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☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

The communication of "A Constant Reader" shall have an early insertion.

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.—One of the most remarkable events of the age, is the sudden and unprecedented depopulation of Ireland, caused by the combined effects of famine and emigration.

In Ireland, as in the island of Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, there had been a steady increase of inhabitants for the last century, and from 1821 to 1841, that increase was very great, as will appear from the following table:

IRELAND.

Year.	Population.
1821	6,801,827
1831	7,767,401
1841	8,175,124
1851	6,515,784

The rate of increase from 1821 to 1831, was 15.6 per cent, from 1831 to 1841, it was 8.7 per cent; while from 1841 to 1851, the *decrease* was 22 per cent.

From 1841 to 1851, Ireland lost 1,659,340 inhabitants, but when it is recollected that the work of depopulation did not commence until 1840, and that it is altogether probable that there was at least a small increase up to that time, the fall view of this frightful decline in the space of five years, will be presented in all its startling aspects. A writer in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, estimates the population of Ireland in 1846, at 8,378,986,—by the census of 1851, the actual number is only 6,515,784, showing a decrease of 1,863,102, or at the rate of 372,000 a year, and this in a country which from 1821 to 1831, increased 965,574, or at the rate of nearly 100,000 per annum! Was ever so sudden and remarkable a declination of population in any country on the face of the globe, in a period of profound peace?

The decrease has been in every county of Ireland, but confined to the rural districts, the population of the towns having increased from the influx of famished paupers and others whofled from the misery of the country. In Dublin, Belfast Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Drogheda, and Carrickfergus, there has been a greater or lesser increase of population, varying from 43 to 5 per cent. Dublin increased 9 per cent. Belfast 32 and Galway 43 per cent.

It may afford some of our Irish citizens a melancholy interest to contemplate the relative decrease in the different counties; as will appear in the following table:

Places.	No. of Persons. 1841.	1851.	Dec.	Decrease. Rate per Cent 1841 and 1851
Antrim,	276,188	250,353	25,833	7.6
Wexford,	202,033	180,170	21,863	11.6
Down,	361,446	317,778	43,668	10.5
Londonderry,	222,174	191,744	30,430	13
Donegal,	296,448	244,288	42,160	13.5
Kildare,	114,488	96,627	17,861	14.5
Armagh,	232,393	196,420	35,973	14.7
Louth,	111,979	91,045	20,934	16.9
Tyrone,	312,956	251,865	61,091	18.8
Kerry,	293,880	238,241	55,639	28
Carlow,	86,228	68,167	18,071	20
Wicklow,	126,143	99,287	26,856	18
Waterford,	172,971	135,838	37,133	20.5
Kilkenny,	168,349	139,934	43,416	19.4
King's Co.	146,857	112,876	33,982	23
Westmeath,	141,300	106,510	33,790	22
Meath,	183,828	139,760	44,122	22
Tipperary,	435,653	323,829	111,724	26.8
Fermanagh,	156,481	115,978	40,503	24.5
Clare,	266,294	192,720	73,674	29.8
Monaghan,	200,402	142,410	57,032	26.4
Cavan,	243,158	174,303	68,855	26.4
Cork,	773,398	551,752	222,246	30.6
Limerick,	281,638	201,619	80,019	28.6
Longford,	115,491	83,198	32,293	27.8
Queen's Co.,	153,230	109,747	44,183	24.2
Leitrim,	155,270	111,808	43,489	26.9
Sligo,	180,886	128,769	52,117	29.3
Galway,	422,923	219,129	124,794	30.7
Mayo,	388,887	274,716	114,171	31.3
Roscommon,	253,591	173,798	79,793	30.6

What has caused this vast decrease, amounting to 222,000 in Cork; 124,000 in Galway, and 111,000 in Tipperary, and so on through the dark catalogue? It is estimated that 800,000 have emigrated to America and Australia during the last five years, and 400,000 more have inundated England and Scotland, filling all the large towns with a wretched pauper population. There remains over a *half a million, together with all the natural increase*, to be accounted for, a vast multitude which has been swept away by famine and pestilence.

These terrible scourges, however, did their work in a short time—say within two years.—For the last three years Ireland has been blessed with good crops of grain, which have more than made up for any failure of the potato, and the prospect of the latter crop is exceedingly fine for this year. The decrease from emigration, which received a remarkable acceleration as soon as the people awoke from the panic and horrors of the famine, has gone on with increasing impetus, from day to day, from that time to this, until it would seem that all Ireland was about to pour her millions upon the shores of America. Notwithstanding the good crops, and the freedom from want, and comparative comfort at home, the stream of emigration is increasing, and has est in so strong that even the project of as fine a crop of potatoes as ever blessed,—some would say, *cursed*—the Emerald Isle, cannot stay for one moment, the mighty current, A late Dublin letter to the *N. Y. Courier and Inquirer*, after giving a cheering amount of the improved and improving condition of affairs in the agricultural districts says:

"The stream of emigration continues to flow, to the astonishment of every one who recollects the amazing rapidity with which the Irishman clung to his 'bit o' land.' The astonishment is only equalled by the amazement at the stream of money that flows across from America, to bring them over. The latter shows that however accused of laziness at home, poor Pat must work hard when he gets into a country where he is not goaded by his'labor, and that he is not the heartless, reckless being he is often represented. The fact is, the 'bit o' land'—their own altogether, and forever—is now associated with America; *there* is to be their father-land; and they wish to have all out with them there. In the years immediately following the famine, the emigrants were chiefly laborers, but since, a better class of farmers has swelled the tide; so that Capt. Larcom's Statistical Report, just issued, shows a diminution in farms of thirty acres and upwards, to the amount of above four thousand."

Happy America, which, even in the midst of the evils which flow from a ruinous tariff policy, can enable the exiles from Erin to cause a stream of money to flow across the Atlantic, on the wings of affection and benevolence. While our Irish population is engaged in this good work, their hearts must be made better, and they must be acquiring habits of thrift and industry, which will cause them to take rank among our most prosperous and useful citizens.

IRRECUSABLE DESCRIPTION.—It will be recollected that the Pittsburgh Post, the Loco organ of Western Pennsylvania, undertook to palm Judge Spalding, off as a Whig, after quoting some of his Democratic "higher law" speeches. Well, since the Locofoco State Convention, the editor of the Post has again turned his attention to his brethren in Ohio, and he a second time excoriates the Judge without any regard for the Pennsylvania statute to "prevent cruelty to animals," but disingenuously attempts to fasten Judge S. upon the Whigs, by asserting "that the bold incendiary did not receive a single vote for the Supreme Bench." The editor in his readings must have entirely overlooked the letter of Judge Spalding addressed to his Democratic brethren in Convention positively declining the nomination! You can't turn Judge S. over to the Whigs at all, at all, Mr. Post. He is a fit "associate" of the Free and Radical Democracy, only.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The President, as usual, says the Alexandria Gazette, wherever he goes, has made the most favorable impression upon the people of Virginia. All who have seen and conversed with him speak in the highest terms of his dignity, courtesy, and republican plainness. They recognise in him the qualities of an honest man and a true patriot.

The Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, (ex-Minister to Prussia, ex-United States Senator, &c.,) was a candidate for Representative of Fountain county, in the legislature of Indiana, at the election held in that state on the 4th, but was defeated by Jacob Dyce, Democrat, by a majority of one hundred and twenty.

SCOTT CONVENTION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Convention of those voters favorable to the nomination of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1852, in Western Pennsylvania, assembled in this city yesterday, in pursuance to previous notice and arrangement.

Delegates were in attendance from nearly every county in Western Pennsylvania, and from the counties nearest us, and the number present was large.

The Convention assembled at one o'clock, P. M., in the large yard in the rear of the American House, on Penn street, which was nearly filled with a deeply interested and intelligent audience, some thousands in number. The stand was ornamented with flags and banners, and two or three fine bands of music were in attendance, which enlivened the scene by playing appropriate airs. The large assemblage, in the middle of the day, the interest and enthusiasm manifested, and the absorbed attention of the vast audience, even in spite of rain and the threatening aspect of the weather, showed the deep interest felt by the people in the cause which had brought them together, and reminded us strongly of the glorious scenes of 1840 and of 1848. The proceedings of the day were commenced by

Hon. Cornelius Darragh, who said—Fellow citizens, this being the day fixed on for holding a Convention of the friends of Gen. Scott for Western Pennsylvania, he had been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to call the meeting to order by nominating General JOSEPH MARKLE, a soldier of the war of 1812, for President of the meeting. Gen. Markle was unanimously elected, and on taking his seat, thanked the meeting for the honor which so respectable a body of his fellow citizens had conferred upon him.

Mr. Darragh moved, for the further organization of the meeting, that the following persons be elected Vice Presidents, to wit: Messrs. John Dickey, of Beaver county, S. A. Purviance, of Butler, Dr. Wm. Irwin, of Mercer, John L. Leech, of Armstrong, Hon. C. Myers, of Clarion, Capt. Charles Naylor, of Pittsburgh, John Bausman, of Washington, James Henderson, of Lawrence, Prescott Metcalf, of Erie, H. Hultz, of Allegheny, Gen. Wilson, of Venango, John W. King, of Indiana, S. H. Lucas, of Jefferson, Col. J. B. Conway, of Fayette, John Wells, of Greene, and John B. Smith, of Elk.

These gentlemen took their seats on the stand.

Messrs. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, John M. Sullivan, of Butler, Patton J. Lyon, of Clarion, A. H. Shaw, of Fayette, B. Oswald of Armstrong, Wm. Henry, of Beaver, Thomas Sample of Lawrence, and Daniel M'Curdy, of Allegheny, were appointed Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a Committee on resolutions: Messrs. S. A. Purviance, Butler; J. Russell, Washington; A. Lyon, Clarion; C. Darragh, Allegheny; R. Means, Clarion; C. Darragh, Allegheny; R. Brown, Armstrong; Wm. W. Taylor, Lawrence; John Allison, Beaver; and Adam Black, Mercer.

John M. Sullivan, Esq., of Butler county, read the following letter, which the Committee on Invitations had received from Major General Winfield Scott:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1851.

Gentlemen: I have received your most complimentary invitation to meet you and other friends at Pittsburgh, on the 20th inst.

This is an invitation extremely difficult to resist, and if it were possible, or rather proper, for me, considering my position, to accept, I certainly should be in the midst of you at the time you appoint; for I truly believe, there is not a portion of America more remarkable for strong arms and warm hearts, ever ready in the cause of their country and friends, than the region of Western Pennsylvania.

With thousands of my countrymen, native and adopted, of that region, I have exchanged in peace the warm grasp of friendship; and with thousands as brothers, have trod the battle fields of Mexico, and received their shouts of victory. My heart, therefore, will be with the meeting on the 20th instant.

I remain, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Messrs. T. J. Bigham, F. G. Ray, J. Young, Jr., R. Porter, L. S. Johns, A. Bayne, and E. Jones, Committee of Invitation."

The letter was received with loud cheers.

On motion, it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on Gov. Johnston, and the Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster, and invite them to attend. Messrs. H. S. Fleming, M'Curdy, and Sewell, were appointed to this duty.

S. A. Purviance, Esq., on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The freemen of Western Pennsylvania, in general Mass Convention assembled, submit to their fellow citizens of other portions of the Commonwealth, the following resolves, and earnestly and cordially invite their co-operation in carrying the same into effect.

1. Resolved, That General Winfield Scott is the first choice of this Convention and the people it represents, for the office of President of the United States at the next election.

2. Resolved, That it is the privilege and duty of this Convention to make known the reasons which have influenced them to this decision.

3. Resolved, That the chief magistrate of the American nation should possess these qualifications—1st, Devoted attachment to the republican institutions of the country and fidelity to the constitution and laws. 2d, Moral and physical courage to discharge all the duties appertaining to the office, in the regulation of its foreign and domestic affairs. 3, Comprehensive and enlightened views of the foreign and domestic policy of the country. 4, Honesty, fidelity, pure republicanism, and elevated patriotism.

4. Resolved, That we find all these requisites, so necessary to constitute a good chief magistrate, possessed by that favorite chieftain, General Winfield Scott.

5. Resolved, That the history of our country from the war of 1812 until the present time, furnishes irrefragable testimony of the devoted attachment of our nominee to the institutions, the constitution and laws of the country—on the sanguinary battle field, as well as in the civil council, no name stands more conspicuously bright, than that of General Winfield Scott.

6. Resolved, That the courage of General Scott to discharge all and every duty, in all relations, is conceded by all men as undeniably true.

7. Resolved, That the delicate and important civil duties enjoined by his government upon General Scott, in the affairs of the Canadian difficulty, in the war with Mexico, in the reduction of the army, and in prescribing for it rules and regulations, and the superior sagacity and soundness of views displayed in the performance of them, demonstrate the comprehensive and enlightened character of his great intellect.

8. Resolved, That his honesty of purpose and fidelity are found in the sacred regard with which he has at all times controlled the property of the people placed in his charge.

9. Resolved, That the battles of Chippewa and Niagara—of Cerro Gordo and Mexico, and the blood therein shed in defence of the country, attest the patriotism and republicanism of our noble chieftain.

10. Resolved, That the wounded, suffering, and aged soldier, whose couch has been attended—the sorrowing parent, bereft of offspring, whose homes have been secured by the heroic Scott, give convincing evidence of the humane heart and pure morality of the greatest captain of the age.

11. Resolved, That the people will esteem it a pleasure to repay, at the close of life, by the highest honor of the Republic, the services of forty years, faithfully and always successfully performed by General Scott.

12. Resolved, That with his name on our banners, we cannot fail of success—it is a name hitherto always bringing victory and triumph to its defenders and supporters.

[13. Resolved, That we will use all honorable means, and pledge ourselves to active exertion, to secure the nomination of General Scott, and for that purpose, constitute this entire Convention a vigilant committee to correspond, and by every other proper means, in carrying these resolves into effect.

14. Resolved, That our present State Executive, William F. Johnston, is entitled to the support of this Convention, and all who sustain its proceedings, for his firm and manly advocacy of the claims of General Scott to the Presidency.

15. Resolved, That the entire course of Wm. F. Johnston's administration, his patriotic devotion to the interests of Pennsylvania, his wise and faithful advocacy of protection to American industry—his discriminating and statesman-like policy in regard to the finances of the Commonwealth—the agency of his suggestions and his influence in reducing the State debt, entitle him to the votes of every Pennsylvanian, and will secure to him our enthusiastic support.

16. Resolved, That the experience gained by John Strohm, in regard to our canals and public improvements—his enlarged and well stored mind—his well known honesty of character, eminently fit him for the office of Canal Commissioner.

17. Resolved, That this Convention regards the policy of protecting the interests and labor of the country in the enactment of revenue laws by the National Government, as being the true one to develope our resources—to increase our industrial pursuits—afford constant employment and good wages to our working population, and diffuse public prosperity and private happiness throughout our borders.

18. Resolved, That Pennsylvania will demand a restoration of the protective policy, and that we will not cease to *agitate* until this system is adopted.

19. Resolved, That the tariff of 1846 is anti-American, and anti-republican, as is plainly evidenced by its ruinous and disastrous effects upon the industrial pursuits of the country, in bringing foreign pauper labor into direct and immediate competition with our own.

Gen. Markle then introduced Gov. Wm. F. Johnston to the meeting, who was received with loud cheers.

Gov. JOHNSTON said—Fellow citizens, you have assembled here to-day to perform what I presume would be a grateful and pleasing task to every American citizen. You have assembled for the purpose of doing honor to an individual who probably has done more to sustain the honor and great character of our nation, than any man now living. He knew of no man who better deserved the deep respect and homage of this great people, than Gen. Winfield Scott. It was not his purpose, nor did he think it was requisite to enter into a history of Gen. Scott. To do so would require more time than he would like to occupy at present, or ask them to give. The life of Gen. Winfield Scott might almost be said to be the history of his country from 1812 to 1851. Scarcely any portion of our military affairs, from 1812 to 1851 have not been under his immediate charge. He had not only displayed abilities of the highest order on the battle field, but in the discharge of duties which were of a civil character. The battles of 1812, '13 and '14, on the northern frontier, were familiar to the nation as household words. To no single mind, to no single arm, had the nation been more indebted for the glorious victories then gained, than to his, whom the Convention had that day put in nomination for the office of chief magistrate of this Republic. Again, he had been called upon to settle difficulties in the South, and by his military skill he had brought affairs to such an issue, that what had been a sanguinary war, was terminated with but little bloodshed.

Once again he had been called upon to settle difficulties arising in our extreme north eastern state, from disputed boundaries. Here he had acted in a capacity wholly civil, and had proved that his qualifications for business of that nature were fully equal to his military abilities.

More recently they found their country engaged in a difficulty with a neighboring government; and the services of Gen. Scott were again invoked to "conquer a peace," as it was called. He was sent not only to command the American armies, but to act as a diplomatist.—It surely was not necessary to call their attention to the events of that war. Every battle field from that before Vera Cruz, one of the strongest fortifications in the new world, up to Mexico and the halls of the Montezumas, had been the scene of a glorious victory. His whole military career had been one continual scene of triumph, and in the Mexican war he had received what he well deserved, the thanks of the government and people. From 1812 to the present hour, no man had discharged the duties devolving upon him with more fidelity to his country than General Scott. Surely his fellow citizens should reward him in the only way in their power, by electing him to the highest office in their gift.

He believed that this glorious Union was safe, no matter who guided it. It was founded on principles of justice, which would ensure the perpetual safety of our institutions. Still he thought that there were certain questions of great moment to this nation, connected with those institutions, which would be safest in the hands of those persons who had hitherto been friendly to them.

He believed that the time was rapidly approaching when the people would be called on to select between Gen. Scott and some other citizen of this great republic, as candidates for the presidential chair. If, in this selection, the people exercised care, they would settle all questions of great public moment in such a manner, as best to guard their interests. He said again, that they had that day performed the gratifying duty of placing the name of General Winfield Scott before the people of Western Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the presidency. The resolutions which had been adopted that afternoon, declared that Gen. Scott possessed all the qualifications for the proper discharge of the duties of that office, should he be called upon to fill it. They farther said that he had the moral resolution to do what was right; and certainly it required a man of great courage to discharge these duties. He must do right, even if for the time being his conduct did not meet with the approbation of his fellow citizens.

He said that the mind of Gen. Scott was a great and comprehensive one, which eminently fitted him for the performance of great deeds. In support of this assertion he need but refer them to the herculean task which he had performed in 1815, namely the reduction of the army. He would further call their attention to the fact that he had composed a system of military regulations, which were not only regarded as high authority in the United States, but in foreign countries. Wherever military fame existed there was Gen. Scott as well known as in his own country. His eminent abilities shone conspicuously when our country was placed in a delicate position with regard to Great Britain by the insurrection of some of her citizens, who were aided by our own citizens.

Again, the resolution had referred to the civil qualifications of Gen. Scott, as exhibited in the settlement of the Mexican war. They would well remember that he had been empowered to negotiate a treaty of peace, yet it had not been left altogether as it should have been, to his sound discretion, to do what was right; but he had been dogged and pursued by a small politician, sent from the capital to overlook his proceedings; yet, notwithstanding, his duty has been well performed, and then, as ever, had been successful.

Gen. Scott possessed not only the qualifications named in the resolutions, but every other which would fit him for the presidency. He had been put on nomination by that convention, and the resolutions had declared that he was their first choice. He assured his fellow citizens that he thought the balance of the State would coincide with them; and not only our own State but his friends, in the other States of this Union were strong enough to place him in the chief office in the gift of the people.

He told his fellow citizens, notwithstanding, that it was their duty to ascertain whether Gen. Scott's opinions on certain questions of great magnitude, which they believed to be essential to the public interest, were correct. No matter how great a friend of Gen. Scott he (Gov. Johnston) might be, he would openly say, that if he were not sure that he would protect home industry, he would feel it his duty to oppose him. His appearing there in favor of Gen. Scott, then, was evidence sufficient to prove, that, when called upon, that great man would be found in favor of protecting home industry.

Above all other things he could not conceive why any citizen of Pennsylvania should be opposed to that system. If they would look into our resources they would see that they ought to be in favor of it. Let them search the State over, and they would find that our mineral resources were inexhaustible. Our water power was sufficient for the entire Union, and but a small, a very small portion of it was turned to any useful purpose. Was not our climate as healthy as any in the world? and had not a kind Providence granted them all those gifts necessary to sustain a great empire—great not only in name but in fact? He had travelled through this State very extensively, having visited nearly every portion of it during his public life, and he told them that there was scarcely a single foot in it which was not adapted to man's support. He told them that their resources were not developed; that they were just beginning to discover them. He had already alluded to the water power which was almost totally unused. It drove, it was true, a little machinery, but nineteen-twentieths of its power lay idle. He would now tell his agricultural friends that they might, with but little additional trouble, raise three times the quantity of grain and other products which they now sent to market. They had all the means in their own hands of becoming great; and if they failed to be so in fact, as well as in name, it was their own fault.

Protection had hitherto been a favorite policy with all classes in this Commonwealth; and, until lately, no one would avow that he was hostile to it. The question of protection or non-protection rested with them. No tariff could be passed without the vote of Pennsylvania; none could be repealed without it. The power of this State was vast; and if they examined, they would find that no President had ever been elected who had not received the vote of Pennsylvania. It so happened that Pennsylvania had always been successful, and that her vote had decided the question. He mentioned these facts, not because they were new, but to show the power which their voice and exertions had in the National Legislature. Now why should they not repeal the existing laws which hampered their industry? There were strong and convincing reasons which ought to be regarded with favor, and should appeal to the reason of every man. This State, in her corporate capacity, had a deep interest in the matter—in other words, her treasury was deeply affected by the laws which Congress passed. If they remembered that a portion of the public improvements had been constructed to reach the mineral deposits of the State, and that, in fact, the prosperity of all the public works depended upon a system of protection to home industry, they would see the necessity of an adequate tariff. He would, in support of his position, refer more particularly, as he had done on a previous occasion, to the Delaware division of the canal, opening up the valley of the Lehigh.

The quantity of coal exhumed in that valley, and brought to market by means of that canal, was so great that it pays the interest on the cost of its construction. Take away that coal trade, and the public records would show that the tolls received would not pay the expense of its superintendence and repairs. A system of revenue had been adopted which did not afford adequate protection to our iron and coal interests. Suppose the manufacturers of Philadelphia county were struck down, the coal would cease to be brought to market; thus, at one blow, two-thirds of the revenue of the Delaware Canal would be taken away. They would then see how important to the State were proper revenue laws, which would protect their manufactures, and in so doing, protect their coal trade, and all other branches of industry.

If they would go into other portions of the State they would find that many manufactories were situated in such positions that the public improvements conveyed to them articles of produce, merchandize and raw materials, and carried away their manufactured articles. If a system of laws were adopted which struck down these industrial pursuits, a deficit would be at once created in the public treasury. The instant the treasury is affected, the value of real estate must diminish; thus they were every way interested in the passage of a protective tariff.

But were there not other classes interested in maintaining proper revenue laws; and while many had spoken of the manufacturers, he would not enter into any discussion in regard to them. It was only necessary to say that they must feel an interest, and a deep one, in this subject. But another class was interested, that class which made their living by labor. Those who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, must feel the deepest interest in the support of a system which would support them. He desired to speak practically to the people, and to give his reasons for the opinions which he entertained.

His fellow citizens were aware that in other lands, the laboring man had neither part nor parcel in the government. They took no interest in it. The government had placed them upon a different basis from that which the same class occupy in our own country. They gave them food, and why?—in order that with it they might give them strength to labor, but they only gave them the food necessary to support their physical energies, and asked them to toil from the uprising to the down setting of the sun. But this was not all, for the helpmate of his bosom, and the children of his loins were also doomed to toil, and to toil forever. All this, too, for the purpose of procuring what would keep body and soul together. This was the State of affairs on which his opinions were based, and by which they were sustained.

The laboring classes here occupied a different position from that which they filled in other lands, and why? They were called on here to exercise the privileges of the elective franchise—they were electors—they were likewise called upon to fill public offices, as well as to vote for public officers. They were asked to do all this intelligently, to know what they were doing. They were asked to educate their children, so that when the parents left this mortal stage, their children would come forward and fill their places. This very portion of our citizens gave strength and form to our free institutions, and he asked them, was not this government bound to afford them such protection as to avoid the competition of laborers in countries where they exercised no such privileges. Unless the government gave the laborers protection, and their children instruction, he warned them that a fatal blow would be struck at our prosperity. The laboring class here must be surrounded with a protection which would afford them some means of escape from competition with pauper labor abroad. If this were not done ours was not the paternal government which it was represented to be.

If they would take the trouble to examine, they must see that neither manufacturer nor laborer would succeed, unless the latter were protected from the pauper labor of other lands. He advocated the system of protection because it was necessary for all parties. There was, and there ought not to be, as he had said in Allegheny City, any antagonism between labor and capital; they were mutually dependent on each other—one was the result of the other; and under the free institutions of this country, capital could not exist without labor. We had no system of laws to place property in a channel from which it could not flow. Property, with us, could not be locked up in a family, and remain there. No! labor formed, and labor must be used to keep capital with us. We labored, in this country; and why? First, and most important of all, because it was the great law of God. Next, because it was a law of our physical system, absolutely necessary to secure health, energy and sound sleep. Again, because it drives disease and idleness from our homesteads, and prevents the transmission of disease to posterity. It affords enjoyment, and brings protection to old age. Surely, then, there was no antagonism between labor and capital; and they who said they differed, spoke falsely, because they must be mutually dependant upon each other. Then why should not labor be protected and honored? Could man be engaged in the performance of any duty on earth more honorable than that labor which the laws of his nature called upon him to perform to secure peace and prosperity to his children? For his part, he would tell them that if there were any occupation more honorable, he knew not what it was; and he pronounced that man who did not respect labor not only a fool, but a knave, equally regardless of the interests of society and his fellow man. Now, did the laws give that security to the laboring man which he both required and deserved? He did not deem it necessary to enter into an argument upon the subject, for the history of this Commonwealth proved more conclusively than he could, that they did not. If they would look around them they would see that one half of their manufactories were falling into decay. Many establishments had been altogether abandoned, and several branches of our industry so depressed that they were no longer carried on. Thousands of hands have been forced to relinquish the occupations which they had learned, and been driven to seek employment in other branches of which they had had no previous knowledge, and which of course were not pleasing to them.

Looking at the state of affairs amongst us in this point of view, he asked them if it was not evident that they required laws for the protection of the national industry.

Why, in some of the counties through which he had passed, within the last three weeks, more than half the iron establishments had been closed. In some, scarcely one had been left; and what had become of the industrious and thrifty population formerly supported by them? They were not there, since there was no employment for them. They had left their homes, and been obliged to engage in other pursuits. Indeed he knew of no pursuit left for the majority of them except agriculture; and he asked them if this policy were to be persisted in, would not all classes be ruined?

Could they tell him what had brought starvation and degradation to Ireland? Was it not the policy of the British government, which diverted manufactures from that island, and gave it a system of laws calculated to drive the lower classes to agricultural labor alone? Had there been manufactures there, there would have been no starvation; for the operatives would have consumed a large portion of the products of the agriculturists. Such was the case here now, and such it would continue to be, although, of course, the suffering was not so great, until our manufacturers were protected. Trade would be driven into other channels, and ruin brought on all, until laws were passed, regulating and protecting home industry. He believed that if General Scott, whom they had that day nominated, were elected, this lamentable state of affairs would be remedied; and he had every reason for believing so, because the General belonged to that party who had always been the consistent friends of the tariff policy. He told them that that gentleman had always acted with that party, and upheld its principles. One of those principles, the foremost and brightest of all, was protection to home industry. Whether or not he (Gen. S.) should be elected, was a question of considerable importance, because on it depended the question of protection or non protection to American industry.

In 1840 the people determined to have a change in the laws regulating the admission of foreign goods. They rose in their might, and nowhere had they been more united and powerful than in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and in Allegheny county. The Whig party had elected a President of the United States; that President went into office, and through his influence, a majority of the national councils had been chosen entertaining sentiments similar to his, and the tariff of 1842 had been passed. They all knew how, subsequent to the passage of this tariff, immediate life and vigor had visited the manufactories of this great city, and of the whole state. Was there a spot of land, was there a single foot, which had not been effected beneficially by the tariff of 1842? Manufactories had been erected on all sides; houses built and furnished; mechanics employed and prosperous; and the agricultural portion of the community had been furnished with a market. All classes felt the benefit. And was it singular that those who wished to strike this tariff down, afraid that they would meet with universal condemnation, had professed to be its warmest and undying friends. They said they were its friends; and in blazoned letters inscribed on their banners, had declared their adherence to the tariff of '42.

Since then they had succeeded in obtaining power, and their first act was to strike from the Statute book the tariff of '42, and substitute for it the tariff of '46, which was destructive to the interests of this great land. He was sorry, very sorry, to say that the vote by which it was finally passed, had been given by a citizen of Pennsylvania. While others, who had not half the interest in it that we had, had been willing to stand up and battle manfully in defence of domestic industry, it was reserved for a citizen of Pennsylvania to destroy all our hopes of prosperity. That man had received honors from this State, yet had he turned his hand against it, by giving the casting vote. It was alleged at the time of the passage of the tariff of 1846, that our industrial pursuits would not be affected by it; and various causes had combined to postpone for a short period its injurious effects. Still the predictions of the friends of protection to home industry had unfortunately been realized. To prove this he need go no further back than last week, when, in company with a large number of his friends from Allegheny county, he had taken a ride on their new railroad—and a very good railroad, he must say it was; but in passing along it one thought had made him uneasy, and that was, *that he was riding over British iron.* All along the line of that road were hills abounding in iron ore; and yet he had been assured by the gentleman who managed that road, that the iron of which it was contructed was manufactured in England.—Thus had the laborers of Western Pennsylvania been defrauded out of the manufacture of this iron, and the agriculturalists of a market for their products. These were, it was true, unpleasant topics to which to allude; but if the system were not changed now, affairs would grow worse. They would have been changed at the last session of Congress had it not been that four Pennsylvanians had been found so recreant to every principle which ought to have governed them, as to vote against an amendment of the tariff of 1846. So long as the people continued to elect men hostile to those interests, so important to our prosperity, they never need expect to have the tariff of 1846 repealed.

The whole community, to succeed, must act as a unit; then would their manufacturing interests be safe. They must speak their opinions plainly, and he knew of no better manner of letting those opinions be known, than through the medium of the ballot box. Whenever the people said that protection *must* be given them, there it would be yielded, and never otherwise.

In view of these results, how important was the coming election! If it were merely a question as to whether one man or another should be elected, it would be a matter of no moment. If persons were elected who based their opinions upon the Reading platform, he warned them that they were in favor of system of protection merely for the sake of a revenue—that they were in favor of the present system, which drained the country of the precious metals, by the excess of imports over exports. The next election would, he trusted, teach these misguided politicians a lesson which they never would forget.

There were many other questions to which he would like to call their attention, but time would not allow. If the friends of Gen. Scott succeeded in electing him, they would carry such strength into Congress as to procure an adequate protection to home industry.

Gov. Johnston then proceeded to describe the operation of the sinking fund; but as he discussed that subject at length in his speech in Allegheny, which we reported yesterday morning, we deem it unnecessary to report his remarks.

Gov. Johnston sat down amidst loud applause, when he was followed by Hon. John Strouts, of Lancaster, candidate for Canal Commissioner, in a very interesting speech, a report of which we shall publish to-morrow morning.

AMOS MYERS, Esq., of Clarion, followed Mr. Strohm in a speech replete with truth and humor, a sketch of which we shall give, after which three cheers were given for Scott, Johnston and Strohm, and the Convention adjourned.

WHIG MASS MEETING.

The meeting last evening, in Covode & Cole's large warehouse, was very numerously attended by an attentive, earnest, and enthusiastic audience.

Col. Alexander Hilands, of Ross township, was called to the chair, and Messrs. John Mecaskey, Stephen McSherry, and David Fitzsimmons, of Pittsburgh, and Jesse Doughty, of Elizabeth township, were appointed Vice Presidents.

Mr. Darsie announced that S. A. Purviance, of Butler, who was expected to address the meeting, through indisposition, was unable to do so.

Amos Myers, Esq., of Clarion county, was then called for, and delivered an interesting and eloquent speech, during which he was repeatedly applauded.

Capt. Robert Porter succeeded in a speech replete with interesting anecdotes of General Scott, during which he avowed his determination to support to the utmost the Hero of two wars, and moreover all the friends of Gen. Scott, and as Gov. Johnston and the Whig party were such, he felt bound to yield to them his cordial support.

Hon. George Darsie concluded in a few remarks on the improvement of the condition of Pennsylvania during Gov. Johnston's administration, and predicted that at the ensuing election the State would ratify the policy of that administration by a large majority for the Whig party.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

TURPENTINE—10 bbls. (good) for sale by S. N. WICKERSHAM, aug21 corner of Sixth and Wood sts.

LINSEED OIL—5 bbls. City make, for sale by S. N. WICKERSHAM, aug21

SUP. CARB. SODA—3 kegs for sale by S. N. WICKERSHAM, aug21

OIL—100 bbls. Strait's, for sale by JAMES DALZELL, 68 Water st. aug21

SOLE LEATHER—350 Sides prime, for sale by JAMES DALZELL, aug21

TAR—100 bbls. N. C., for sale by JAMES DALZELL, aug21

FIRE BRICK—20,000 for sale low to close consignment, by JAMES DALZELL, aug21

NO. 3 MACKEREL—120 bbls. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH, aug21

FLOUR—50 bbls. H. Sprague's extra fam., for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH, aug21

BROOMS—200 doz. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH, aug21

CHEESE—100 boxes Cream, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH, aug21

EGGS—1 bbl. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH, aug21

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John Purdy, dec'd, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Findley township, Allegheny county.

ANDREW PURDY, THOMAS PURDY, Ex'rs.

aug21:w3t*8

Steam Communication between New York and Glasgow.

THE Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's powerful new steamship GLASGOW, 1,200 tons and 600 horse power, R. Stewart, (late of the Cunard steamers,) commander; is appointed to sail from New York direct for Glasgow, on Saturday, the 11th of October at 12 o'clock, noon.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin (steward's fee included,) ..... $60.
Second Cabin ..... 35.

No steerage passengers taken.

These rates include provisions, but not wines or liquors, which will be supplied on board, at moderate prices. Carrie a Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to J. McEVMON, 2 Bowling Green, NEW YORK.

aug20:d2taw5w

School for Young Ladies.

W. J. BAKEWELL'S SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. W. J. B. expresses his gratitude to those parents of different religious denominations who have confided in his integrity, that he will not tamper with the religious opinions of his pupils. He feels scarcely secure from this confidence has never been abused. While he avails himself of every opportunity to inculcate a reverential regard for the Sacred Scriptures, and to enforce the duties of practical religion, he carefully avoids all controverted points of faith. Terms, $10 per quarter. School Room, Smithfield street, near Virgin alley.

aug20:2t*

For Sale.

THE HULL of the steamboat LAKE ERIE. Enquire on board, at the Allegheny Wharf, below the St. Clair Street Bridge.

aug20:3t*

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—

☞ We have now an excellent assortment of WATCHES, of the most approved English, French, and Geneva manufacture, in the Gold, Hunting Gold and other styles of cases, all warranted, and at prices as low as any.

Fine Watch Repairing done in the best manner by the best and most experienced workmen in the city.

W. W. WILSON, 67 Market st., corner of Fourth.

aug2

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

T. HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT, Third street, opposite the Post Office—

London Art Journal, for August.
The Model Architect, with designs of Cottages, Villas, Suburban Residences, &c.
Lewis Arundel, or the Railroad of Life.
Dictionary of Mechanics, No. 37.
Little's Living Age, No. 278.
Godey's Lady's Book, for August;
Graham's Magazine, "
Sartain's Magazine, "
The Ladies' National Magazine, "
The Gipsey Chief, by G. W. M. Reynolds.
Mabel, or the Child of the Battle Field; a tale of Waterloo.
The Pioneer's Daughter, a tale of Indian Captivity; by Emerson Bennett.
The Adventures of Paul Periwinkle; a Sea Story.
The Countess of Lilesburg; by Dum