The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia County.
II. HORN R. KNEASS, do City.
III. ISAAC SHUNK, do County.
IV. A. L. ROUMFORT, do do
V. JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery do
VI. ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh do
VII. WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester do
VIII. HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster do
IX. PETER KLINE, Berks do
X. BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe do
XI. WM. SWETLAND, Wyoming do
XII. JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga do
XIII. JOHN C. KING, Clinton do
XIV. JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon do
XV. ROBERT J. FISHER, York do
XVI. FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin do
XVII. JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon do
XVIII. CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene do
XIX. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford do
XX. JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver do
XXI. GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. DAVIS, Crawford do
XXIII. TIMOTHY IVES, Potter do
XXIV. JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN J. MITCHEL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.

REGISTER.
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

AUDITOR.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

RECORDER.
DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.

CLERK OF THE COURT.
BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth Borough.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office.
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

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☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ **State Convention, August 30, 1848.**

☞ **Committee on Naturalization.**—John Coyle, H. H. Kerr, M. J. Stewart, C. Barnett, John Laytan, Richard Louth, Daniel Fickisen, Fred. Yohst.

The Nomination.

We insert the communication of "SNYDER," not because there was any sentiment in the article of Monday last, in relation to the nomination of Judge Longstreth, betraying a lack of "the usual caution and forecast of Democratic editors," nor because we can ever believe that *one man*, (*or a few*,) has not the right to express his opinions, even if they are not in accordance with what may *seem* to be the sentiments of *the many*—especially *in advance* of the action of the many. When *the many* have decided on a certain course, *our* regard (as members of the Democratic party,) for the will of the majority, fully and fairly expressed, has ever forbidden us to run counter to that will; and such we intend shall be our principle of action throughout life. While we *have never*, for a single moment, stopped to enquire *What will our opponents think*, or say, of any matter claiming the attention of the Democratic party—we have, *always*, asked *Is it right to do this? Is it in accordance with our professed principles? And*, (if not involving a moral wrong, or a violation of our political principles,) What advantage will it give us over our political opponents, or, How may they use it to our injury? Each of these questions we usually ask ourselves, previous to the adoption of any course by our party; and we are very apt to speak in accordance with the dictates of our own judgment. Our correspondent *may* see *great danger* to our cause by a full and free discussion of *mere matters of policy*, and there *may* be other friends who see through the same medium that he does; but we see no danger ahead—if our party obey the dictates of plain common sense, as they generally do. Even "error of opinion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it;" and that course which the Democratic party is led to pursue, after a full and fair discussion, is the course which has ever led, and ever must lead, to victory.

The Potato Rot.

Again there come to us, from almost every quarter, accounts of the disease that has for a few years been destroying so large a quantity of this valuable esculent. In almost every part of the country, from which accounts reach us, the potatoes are represented as being unusually large, and the crop abundant; but, unfortunately, the indications of disease are presented much earlier in the season than ever heretofore.

Having taken a jaunt, a week or two since, into the adjacent counties of Butler, Mercer, and Crawford, and making inquiries among the farmers on the subject, we learned that the potatoes are large; but that, everywhere, disease was manifestly taking hold upon them. None know how to overcome it—although many experiments have been made with a view to this object. The whole northwestern portion of our State must suffer from this cause.

Looking to other parts of our State, we do not see that the disease has as yet attracted much attention, if it prevails; but in other States, there is a gloomy prospect. The Detroit Free Press, of the 19th, says that, "In the northern part of this State, the rot has already made its appearance; and to a greater extent than last year,—in some places threatening a total loss of the crop. The disease has made its appearance much earlier than usual." It prevails to a great extent in the western part of Maryland also.

In Maine, the Calais Advertiser says that the potato crop looks well; while in the neighborhood of Bath the vines are nearly all dead or dying; and it is thought the crop will be almost entirely cut off. In the upper part of the island of Martha's Vineyard, the rot is prevailing extensively;—while there are represented to be, as yet, no indications of disease in the vicinity of Edgartown; and the potatoes are said to be uncommonly large.

So in the neighborhood of New Haven in Connecticut, where, says the Journal, "We have had an opportunity of personal inspection of this dreadful evil. We find the vines are dying earlier by a fortnight, than last year—also, as some say, more extensively. And yet such quantities of this so universally used vegetable have been planted, that farmers generally have no apprehensions that there will not be a plenty. The bulbs themselves, never, with slight exceptions, were finer."

Beaver County.

The Democrats of Beaver county met in County Convention yesterday, and appointed the following gentlemen Delegates to Harrisburg, *without instructions*:—

Senatorial—N. P. FETTERMAN.
Representative—BENJ. WILDE, THOS. J. POWER.

☞ The Sable Brothers leave this morning.

The Coal Trade.

From a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, we learn, that "during the whole year past, an over production has pressed upon the market in advance of the demand, and ruinous prices have been the necessary consequence. But, worse than extremely low rates, is the long credit at which it is sold, and as the miners' profits will not cover the risk involved in such extended credits, they have determined to stop their works until the market really wants and demands further supplies. Many of the large establishments in Schuylkill county are closed, and the most of them will be stopped during the present week."

It cannot well be doubted, by any reasoning mind, that the periodical suspension of the various manufacturing establishments in our country, has a direct reference to a particular object,—and it will not require a great deal of research to find out the fact, that the quadrennial election of President of the United States is taken as the most appropriate time for such occurences. What object is to be effected by thus cutting off from the industrious operatives of our country, the means of providing for their wants, or at least, greatly restricting their means of procuring the necessaries and comforts of life? There would seem to be no other object in view, than that of inducing an impression upon their minds, that the doctrines contended for by the Democratic party, are inimical to the best interests of the country; and pointing to the wide-spread suspension of business, as a proof of the truth of the position assumed.

In this matter, as we have often contended, the Federal party manifest most strikingly their entire lack of confidence in the intelligence of the masses. They seem to think that because a man is poor, and is compelled to labor constantly for his and his family's share of the comforts of life, that he is incapable of reasoning upon the causes that affect his interests; and that, therefore, when compelled to abandon a business in which he may have been engaged, (perhaps remain idle for weeks or months, and then go to work at something else,) and to feel the want incident to the suspense of his labor, he will be necessarily led to embrace the political doctrines of those who *profess* to be his friends, and in whose hands always has been, is now, and ever will be the great bulk of the capital of this country.

That such a belief existed in the minds of leaders of that party is undeniable. That the same opinions, to some extent at least, prevail now, is, in our view equally evident; and the occurrence of these periodical suspensions of business, is one of the best evidences that can now be offered of the belief. Men, having charge of large manufacturing establishments, within our knowledge, have, in former years, threatened to resort to this means of punishing those who were not disposed to vote according to their wishes; and that which has been, in human action, is very likely to occur again.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

More Tariff Fallacies.

Notwithstanding the unqualified condemnation by public sentiment, of a restrictive tariff, as ruinous in its tendency to the fiscal, agricultural and commercial interests of the nation, the advocates of protection are constantly urging the imposition of high duties on foreign manufactures, and in pursuit of their cherished object, are sometimes tempted, through lack of sound argument wherewith to maintain an ill-chosen position, to borrow the weapons of sophistry and misrepresentation. It will require more sagacious reasoning than is used in the last number of the Newburyport Herald, to persuade the laboring population of the United States, that their interests are to be promoted by the adoption of a system that taxes the many for the benefit of the few, and that tends to destroy the competition which creates cheapness and perfection in manufactures. All classes of our countrymen are consumers; and that community will of course have at command the most abundant supply of the various comforts and necessaries of life, which pays the lowest price for each distinct article.

We copy from the Newburyport Herald the paragraphs alluded to:

"An Iron master says that every twenty tons of pig iron requires one hand to work for a year, and railroad iron requires two men for every twenty tons. This, if a correct estimate, shows how large a portion of the value of this manufacture as well as most others, is labor. The value of the iron which one man will make, will, at the furnace, be worth but little over a dollar a day, at present prices. Then out of this dollar a day, the man must be paid for his labor; the fuel, a heavy item, must also be paid for; the ore and the flux, and numerous minor items which enter into the cost. Besides all this, a large investment of capital is required to keep the works in operation.

"This calculation shows that an ordinary cargo of railroad iron imported, gives employment to about one hundred Englishmen, and prevents the employment of the same number of men in this country."

The fact that labor is so large a portion of the value of the manufacture, indicates that the article can be made to most advantage where labor is the cheapest. The labor which is too valuable to be employed here on the manufacture of iron, is too valuable because its skill and efficiency are in request for some more productive employment. We should not employ one hundred Englishmen to make us a cargo of railroad iron, unless it were cheaper to do so, than to do it ourselves; and it would not be cheaper, supposing the cost of the material to be the same in this country and Great Britain, unless the standard of wages here exceeded the cost both of labor there and of the transportation to our shores of the manufactured article. But the rate of wages is regulated by the demand for labor. Hence it follows that the employment of Englishmen does not prevent the employment of the same number of men at home; but, on the contrary, is resorted to for the reason that our countrymen are occupied to greater advantage in some more profitable pursuit.

In connexion with this subject we present a short extract from Macgregor's Commercial Statistics, on the value of commercial freedom:

"When the interchange of commodities, either raw or manufactured, between the inhabitants of a town or district, is subject to no other restriction than its just proportion of the tax purely necessary to maintain its security, and its municipal order, and to defray the expenses of erecting and supporting indispensable public buildings and institutions, we find, in that case, practical free trade existing, within such town or district based upon a common interest, which each individual will, from personal interest, struggle to maintain in its peaceful course.

"A great nation is a great community, and all the nations of the earth, if the intercourse and trade between them were as free as between the individuals of a municipality, would then actually enjoy a peaceful and profitable system of a common intercourse, based upon a common interest, which it would be ruinous to any one of the nations concerned to disturb. The greater the commercial relations between the nations, the more disastrous would be the consequences of a war which would interrupt their reciprocity of interests. In proportion as this commercial and reciprocal interests has been of long standing and of great extent, the greater would be the securities for the maintenance of peace, and the more disastrous would be the calamity of continuing a war between two or more countries so circumstanced.

"All wars are more or less detrimental to the production of wealth, but a suspension of intercourse with a nation in which England finds but a trifling demand for her manufactures, would be of minor consequence, provided such war did not interrupt our intercourse with countries whose trade was of important value. A suspension of intercourse, for example, between England and America, could only be possibly maintained with great loss to both, from the long duration and enormous extent of the intercourse.

"A war of material interests, or, more properly speaking, of material injuries—that is, a war of custom-houses or fiscal forts, with their garrisons of revenue officers and servants, has long been declared and carried on between most European nations. This warfare of interests, or injuries, has not ceased with the wars of bloodshed; and if we may ever expect security against a recurrence of the calamities attendant on, and consequent to the latter, it will be in destroying the elements of the former—in short by the extension of free trade between all nations."

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 21, 1848.

MR. HARPER:—The Democratic Convention has just met, and Judge Black was nominated by a large majority.

The Whigs have just nominated W. F. JOHNSON for their candidate. There is a great degree of enthusiasm among the Democrats. Set down old Washington for 300 majority for CASS, BUTLER, and the Ticket.

Yours, in great haste.

☞ If the city were to provide a wharf boat exclusively for the Pittsburgh and St. Louis line of Packets, it would ensure a large amount of revenue.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Further News by the Cambria.

Rebellion Begun—Barricades Erected—O'Brien Wounded—Immense Seizure of Pikes and Ammunition—Fight at Balingarry—Twelve Combatants Killed—Many Wounded—An Arrest—Mr. Hoepin Secretary to the Irish League—Conspiracy to Murder Police.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1848.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Harrison, has just arrived. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of August, thus making the passage in *thirteen days and twenty hours.*

She brings seven days later advices from England, Ireland, and the Continent. The news is highly important.

The greatest alarm prevails throughout the length and breadth of the island.

In Tipperary, the number of patriots, in arms, is estimated at from THIRTY to FIFTY THOUSAND.

Dublin is filled with troops, and detachments are almost hourly leaving for the scene of strife.

[From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 5.]

Proclamations having been posted yesterday morning week, offering a reward of £300 for the apprehension of Meagher, Doheney and Dillon, and £500 for that of Smith O'Brien, Sub Inspector Caunt proceeded from Callan with a police force of between 40 and 50 men in hope of capturing some of the proclaimed rebels. The police marching to the common of Boulagh found Smith O'Brien, and his associates in treason stationed there with overwhelming force ready to give them battle.

It is also currently reported that one of Smith O'Brien's friends, some say Dillon, was wounded in the knee. The effect of this determined conduct was, that the crowd retreated, and that although S. O'B. urged them over and over again to pull down the house, they would not attempt it. The arrival of strong bodies of regular troops put an end to this part of the struggle. Smith O'B. left the scene of action for Willingford. A correspondent writing from the scene of action supplies further particulars. He says the brunt of the contest was not entirely borne by the party of constabulary from Callan—a body of nineteen from Cashel, headed by sub-inspector Cox, and accompanied by the Hon. Mr. F. French, R. N., arrived at the scene of action just as the struggle with Mr. Frant and his fifty men terminated.

While they were pushing upwards to the house where their comrades were barricaded, an immense body of the insurgents came down upon them; one man, a black coal-boy, armed with a large pike, which he brandished as he went along, offered to lead the attack on the Police, and stood out in front for that purpose. Sub-inspector Cox immediately gave the order to one of his constables to shoot that man. He was at once pierced through the head with a ball, and fell dead. Then the police actually engaged with the insurgents appear to have done bloody execution among them. Eleven are known to have been killed on the spot or very seriously wounded.

Six are already dead—many more I hear are hurt, and it is impossible to ascertain exactly the extent of the loss, as the insurgents who were principally colliers out of work, withdrew their comrades when they fell and concealed the bodies of their dead.—Smith O'Brien, I hear, gave a sovereign to a woman whose husband was shot dead before he left the scene of action. I hear from Mr. Trant that he was up stairs barricading the windows, when Smith O'Brien made his appearance below; the rebels occupied some back premises, and were keeping up a cross fire which made it difficult for him to join his men below.

However, succeeding in getting down safely, he saw Smith O'Brien creeping on all fours out of the jam of the enclosure, when Frant's men immediately shouted, "There he is!" and raising their muskets fired at him within the distance of twelve yards. He rolled over at the discharge, either to avoid the shot, or because he was hit, and then disappeared. At the close of this fight, a crowd was noticed around a young man who was severely wounded, being shot through both legs. This is supposed to be Mr. Dillon. They were cutting off his boot; he appeared to be in great pain; the blood was streaming from the wound.

Erection of Barricades.

Yesterday week barricades were erected at Killenary, on alarm being given that Cavalry were coming to take the town. Smith O'Brien was there at the time, and being at the head of an immense body of insurgents, walked up with a pistol in each hand to the commanding officer and asked him if he had come to arrest him; the other replied that he had no orders of the kind, his instructions being to pass from one point to another; therefore the rebel chief agreed to let him and his party pass.

To-day there were two barricades erected, one of carts near Ballingarry, the other of stones from an old wall near the Mardike coal works. The Times reporter, speaking of the peaceful aspect of the district, says—Yet it was evident, after a time, that some mischief was on foot; the faces of the men one met appeared dejected in the dusk of the evening. I passed a man in a cart who had evidently been just wounded, and on arriving at a gentleman's house, when I went to receive accurate information, I found the place barricaded and fortified in the most formidable manner—the lower windows were built in the door of immense thickness, double bolted, windows above most ingeniously fitted, to protect the besieged, and enable them to pour their fire in the most destructive manner on the assailants. Within were six or seven young men—as fighting garrison, and a large party of ladies, many of whom had come to seek protection; pistols, double-barrel'd guns, hand grenades, &c., were the weapons used for defence of the place. Altogether, it was a perfect fortress on a small domestic scale.

American Confederates.

About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a steam-tug which had been engaged specially for the occasion, proceeded out into the river with a party of police to search amongst the passengers of the ship John R. Skiddy, which had just arrived from New York, for armed sympathising American confederates. The search was unsuccessful. Some respectable young men of desperate fortunes, connected with Dublin clubs, have gone by the great Southern and Western Railways, with a view of joining the army at Slievenamon mountains, which they say is to be the ultimate headquarters of O'Brien and Meagher, and to occupy Waterford, Doheny, Cork and O'Gorman, Limerick.

The 9th Regiment of Infantry, which lay last week in Liverpool, went off by railway immediately on landing, into the disturbed district.

LATER.

On Sunday, Smith O'Brien and his followers were still in the Colliery district, between Slievenamon and village Ballingarry.

It was said considerable accession to the Rebel ranks had come from Clonaulty, the estate of Lord Hawarden; this detachment had seized a number of bullocks belonging to that noble Lord and drove them in to supply the rebels. The large army was concentrated in the disturbed districts under the command of Generals Napier and M'Donald.

Lord Harding arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, to take command of the military force. It is stated that O'Brien fled from Colliery district of Tipperary, and had arrived at Woodford on his way to New Quay, a little sea port village in the county of Galway. D. Kane has been arrested in Mekenny.

A proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, to the effect that any one who should protect Smith O'Brien, or any of the other rebel leaders, or who should give false intelligence respecting their hiding places, or who should render them any assistance in escaping from Ireland, should be guilty of high treason, and dealt with accordingly.

At a meeting of the Privy Council held on Monday several other counties and baronies were proclaimed. The pilot of Wednesday says, O'Brien Meagher, &c., are on the hills and that an immense rural body guard are resting in their houses or following their avocations—at the same time, tremblingly alive to the slightest movement, and give notice of it with electric rapidity. A disturbance which, however, does not appear to have led to any serious results took place at Thurlis on the day of the 5th at Mrs. Cormacks.

The commissary wished to forward from the place some provisions for the troops, and for that purpose the police pressed some cars—they were rescued by a crowd of men, women and children, and it was not until a military reinforcement arrived from Templemore that the confusion and uproar was quelled. The Morning Chronicle asserts that the mob fled from Ballengary, because a troop of dragoons were seen in the distance.

I have just obtained intelligence that O'Brien this morning was at Kilcash village, on this side of Slievenamon, with 3000 insurgents, who declared their determination to resist the troops; reinforcements were expected of the rebels from the surrounding districts. Kilcash is only a few miles from Killenaule. On Thursday last Patrick O'Higgins, a well known leader of the Irish Chartists, was arrested in his own house.

Gleanings from Dublin Papers of Thursday Evening, Aug. 3d.

Mr. S. O'Brien, accompanied by a French gentleman of great military chemical knowledge, it is also stated, was at Limerick on Sunday to take leave of his wife, a noble hearted woman.

O'Brien was seen on horseback on Saturday afternoon, with a handkerchief tied about his leg, from which blood from a wound was flowing. He arrived at Mallinadone, at a friend's house, at a late hour, after the affray at Ballingary; he was retreating. He called at Gare, told him of the collision, stating that he had been led to believe that 10,000 or 12,000 men were under arms in Tipperary to receive him, but he had been betrayed—was alone; and seemed very much dejected.

A grand review of the whole of the troops concentrated in Dublin took place on Thursday. The Freeman's Journal says the best authenticated account represents O'Brien as having been seen at Clomanto, a few miles from the city, on Monday—he wore a portion of the 82d uniform.

It was confidently asserted that O'Brien had sailed from the port of Limerick. Other accounts state that he and his friends have gone to the Wicklow hills.

It is said that Dillon has deserted his party, and fled towards the Shannon.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Balingary.

The reporter of the Times says the insurgents will not acknowledge that their loss was severe.—The loss must have been severe, as 11 or 12 are known to be killed and six wounded.

The party in Cormack's house fired altogether 250 shots, each man being a good marksman and taking a steady aim. Mr. Trant, before the action commenced, told them he expected a man for every cartridge, and from all I can hear I believe the men did their best to act up to these instructions. Whenever one of the rebels put his head above the wall which surround the house, he was instantly fired at. So great was the slaughter, that the priest had to come and ask permission for the removal of the dead and wounded, who were lying in great numbers on the field. One little incident will prove perhaps better than anything else, that the amunition of the little band under Mr. Trant was not uselessly expended. A man was seen from one of the windows walking at some distance off, and one of the men asked permission to fire, though the shot was rather a long one. Leave being given, he discharged his piece, and the man, placing his hand suddenly on his hip, reeled and fell to the ground. It is beyond doubt that Mr. Dillon has been severely wounded. He was covered by three of the police at the same time, and evidently struck S. O'Brien himself. He appears to have had a very narrow escape from two shots fired at him. His coat and the ends of his neckcloth were both penetrated.

Continental News.

The startling news from Ireland so much engross the columns of the London and Liverpool papers that but little space is devoted to Continental affairs.

Affairs in France are represented in a quiet condition—Paris being unusually tranquil.

From Italy we learn that the affairs of Charles Albert are in a desperate condition.

The difficulty between Prussia and Denmark will, no doubt, be amicably settled.

From the Washington Union.

"The cry is still they Come."

Extract of a letter from a Whig officer in Mexico to a Clay Whig in the United States, dated June 23, '48.

"I have reflected maturely on the Whig nominations, and can see no principle of consistency in supporting it. We warred for twenty years against Old Hickory as a military chieftain, and then we put up *not* a citizen soldier—*not* a man who steps forward from the walks of civil life in the hour of danger, and, having served his country, retires again into the mass of his fellow citizens—but a military man par excellence—a soldier by profession, who is and has been in the army proper all his life.

"If we avow a principle, let us stick to it, and not sacrafice it for mere availability—and that, too, to the prejudice of the claims of men of the highest personal merit and superior talent, and whose lives have been passed in the most distinguished civil stations known to our form of government; the true spirit of which eschews the selection of military chieftains for the office of President.

"As a southern man, I cannot look with favor on the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Vice Presidency, from his well known tendencies on the subject of slavery; and, therefore, shall go against the whole ticket.

For the Morning Post.

Nomination for Governor.

Without indicating any preference for either of the Democratic candidates for Governor, it is to be regretted that any position should be taken against any of them by Democrats, which in the event of their success might be used by our opponents as an argument against ourselves. The Whigs have furnished us with several fatal weapons against General Taylor from their own armory; but it was not to be expected that Democrats would imitate such an example, in anticipating the question whether Judge Black, or Morris Longstreth, should resign their offices if nominated by the Convention of the 30th. The difficulty (if any exist,) may be safely left to the Convention. If its assembled wisdom selects either of these distinguished men as the most available, is it our policy to condemn its action in advance? Has this been the usual caution and forecast of Democratic Editors?

But is it an inevitable result, *as assumed, perhaps, without reflection*, that the resignation must follow the nomination, and by consequence the vacancy be filled at this critical period, by our adversaries? His Accidency, Gov. Johnston, would rejoice in elevating Judge White, in the room of Judge Black, and in the triumph that Time and Chance had afforded him over the stern preference of our lamented Shunk. But why should Black resign and give us a Federal President Judge for ten years in his place; for then he would be the moving cause and actor? There is no constitutional or legal incompatibility in one being a candidate for one office while holding another, nor is there any political or honorable objection to such a course. The objection is a mere notion, or matter of fancy, without solidity for its basis. The propriety of the resignation depends upon circumstances. If General Cass had resigned when the Senate of the United States had a democratic majority of one, with a full knowledge that his State would have sent a Whig Successor, and thus changed the balance of power there, he would have been inexcusable.

Let us examine the question upon principle. The true republican doctrine is, that offices are not mere rewards or donations for the advantage of office holders. Offices and official stations were instituted for the service of the people and not for the benefit of the officers. All political power is held in trust for the people. The Governor or any other officer exercises his prerogative and attributes for the use of the governed, and not for his or their own emolument or aggrandizement. If the people who have elected any officer, after a trial of him shorter than his term of office, should choose to transfer him to another, who shall limit or arraign the will of that people? They can do it if they will, and there is no power under republican institutions to restrain their volition—and if in the inscrutable providence of Divine Authority, our pure, honest, and noble Chief Magistrate is removed from his earthly work to his heavenly reward, why may not the people judge who will fill the lamented vacancy, as most resembling him, and upon whom his mantle shall fall?

It is perfectly correct, and in pursuance of the practice settled in Congress and the State Legislatures, that either the eminent Judge, or excellent Commissioner, brought forward on this occasion, may hold their power received from the people until that people will the exercise of their talents in another capacity. It is no answer to the many, if one or a few say there are plenty of good men not in any office, to fill these places. If the majority cast their eyes on them, because they are already occupying places in which they are more distinct and visible, and choose to say, because they have been faithful over a few things, they shall be ruler over many, that majority have the sole and irresistible supremacy, and in principle and practice can shape out their own course and modes of carrying it into effect. There is no rule or custom of republican action established by usage hitherto, which renders it either improper or incorrect for the Convention representing this people to devise and dictate how they will accomplish and fulfil their own pleasure on this question, and to them we propose to leave it, with full confidence of the best result. A simple expedient would be, that either of these gentlemen selected as nominees should resign, to take effect at the inauguration of the new Governor.

SNYDER.

NEW CORN MEAL.—The Chestertown (Md.) News speaks of receiving some new corn meal from James A. Jones, which was ground on Thursday last. Thomas Cuff, the same paper says, sent new corn to the mill on the 9th inst.

☞ PHYSIC DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS.—Every person is interested in hearing that Dr. Clickener, of New York, has invented a medicine of the most certain and powerful purgative qualities, which is yet so gentle that its operations on the system are entirely unfelt. Its action is altogether unattended with griping or nausea, and still more to enhance its value, it is coated with white sugar, so that it leaves no unpleasant taste in the mouth. In fact its flavor is so unlike physic, and its action is so perfectly gentle, that any person may swallow a dose without suspecting that he has taken physic at all, unless through its ultimate effect, which is powerful and positive, even on the most costive constitutions. We need not comment on those great advantages of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pills, over other medicines, as they must be obvious to all, for there are but few persons who do not require physic occasionally, and fewer still who have not a rooted aversion to the nauseous and racking componnds which—before the appearance of these pills—were the only characters which physic ever assumed. In less than five years, Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills will supersede all other purgative medicines, for no person will consent to have his stomach turned, and his bowels racked with the old fashioned preparations, when he might have the desired object accomplished much more thoroughly by a new one, whose effect is unaccompanied by the slightest offensive sensation.

☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, Gen. Agent,
aug23 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
[For list of Agents see advertisement.]

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 23d, 1846, sent a letter to Dr. G. C. Vaughn, the proprietor of the celebrated Lithontriptic Mixture, the Great American Remedy, with a statement that in the vicinity of Ohio where they do business, the article has had unprecedented sales. Nothing like it has ever appeared. People resort to it for all complaints, and its effect is always good. Old cases, which have baffled the skill of medical men, have yielded to it, and the faculty are using it in their practice. A large number of medical men are agents for its sale—a strong proof of the great virtues of the article. Call on Agents, in our paper, whose names are to be found under Great American Remedy, and get a Pamphlet.

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROCKWAY, No. 2 Liberty st., near Canal Basin. jy14

LOCAL MATTERS.

IMMENSE MEETING!

The Friends of Ireland Moving!

Last evening will long be remembered by the Irishmen and sons of Irishmen in the city of Pittsburgh. We never before saw such a gathering of people,—so much enthusiasm, liberality and love of humanity. There were assembled people from every party and creed. But one sentiment pervaded the entire mass, and that was, "LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY," in Ireland. At an early hour Temperance Hall was filled to overflowing, by the enthusiastic friends of the cause. It was the first meeting of the Irish League, under the new organization made at the meeting on last Saturday evening. The Hall was densely filled, and hundreds were congregated on the street anxious to gain admittance.

Capt. Porter took the Chair, and called the meeting to order, when Mr. Shannon read the proceedings of the last meeting. On motion, the report of the Committee, which was read in the proceedings, was adopted.

As Judge Jones was not present, it was moved and carried that Capt. Porter preside for the evening. A motion was adopted, appointing four additional Secretaries, to take the names of persons willing to subscribe and enrol themselves members. The following gentlemen were appointed: James Carroll, Wm. B. M'Conologue, Wm. Stevenson, and Luke Taaffe.

Here was confusion! There was a rush to the stand, and as fast as the Secretaries could write the names, money was handed in.

After this excitement had somewhat subsided, Capt. Porter was loudly called upon to address the meeting; and whilst the money was still going in, the Capt. poured forth some excellent remarks. He spoke earnestly of the necessity of prompt and speedy action, when the fact is known, that the people of Ireland are struggling. We can only sympathise and contribute our means. He felt that those who heard him were willing to do this. What has New York done? That city had already contributed $14,000—Philadelphia $8,000—and Brooklyn $4,000. At such a crisis as this, shall we stand back, and refuse or neglect to extend our aid? Is there one present, who will not come up to the mark? I say that Allegheny county should contribute $20,000 (cheers.) We know that Ireland is asking our aid; and let every man who has a dollar give half of it to assist the cause of Irish freedom and nationality. (cheers.) After a short time Capt. Porter held up a genuine Irish Pike, which called forth tremendous cheers, followed by three more for the gallant Capt. himself. During all the time occupied by this speech, the money kept pouring in, so that immense piles of it covered the tables.

P. C. Shannon was next called, and his presence on the stand was greeted with great applause. He spoke nearly as follows:

I assure you, my friends, that I look upon this assemblage with feelings of high enthusiasm. This unprecedented meeting of the friends of Ireland, gives the best assurance of the depth of the sympathy felt for that long oppressed and now struggling nation.

When I look upon this emblem of national warfare, (the pike) which appeals to the senses, and awakens in the memory the scenes of by-gone days,—when Ireland stood forth with her Emmets and Fitzgeralds, in the unequal contest,—I cannot but think that now, with her stout hearts and sinewy arms, panoplied in a righteous cause, she can and must triumph. What though she must meet the trained legions of England, backed by England's wealth and power? What though her forces are undisciplined and untaught? She has the power, if she has the will, to shake off every vestige of the domination which bows her down. (Cheers.) Look at the mighty upheavings of the people of Europe! Look at Italy, and France, and Germany! What has caused all this? It is intelligence—it is enlightenment that has prepared the way. The minds of men have caught a flash from the lustre of intellect, and, like faithful mirrors, they have reflected it far into the recesses of tyranny, exhibiting the secret machinery of despotism, and pouring a flood of intolerable light upon the dark and hidden springs of corruption and misrule. It is intelligence, which, passing like the angel of the Lord over the camp of the Assyrians, each morning as it dawns finds its leaders, and captains, and mighty men of valor slain! (Cheers.)

The intelligence received yesterday is truly gratifying. The first accounts were from the English Press. Not twenty four hours elapsed, until we had a different version. The special correspondent of the Tribune sends the only reliable news—and that the news of victory. (Great cheering.) What was the instrument by which the battle was won? The Pike! (cheers.) Better still, for we have the intelligence of the fraternization of a Regiment of British troops with the Irish people! (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. S. here compared the two versions of the intelligence, and said, at all events one thing is certain, an engagement has taken place, and the struggle is begun. Now is the time to render assistance—now when the fate of 8,000,000 of human beings is to be decided. (Great cheering.) What are you asked to contribute, to become a member of this League? Only fifty cents. But remember there are 20,000 Irishmen and their sons in this county and neighborhood, and fifty cents from each one will swell up an aggregate of $10,000. (Cheers.) Who can refuse to send in the small sum of fifty cents? Remember, too, that every dollar will buy a pike! (Cheers and laughter.)

The speaker here referred to the service rendered by Irishmen in the American Revolution, and spoke of the great debt of gratitude America owes to Ireland. He referred to the fall of Montgomery at Quebec, which called down enthusiastic bursts of applause.

The cause of Ireland is the cause of universal Liberty. Judging from facts before us, we may predict that before many weeks, we shall hear of rebellions against the mammoth power of England, in the very core of England herself. (Cheers.) The Chartists are awake to the course of events, precipitated as things have been by the British Ministry; and there is a storm gathering in the North which will purify and emancipate the people of Canada.—(Immense cheering.)

Ireland may be crushed now, but a year will not pass by until she will be proclaimed a free Republic, and take her place among the nations of the earth. The cry has gone forth, as it once did, from the pen of the poet, and the poet's own true meaning and interpretation have been put upon it—

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

And that blow *with the Irish pike, should powder and balls be scarce.* (Great cheering.)

The Chairman suggested that four persons should be elected to canvass the county for contributions, which was amended by adding that the President and Vice Presidents appoint said Committee. This was carried.

The following gentlemen were announced: Messrs Howard, Ferral, Shannon, Magehan, Stephenson, and Gazzam.

On motion, Capt. Porter was added to the Committee just named.

Mr. Howard offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to report By-Laws for the government of the League.

This was carried.

The Chair then appointed the following persons: Messrs. Howard, Dunn, Burke, and M'Candless.

Mr. Magehan was called upon for a speech. He arose amid great cheering, and said:

I scarcely know what to say. If we look at the wrongs of Ireland, we will find the history too long to be detailed in a speech. We, feeling and knowing what it is to be free, can feel for those from whom the most of us descended, when we see them trampled by Saxon rule. If we are to be heard in that land, Ireland will soon be righted; and England, the harlot of Nations, will soon be placed on the stool of repentance. [Cheers.] Where has English domination existed, that the land has not withered? Where on earth can we find as much oppression, and, at the same time, as much nobleness, as in Ireland? We know what it is to be free, and we know a little more: we know what kind of a freeman an Irishman makes when he gets the chance! [Cheers.] Why is it that Irishmen are crushed? Why, because a few years ago a little girl was crowned by an archbishop. [Laughter.] Has she a right to govern Irishmen? We Americans deny the Divine right of kings. If we give Ireland encouragement, she can redeem herself from British thraldom. If we can send nothing more, let us send our encouragement. Tell them to do as we dave done! Let us point to our Washington, our Scott, our Jackson! What Young America has done, Old Ireland can do. (Cheers.)

The Chairman here suggested that $186,00 had been raised; and he called upon the meeting to run it up to the $200,00. *Every dollar will buy an Irish pike!!*

Mr. Ferral suggested that each member of the League be considered a Committee of one to bring another contributor at the next meeting.

Mr. Dunn moved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Saturday evening, to hear the Report of the Committee on By-Laws.

A gentleman whose name, we believe is Barnes, next took the stand at the call of the meeting, and spoke for a few minutes in a strain truly Irish!

If there is a cause on earth that demands our aid, it is that in which we are to-night engaged—the cause of Ireland, in its oppressed condition. I am willing to do what I can. I am a mechanic, and scarce of means, but here is an arm, that will do what it can for civil liberty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Howard next appeared:

I have but little to say, as it is getting late. In the news received this morning, we find something that should strike our attention, which is, that the plan of the English oppressors is *to starve the rebels!* If this be the policy of the British, then it is our policy *to aid in feeding them.* (Cheers.) We should furnish them not alone with bread, but with arms. (Cheers.) The question has been frequently asked, what right have we to interfere in the relief of the Irish people? Our government, it is true, has no right; but we as individuals, thank God, have the right, and we will exercise it. (Cheers.) We can go when we please, and we can send on money where we please—*to Ireland, if we please.* (Cheers.) No government has a right to complain of us for doing this. There is a great deal in sympathy. By it we can nerve the Irish to strike stronger blows! It was a custom of a certain ancient nation that when baptising their children, one arm was left out of the water, that it might inherit the original sin of venom, that the enemies of the nation might receive deadly blows from it. Now, fellow-citizens, I move that both arms of every Irishman may be left out of the water. (Cheers.)

The chair then announced that $234 had been received.

Here one of the Secretaries announced that a genuine Johnny Bull had just handed in $3, which announcement was received with three cheers. Mr. Ferrall was called upon and took the stand. He said:—

The cheers just given give me a theme to speak upon. A brother man born on a sister isle to the one on which I was myself born, forced to leave home, as I was, on account of the oppressions of the kingly government, joins us to-night in the demonstration in favor of Ireland's struggle for liberty and justice. This is some evidence that the people of all nations are a human brotherhood; that there exists among us a common sympathy which will overwhelm the oppressors of the soil. I read this morning in the North Star, (a Chartist paper published in London) an article from the pen of a talented female who proclaims herself a Chartist, and who says that in one district there are *one hundred thousand women* ready to fight for Ireland! (cheers.) There was a scene similar to the one I have noticed in Philadelphia, a few evenings ago. An English Chartist handed in $1,00 amid deafening shouts. There is now an increased spirit of intelligence in Europe.

The masses of Ireland have heretofore suffered from a want of union—a want of union among themselves and with the masses of other lands. It has been too common among them to curse the English *people*, instead of the English *government*. (Cheers.) The people of England have been their friends; it is the aristocracy of that nation that has trodden upon them. At present, unity of action will do the work for Ireland. We have formed a League here; and now let not one man be heard to speak of Protestant or Catholic, Ribbonmen or Orangemen. (Tremendous cheers.) We must go for the emancipation of Ireland. (Renewed cheering.) We are Americans. An Irishman who has been here long enough to be a citizen is not half an Irishman if he be not an American at heart. If we appreciate the Declaration of Independence, it is our duty to speed our principles over the breadth of the earth. We must know no war except the moral war in which the masses of the world are engaged. The moral war in aid of which the good Bishop Hughes, of New York, has given $500.—(Cheers.) Recollect, friends, it is easy for us to talk; but we must *do.* We all recollect the fable of Hercules and the wagon; we must put our shoulders to the wheel. The laborers of the world are now being robbed of the prices of their toil; we must send forth the means of reform—means at once substantial and effective. (Cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned, with many cheers for Ireland and the patriots.

THE STAR FACTORY.—We take pleasure in stating that the proprietors of this Mill are willing, and indeed anxious, to start under the Ten Hour system and that the operatives have signified a willingness to enter again with a proportionate reduction of wages. So far as we understand the sincere advocates of the Ten Hour law, their object is simply to introduce the system for the good it will bring to the operatives and to community. The amount of wages is but a small matter. The reduction which the operatives will be compelled to submit to will amount to but little. Besides, wages must advance in the future. It cannot be that, with the intelligence and firmness which has been manifested by the operatives, there can be a long period of depression. The great end gained by the general adoption of the Ten Hour System in Pennsylvania, will hasten the reform movements in favor of labor now making in other States. There is no necessity for a conflict between labor and capital; and we think we see clearly that ere many years a union may be formed between the two grand productive powers for the benefit of both. Let the laborers take what they can get at present, but by no means give up this struggle for complete redemption from the servitude in which they are now suffering.

WHIG ENTHUSIASM.—A gentleman from the South, thinking to make a little money off the Whigs, by exhibiting to their enthusiastic souls and eyes, a splendid likeness of Gen. TAYLOR, mounted on his horse *Whitey*, put up the picture in Apollo Hall, and advertised it liberally. The price of admission was but trifling, and every one knows, the hall is convenient; but there were not a dozen Whigs in during the several days it was open. Some Democrats, out of desire to see the hero, did call in; but the Taylor men, par excellence, were not there. The consequence was that the owner has left the city considerably poorer than when he came into it.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.—We call the attention of parents to the advertisement of Mr. Caton in another column. This gentleman is highly recommended; and we hope the Academy under his auspices will prove of vast advantage to our citizens.

HUNG HERSELF.—A woman (whose name we did not get) of good family and in easy circumstances, who lived in Elizabeth township, opposite Williamsport, committed suicide on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., by hanging herself by a rope in the barn. She is not known to have had any trouble in the world; was in good health and mind without disease. She has left a family in great distress by her unnatural death. The rope was fastened to the rafters over the floor, and her feet were nearly touching a chair, with which she might have saved herself, had not the resolution to commit self-destruction been too strong.

TWO HORSES STOLEN.—Yesterday afternoon, a countryman lost two horses, which he had stabled in the Diamond. The Police received information of the affair, and started in hot pursuit.

☞ At a meeting of the Contributors for Funeral Expenses of the Hibernia Greens, held on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., in pursuance of a call made by the Committee, HENRY CASSIDAY was called to the Chair, and JAMES PATTERSON was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, J. B. Guthrie, Treasurer, made the following Report of Receipts and Disbursements, showing the balance of funds in his hands:

John B. Guthrie, Treasurer, in account with H. G.

To cash received from Collectors	$210,08
By cash paid, as per bills and receipts	50,96
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$159,72

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That the Contributors to the Fund be requested to meet at the Washington Hotel, on *Wednesday evening*, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making a final disposition of the balance in the Treasurer's hands.

HENRY CASSIDAY, CHAIRMAN.

JAMES PATTERSON, Sec'y.

☞ In pursuance of the above resolution, the contributors are requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned. [aug23-1t

DIED:

In Milwaukie, July 27th, Mrs. ELIZA ANN WILSON, aged 19 years.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, corner of Smithfield and Second streets.

FOUR NIGHTS MORE OF
HUDSON'S PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER!
AT PHILO HALL!

THE proprietor of this great Picture of the North River, (on his way to the eastern cities,) will exhibit his Panorama at the above Hall, for

FOUR NIGHTS MORE.

Commencing on Monday evening, August 21st, and positively closing on Thursday, August 24th.

It is painted on 12,000 feet of canvass, and represents with wonderful accuracy, every city, town, and landing, (on both sides,) from New York Bay to the mouth of the Mohawk River, constituting one of the largest and most beautiful Panoramas in the world.

☞ Pupils of Schools, coming in bodies, will be admitted at an Afternoon Exhibition, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, for TEN CENTS each, without regard to age.

☞ Doors open at 7½; Panorama to commence moving at 8 o'clock, precisely.

☞ Admission only 25 cents. aug21-4t

ONCE MORE!
EAGLE SALOON, WOOD STREET!

IS now open under the management of Mr. ANDREWS—its original Proprietor, and Mr. Edward Chase. Ice Creams of every flavor, as well as all the luxuries of the season, will be furnished to our visitors in a style of elegance unequalled by any similar establishment in the country.

☞ Open from 9, A. M. to 12 P. M. aug22

DRY GOODS, &c.—On Thursday morning, August 24, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for cash currency, an extensive assortment of fresh seasonable, staple and fancy Dry Goods, among which are: fancy satin ribbon, Manchester ginghams, lawns, plaid linens, superfine cloths, cassimeres, satinets, alpaccas, mouslin delaine, fancy readings, blue black dress silks, black satin serges, silk and cambric hdkfs., cashmere, kerseys, brocade and de laine shawls, bleached and brown muslins, checks, hosiery, gloves, &c.

At 2 o'clock, Groceries, Furniture, &c.—

6 bbls. S. H. Molasses;
3 half chests young hyson tea;
5 boxes Virginia manufactured tobacco;
1 cask Brandy; 3 Iron Safes; a quantity of Cheese, segars, matches, hose, glassware, hardware, axes, hatchets, fly nets, a general assortment of new and second hand household furniture, &c., looking glasses, Venitian and transparent window blinds, &c.
1 Furniture Car, in good order.

At 7½ o'clock—Cutlery, jewelry, musical instruments, a large assortment of fashionable ready made clothing, boots, shoes, umbrellas, saddles, bridles, whips, trunks, gold and silver watches, mantel clocks, guns, pistols, fancy and staple variety goods, &c.

aug23 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

English and Classical Academy,
(ROOMS IN THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.)

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Pupils, of both sexes, on Monday, the 4th day of September. The course of study will embrace the common and higher English Branches, with the Latin and Greek Languages.

Strict attention will be paid to the physical, the intellectual, and the moral training of the inmates of this School.

The Principal, in addition to his own personal attention to the Recitation of Classes, will be aided by any number of competent Male and Female Teachers that may be necessary.

It is very desirable that students should enter the School at the commencement of the Session, in order that the various Classes may be systematically and harmoniously organized. L. CATON, Principal.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1848.

REFERENCES:
Rev. D. H. RIDDLE, D. D., Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS,
" A. T. M'GILL, D. D., " LINES LOOMIS,
Hon. A. W. LOOMIS, " J. W. WILSON,
Mr. GEORGE ALBREE, " H. WILKINS.

Circulars can be obtained at the Book Store of Mr. I. Loomis, No. 89 Wood street; and also, at Messrs. Mc Donald & Beeson's, No. 80 Market street. aug23-d3w

PORK.—3 barrels for sale by
aug23 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

NAILS.—250 kegs assorted, for sale by
aug23 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

SILK GIMPS AND FRINGES.—21 dozen yards black cut Silk Fringes, of various styles and prices, suitable for Mantillas, &c.; 18 dozen yards black Gimp, of all widths and patterns, for Capes, Mantillas, &c.; 14 pcs. Figured Silk Coat Binding, just received at
aug23 ZEBULON KINZEY'S, No. 62, Market street.

TURKEY UMBER.—300 lbs. just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
aug23 corner 1st and Wood streets.

RAD GENTIAN.—229 lbs. just received and for sale by aug23 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

VERDIGRIS.—300 lbs. just received and for sale by aug23 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR $950,00.—For Sale—A two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and LOT. The house contains four rooms and kitchen, with a good dry cellar, all well arranged for comfort and convenience. The Lot is 20 feet front on Pine street, Fifth Ward, by 60 feet deep. Terms accommodating.
S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
aug23 Smithfield street.

ALOES—500 lb. "Cape," just rec'd and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
aug23 cor. First and Wood sts.

INDIGO—2 ceroons "Caraccas," just rec'd, for sale by aug23 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BRIMSTONE—6 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by aug23 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

For Cincinnati.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer FINANCIER, Captain WM. KOUNTZ, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports this day. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board. aug23

For Cincinnati.

The new light draught passenger steamer, DOLPHIN, Capt. HALLETT, will leave for the above and intermediate ports to-day.
For freight or passage apply on board. aug23

For Cincinnati.

The new and light draught steamer, HAIL COLUMBIA, GREEN, Master will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day.
For freight or passage apply on board. aug23

Valuable Real Estate.

THE undersigned, desirous of settling his business, and devoting himself to the restoration of his health, will dispose of his interest (being one fourth) in about 70 acres of ground nearly opposite this city, in South Pittsburgh, in and above Birmingham, comprising some of the handsomest and most convenient locations in the city for residences, and most advantageous for manufacturing.

I will sell either one of the plats by the acre or in single lots, to suit purchasers. This property has improved rapidly in value since being opened out for sale within the past few years, and that it will continue to do so, I will guarantee to the purchaser an advance of at least fifty per cent. on his payments within the next five years, by his giving me the privilege of repurchasing or selling at any period within that time, by paying him an advance proportionate to the above.

Those wishing handsome and convenient sites for residences, or the most advantageous for manufacturing, will please apply immediately.

If not disposed of at private sale, prior to Monday, the 18th day of September next, it will be offered at public sale on that day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Enquire of O. W. LESLIE, Esq., Fourth st.
O. ORMSBY GREGG.

Birmingham, Aug. 15th, 1848.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent by Mr. Gregg, for the sale of the above property, and will give all necessary information as to the terms, which will be such as to suit purchasers.

Lots will be given in exchange for carpentery, mason work, and materials used in erecting dwellings, as they are occupied at high rents as fast as built.

As to manufacturing, it is the best location about the city; the difference in the price of coal on that side of the river and this city, Allegheny, or Bayardstown, is ½ to 1 cent per bushel, (an average of ¾ of a cent;) this, on 600,000 bushels, which is annually used by an extensive Iron Works, is $4,000 per year in favor of that side of the river.

Any manufacturer—of large or small capital—can at once see the great advantage of this property.

W. O. LESLIE.

Office—Fourth street, near Smithfield.

☞ To capitalists, business men, mechanics, farmers and working men, this offers a rare chance for investment, as fifty per cent. advance is guaranteed within five years. There are a few locations for residences, superior to any in or around the city for business men, and only a few rods from the bridge. aug22d