thousands of our own children left their bones to mouldder upon the soil where they poured out their fierce passions with their blood. Those who returned brought back the awful lesson of war in mutilated bodies and habits perverted from industry. Has not the country profited by this before?—The election of General Taylor affords the evidence of its moral application, while the unhonored retirement of the author of the mischief shows that he meets the public reprobation.

Gen Taylor, was in the war, but of necessity. He spared wherever it was practicable, and sheathed his sword at the earliest opportunity. He had no part in the public councils, he but obeyed his orders when placed in positions of the extremest peril from which escape seemed impossible. His cool observation was, *I must obey orders.* He took no responsibility beyond his duty. A careful observation of law in its most deliberate application, seems to accompanied his victorious progress. He would not use his authority for arresting fugitive slaves, it did not belong to him—His indignation blazed at the slightest acts of theft. No personal outrage of any character was ever overlooked by him.

We are convinced that all considerations have had their effect in elevating this man of the people, to the highest and best seat of the nation. He was chosen for his moral attributes, and we are convinced he will deserve a civic wreath more brilliant than the chaplet of his military renown.—[L. I. Star.

Still they Come.—We understand that still another draft has been made upon the limestone bed in Mt. Holly,—and from present appearances, the directors of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad will have to ask for an amendment of the original charter to enable them, to establish in connection with their road, a museum for the display of ores and minerals and the exhibition of the fossil remains of antediluvian animals.

We learn that a second horn seven feet in length, corresponding with the one found some weeks since, was taken from the same bed on Friday last, together with a huge rib and a leg bone evidently once belonging to the same animal.

Bring us no more Reports. There is no farther necessity in figuring up election returns and we are heartily glad that it is so—and especially as the result has proved so satisfactory to the honest and true whigs throughout the country. We are however constrained to make a little more room to announce that our young sister State IOWA has asked admission into the family of Whig States and has pledged her adherence to the old whig platform, giving her vote for *Gen. Taylor!* All hail Iowa

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Keep Cool.—The loco papers are admonishing their friends, throughout the State to keep cool in view of the defeat that has so unexpectedly come up them.

We know not how it may be elsewhere, but here the admonition is altogether unnecessary. A 'cooler' set of mortals was never such than the locos of our vicinity just at the present time

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Lewis Cass, by general consent has been appointed commandant of the Salt River fleet for the voyage of 1848, and with equal unanimity Martin Van Buren has been selected as pilot—an old and experienced navigator of this river

Eastman's Poems.—We have neglected for some weeks to notice the appearance of a small volume of poems by Mr. Eastman; but while we are led to apologise for the omission, we are constrained to admit that that we have no regrets to express in the matter, in the mean time, we have had the pleasure of a perusal of his beautiful little songs and poems, and can therefore the more confidently recommend them to the attention of our readers.

Mr. Eastman is possessed of a brilliant fancy, and has far outstripped in his poetising all competitors among us, to say nothing of the infinite distance he has placed between Cha's Eastman the politician and Cha's Eastman the poet.

The editor of the Boston Post says he is, now-a-days devoting his time to the study of the navigation of 'Salt River.'

Accident. A most distressing accident occurred at West Dumerston on the 12th inst. A lad named Harry Emerson, about 13 years of age, son of Geo. W. Emerson accidentally fell under the fore wheel of a wagon heavily loaded with stone. The wheel passed over his chest, inflicting internal injury which caused his death on Tuesday following.

VIRGINIA.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1848.

There are 14 counties still ordered from and Taylor has about 600 to overcome. The Union has a dispatch dated Richmond, 8 o'clock last evening, which says that the State is safe for Cass, but gives no new facts. If the ordered of Counties come in as expected, Taylor carries the State,—result, however, still doubtful.

Richmond, Nov. 17, P. M.

Virginia Election.—Taylor gains in Harbour County 97, Cabell 59, Wayne 94, Carroll 53, and Morgan 36. His majority in Putnam is 13. Cass majority in Boone is 51. These accounts counties to be heard from, an average gain of 80 in each, will give Taylor the State.

Albany, Nov 17.

Official and Unofficial Returns of the State of New York.—Official and unofficial returns have been received from all the counties except Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Franklin, Lewis, Livingston, Oswego, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Tioga, Tompkins and Warren, which give the following result

Taylor,	188,577
Cass,	160,212
Van Buren,	98,210
Scattering,	1,842

The Whigs elect both members in Schoharie.

The majority for Walden in the Otsego District is 303

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Results Ascertained.

	Taylor,	Cass,
Vermont,	6	0
Massachusetts,	12	0
New Hampshire,	0	6
Connecticut,	6	0
Rhode Island	4	0
New York,	36	0
New Jersey,	7	0
Pennsylvania,	26	0
Delaware,	3	0
Maryland,	8	0
North Carolina,	11	0
South Carolina,	0	9
Georgia,	10	0
Louisiana,	6	0
Kentucky,	12	0
Tennessee,	13	0
Ohio,	0	23
Michigan,	0	5
Alabama,	0	9
Florida,	3	0
Mississippi,	6	0
Iowa,	4	0
Missouri,	0	7
	167	59

Probable Results

	Taylor,	Cass,
Virginia,	17	0
Arkansas,	0	3
Texas,	0	4
Indiana,	0	12
Illinois,	9	0
Wisconsin,	0	4
	26	23

☞ The 'Government Jewels,' which the despatch through the telegraph announced yesterday were stolen, at Washington, consist of a valuable diamond snuff box and a gold mounted scabbard. The gold snuff box was presented by the Emperor Alexander to the Hon Reverdy Harris, American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg. The value of this article is $5000. The bottom of it only was found in the room. The gold scabbard belonged to the sword presented to Gen Bolivar by the Viceroy of Peru; the sword was not taken. There were besides a large bottle of otto of rose, from which perfumers could realize 2 or $3000; and the pearl stock pin and two large pearls presented to President Van Buren by the Imaum of Muscat. The stones were cut and three of the pearls left behind. There were also stolen medals copper and silver, of various Generals of the U. S. Army, among them that of Gen. Wayne, a gold medal of Hanover, presented by Jonathan to a person who prevented him from being assassinated, and other medals. The burglars were entered by robbers on the double front, and according to the National Gazette they unlocked the door with a false key.—They then secured the door with ropes inside. The articles above enumerated were in a double case, the glass of which had to be broken to reach them. For fear of making a noise, the robbers first spread a piece of pink blotting paper with gum arabic, and pasted it to the outer glass; then with a knife or pointer the glass was broken by pressing it around the edges. The fragments adhered to the paper, and were thus quietly removed.—[Boston Mail

☞ Practical commission, in the Louisville Journal, that the Yankee girls who come West do very little in the way of teaching. Instead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED OCT. SESSION 1848.

Public Acts.

Amendment of c 65 Revised Statutes, of guardians and wards.
Addition to ch 95, R S to preserve private fish ponds.
Dividing funds from Orleans Co. Grammar school lands.
Dividing the town of Montpelier.
Dividing the town of Windsor.
Annexing part of Shelburn to St. George
Annexing Mansfield to Stowe.
Taxing lands in Bradley Vale.
Regulating salary of Auditor of accounts against the State.
Addition to c. 35. R S of ejectment.
Providing for a tender of amends in certain cases.
Repealing act annexing part of Hancock to Rochester.
For relief of Burlington, Charlotte, Enosburgh and South Hero.
Relating to elections of Electors of President and Members of Congress.
Relating to the time of said elections.
Repealing act of 1847, of election of county Sheriffs.
Concerning petitions for new trials.
Repealing act of 1822, annexing certain school districts of Mendon to 5th district in Rutland.
Addition to act incorporating Leland Classical and English School.
Relating to grand list of town of Lincoln
Addition to act of 1845, for relief of insane State prisoners.
Relating to appeals from Probate Courts.
Regulating manner of appointing highway surveyors.
For filling vacancies in schooll district of Jericho.
Addition to c 107 R S of fees.
To preserve fish in Lemon Fair.
Making appropriation for support of government.
Authorizing the Treasurer to borrow.
Assessing tax for support of government.
Taxing Orleans County.
Authorizing corrections in the grand list
Amending c 101 R S relating to circus, &c.
On appointment of State Librarian.
Designating place for canvassing votes in 2d congressional district.
Requiring notice of applications for altering county or town lines.
Amending c 18 c 79 R S.
To pay for documents and papers purchased of Henry Stevens.
Relating to the grand list.
Relating to trial by jury.
Appropriating certain land in Lamoille co. to the Peoples academy.
Relating to the militia.
Addition to act relating to Magnetic Telegraphs.
Amending c 103 R S.
Regulating duties of road commissioners.
Annexing part of Danby to Mt. Tabor.
Relating to executive department.
To pay the clerk of the House.
Altering c 1 R S. relating to evidence in contested elections.
Amending s 5 c 14 R S.
Altering act of 1847 in addition to c 20 R S.
Amending s 15 c 28 R S.
To procure extra copies of laws and journals.
On state finances, abolishing the office of auditor in the Treasury.
To let out the labor of state prisoners.

Corporations.

For Incorporating,
Vermont Bank at Montpelier.
Vermont Valley Railroad Co.
Danville and Passumpsic R. Co.
Troy and Canada Junction Telegraph Company
Vt. and Boston Telegraph Co.
Northern Manufacturing Co.
Grafton Manufacturing Co.
Chelsea Academy.
Green Mountain Liberal Institute.
Vt. Methodist Epis. Conference.
Chittenden Co. Infirmary.
Black River Marble co.
Hall Mountain Manuf. co.
Bradford Bank.
West Townshend Manufacturing co.
Newbury Steam Manufacturing co
Rutland & Whitehall R R co.
National Life Insurance co.
Southern Vt R R co.
Addition to act to incorporate West Randolph Academy.
Amending act incorporating Brattleboro and Fitchburg Railroad Co.
Constituting Atlantic and St Lawrence Railroad Co. a corporation within this State.
Amending act relative to bridge from South Hero to Milton.
Extending charter of Bank of Brattleboro' and enlarging capital.

Private Acts.

Altering name of Marion Bliss &c.
For the relief of Charles Sharp.
" " Samuel C Sumner.
" " Webber Tilden.
To pay Henry Stevens.
Altering the names of sundry persons.
To pay Charles Davis.
To pay C B Adams.

Pittsburg, Nov. 16.—Judge Breckenridge, once Gen. Jackson's private secretary and commissioner of Mexican claims, together with his son, were each fined $100, by Judge Patton of the Court of Common Pleas, for contempt of Court.

The New York Legislature, elected last year, stand as follows

	Whig	Loco
Senate	24	8
Assembly	93	35
Total	117	43

Whig majority on joint ballot, 74

The 32 Senators all holding over this year, that body remains the same, and the Legislature elect, in the new division of parties, will stand as follows.

	Whig	Hunker	V B.
Senate	24	2	6
Assembly	109	6	13
	133	8	19

Whig majority on joint ballot 104.

Annexation of Jamaica. A meeting is advertised in New York, at which a gentleman from Jamaica will deliver an address, and speak upon the probability of the annexation of the island to the United States.

For California and Oregon.—The fine ship Fanny Forester, Capt. Sweetlin, sailed yesterday morning from this port for Monterey, California, having on board company M, third artillery. Officers—Brevet Captain George P. Andrews, commanding, Lieuts John H. Leadbum, Horatio G. Gibson and William G. Gill. Also a detachment of recruits in charge of Lieut. John Hamilton, third artillery; Dr H. S. Hewit, surgeon; W. H. Chever and J. R. Daniel, passengers.

The United States steamship Massachusetts, which sailed from this port on Friday last for California, took out companies L and M, of the first regiment of United States artillery, numbering about sixty men, and and the following officers, viz.—Major J. S Hathaway, first artillery, commanding the battalion, Captain B H Hill, first artillery, commanding company M, first lieutenant John B Gibson, first artillery; first lieutenant F. Talbot, first artillery, second lieutenant T J Woods, first artillery, second lieutenant James B Fry, first artillery, second lieutenant Grier Talbadge, first artillery, second lieutenant John Deneen, first artillery; assistant surgeon Holden, U S A, accompanies the command.

The United States steamship Edith, which sailed on Wednesday, the 8th instant, took out a portion of the regiment under command of Gen Riley.

We understand that, in addition to the above, the fine barque Wilson, under the command of Captain Gibson, will leave this port about Tuesday for the Sandwich Islands, California and Oregon. A number of passengers go out in her, among whom are several missionaries.—[New York Com. Adv., 16th.

Influence of the Moon on Plants. 1. Vines, if pruned when the moon is increasing in light, will run out, spread and grow but particularly if it be done in the second quarter, because, as the light of the moon increases, so does the sap in the vine. 2. Vines, if pruned while the moon is decreasing in light, will not spread nor grow fast, particularly if it be done during the last quarter because the sap decreases with the light. 3. Timber cut down when the moon is increasing will soon become rotted, particularly if done in the second quarter. 4. Timber cut down when the moon is decreasing will last for years, and the more durable it will be if cut down the last quarter. 5. Peas sown during the moon's increase will bloom to the last, and will be full and rich in flavor, and more certain if sown during the second quarter. 6. Peas sown when the moon is decreasing in light will be just in the opposite condition. 7. The age to which the pomegranate will live depends upon the moon's age at the time of planting—it will live just as the moon was days old. 8. Plants shoot up and take little root if planted when the moon is increasing in light, and in the zodiacal signs of Gemini, Libra, Aquarius. 9. If planted when in the signs Taurus, Virgo or Capricornus, they take deep root and do not grow tall

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Destruction of the Empire Mills.—This extensive establishment, located in Furnham street, Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire about five o'clock this morning. It was the property of W. W. Todd, of this city, and together with a powerful steam engine, was valued at about twelve thousand dollars on which there was an insurance of about two thousand and five hundred dollars, in Philadelphia.

The steam power was let out to various occupants, of whom the principal were W. N. Green, W. C. Voyes, cotton wrapping twine manufacturer, the Empire Twine Co., F. W. Greene & Co. the Brooklyn Moulding Mill Co., Abbott & Willcomb, and the Pacific Ground Rock Salt Co.

The aggregate loss of the tenants is not far from twenty thousand dollar. About 120 persons are thrown out of employment.

The frame building adjoining the mills, called the Republican Hotel, also the property of Mr Todd, was crushed by the falling walls.—[Jour. Commerce, Saturday.

Fire in Philadelphia. On Sunday last the gas works were partially destroyed, together with outbuildings; several thousand tons of coal burnt. Rest among the firemen.

Death of Gilbert Hicks, Esq.—The hand of death has again fallen upon one of our old land marks. Monday night, Gilbert Hicks one of our oldest and most benevolent citizens, who has literally grown with the growth of our city, expired at his residence in Hicks street, after an illness of about three weeks. His age was 77.—[Long Island Star.

☞ Orange county in Virginia, the birth place of General Taylor, has wheeled into the Whig ranks. This is the first time that we remember of its ever giving a Whig majority.

☞ General Scott was sent for at Washington by the Administration—manoeuvres and stratagems were made—and wonders were assumed, but still quarters and position.—[Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot

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The official vote in Bradford County, Pa. in Mr Wilmot's district, is, Taylor 3273, Cass 1869, Van Buren 1849—Taylor over Cass, 1343. In October, Longstreth's majority in this county was 507. Taylor's 2400, 1290.

A confederacy of robbers has been detected in Paris, by which regular books of account were kept. We presume by double entry.

The National Monument at Washington is now about ten feet above the ground, and it is believed that the fund on hand will be sufficient to pay for its construction to the height of one hundred feet.

A Giant Pear Tree. There is a pear tree in Illinois, 49 years old, which measures about the trunk ten feet. In 1844 it bore 184 bushels of fruit and in 1845 it bore 140 bushels.

The eight living ex mayors of N. York city, acted as pallbearers in the funeral of Hon Doctor H. Lewis

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☞ A club of four hundred and fifty men of Spain made their appearance in a whig procession in New Orleans, last week.