THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Market, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Washington.
John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Cobler,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William Millvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John B. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Millin.
RECORDER.
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair
REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
AUDITOR.
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

STATE COMMITTEE.
The Members of the Whig State Committee are requested to meet at Harrisburg, on the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
ALEX'R RAMSEY, Chairman.

GRAND MASS STATE CONVENTION.
The citizens of Pennsylvania, friendly to the election of
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR
AND
MILLARD FILLMORE,
are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, at 11 o'clock, P. M.

Farmers, Mechanics, and Workingmen:
Manufacturers, Traders and Merchants:
Men of all pursuits, occupations and professions:
All who regard purity, integrity, fidelity and capacity as essential elements of a just National Administration:

All who are opposed to hypocrisy, fraud, corruption, false-dealing and violence in the conduct of public affairs:

All who are in favor of legislation by the representatives of the people, unbecked by a tyrannous exercise of the VETO power:

All who would rescue the country from the evils which now paralyze its industry and defeat its enterprize:

All who would give adequate protection to American labor, and the increase the means, extend the enjoyments and elevate the condition of the American laborer:

All who would promote, by judicious encouragement, the development of our own great resources, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mineral:

All who are true friends of those who dig in the fields, and delve in the mines, and ply at the loom, and toil in the workships and on the highways:

All, of all classes, creeds and conditions, who desire to secure

REFORM AND BETTER TIMES,

are invited to be present.

Come, Pennsylvanians! come from farm, and forge, and furnace, and coal-pit, and factory: from road-side and river: from village, and town, and city: come and show that you are not insensible to your interests: come and show that you have not forgotten, and that you will not forgive, the base deception of which you have been made the victims: come and show that you are grateful to the hero who "NEVER SURRENDERS," and that you appreciate the man who "CARES NO FAVORS AND SHRINKS FROM NO RESPONSIBILITY."

Distinguished Orators from all parts of the Union will be there to address you: your friends from all sections of the State will be there to greet you and you: and they, and we, knowing that "WE CAN'T BE BEAT WHEN WE ALL PULL TOGETHER," will rejoice in the assurance of certain victory.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Chairman.

Morton McMichael,	George P. Miller,
Thomas E. Cochran,	David Cooper,
Robert Iredell,	Lot Benson,
Washington Townsend,	William H. Seibert,
John C. Knakel,	Joseph Paxton,
James Fox,	Geo. V. Lawrence,
Benjamin Mathias,	John Penion,
George Lear,	D. A. Finney,
Thomas J. Watson,	I. D. Wagner,
George Eyre,	John Morrison,
H. H. Ener,	H. W. Patrick,
Paul S. Preston,	Samuel Wetherson,
E. C. Dunlavion,	Alex. W. Taylor,
David W. Patterson,	State Central Committee.

N.B. All papers throughout the State, friendly to the election of Taylor and Fillmore, will please copy and publish till day of meeting.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

Irish meeting in New York.—The great Irish Meeting in New York, referred to in our New York letter on Saturday, was a most spirited affair. Among the speeches, was one by Mr. Mooney, who said he had attended many meetings in behalf of Ireland, and this was the greatest of them all—(Cheers.) The press of Britain tries to make little of the patriot force, says but eight or ten Counties are engaged in it, but the press of England keeps back the fact that each County in Ireland holds as many people as some of the States in America.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Mooney then read the following statement of the population of the proclaimed Counties:

Cork Co. and City	700,000
Tipperary Co. and City	350,000
Clare County	200,000
Limerick Co. and City	350,000
Kilkenny Co. and City	280,000
Waterford Co. and City	350,000
King's Co.	200,000
Meath Co.	350,000
Westmeath Co.	300,000
Dublin Co. and City	400,000
Total	3,330,000

Suppose half of these are males, 1,690,000; half of the males are between the ages of 16 and 45: 845,000. Allow England for place-holders and agents, 145,000, there will remain 700,000 fighting men in Ireland, [Tremendous cheers.] Mr. Mooney then ridiculed the English press for magnifying the movements of a few companies of soldiers.—from one post to another, and said—*he had proposed to a few of his countrymen in this ever cheerful city, to form an Emigration Company for Canada.* [Vehement cheers.] Let them come to him in the Shakspeare Hotel, at the sign of the Irish pike; each man must have ten or twenty dollars of his own to bear his expenses to the new farms. [Great cheering.] The Canada Company and British Government are very anxious to get good Irish settlers into Canada, and we will get them a few.—[Loud cries, "we're ready!" "I'll go!" "And I!"—And I too Mooney!" Great excitement.]

Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.—The St. Louis Republican says that the survey of the route for this road will be commenced at Vincennes, in a few days, and the line run from thence to St. Louis. Mr. Ellis, President of the Company, has returned from Cincinnati, having obtained the funds necessary for the purpose. Mr. Mitchell, who is connected with the Cincinnati, Observatory, and distinguished for his scientific and practical information, has been appointed to survey and locate the routes. Mr. Mitchell will immediately form his corps of Engineers, and will be in Vincennes this week. After the route from Vincennes to St. Louis is surveyed, the route to Cincinnati will be commenced.

A meeting of the Cotton Operatives in Philadelphia, held on last Wednesday evening, passed the following resolution, which shows that some of the Factories there are not running.

Resolved.—That in consideration of our present pecuniary condition, brought about by a portion of our mills being closed, rather than accede to the Ten Hour law, we appeal to a generous community for assistance to aid in sustaining us during this crisis.

Ex-Gov. James C. Jones has been elected as a Taylor elector at large, for the State of Tennessee. He has accepted the appointment, and started immediately to follow up and confront Gov. Brown, who is on the stump for Cass, Sangs and Sawyers. There will be slashing work and fancy oratory when they meet.

A "Bolter."—H. H. Van Amringe a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, protests against its proceedings, in the Buffalo Courier, mainly, for the reason that the "platform does not contain a resolution in favor of free soil," nothing is said of the right of Man to the earth, nor of the prohibition of the public sales of the land.

Education.—Those wishing to find a well managed school for young ladies, are referred to the advertisement of the "Collegiate Institute," in another column.

The Bamburner Convention, in this State, is to meet at Reading, on the 13th of September, and not on the 31st of August, as was incorrectly stated in our last.

THE BUFFALO PLATFORM.

Resolved, therefore, That we, the people here assembled, remembering the example of our Fathers in the days of the first Declaration of Independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the National Platform of Freedom in opposition to the Sectional Platform of Slavery.

Resolved, That slavery in the several States of this Union which recognize its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed, or modified by the Federal Government, and for which laws that Government is not responsible.—We therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State.

Resolved, That the proviso of Jefferson, to prohibit the existence of slavery, after 1800 in all the territories of the United States, Southern and Northern; the vote of six states and sixteen delegates, in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three states and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery, from the Northwestern territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress, and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the Nation, not to extend, nationalize or encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return.

Resolved, That our Fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, in order among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general warfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty; but expressly denied to the Federal Government, which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due legal process.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king: no more power to institute or establish slavery than to institute or establish a monarchy: no such power can be found amongst those specifically conferred by the constitution or derived by just implication from them.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery wherever that government possesses exclusive or exclusive authority to legislate on that subject, and, is thus responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment of this Convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave states, and more slave territories, our calm but final answer is, no more slave States and no more slave territory. Let the soil of our extensive domains be ever kept free, for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprize in the new world.

Resolved, That the bill lately reported by the Committee of Eight in the Senate of the United States, was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the non slaveholders of all the States; and while we rejoice to know, that, a measure which, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free, would also have opened the door to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives, its passage, in hot haste, by a majority, embracing several Senators, who voted in open violation of the known will of their constituents, should warn the people to see to it, that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no compromises with Slavery—if made, they must be repealed.

Resolved, That we demand Freedom and established Institutions for our brethren in Oregon, now exposed to hardships, peril, and massacre, by the reckless hostility of the Slave power to the establishment of Free Governments for Free Territories, and not only for them, but for our new brethren in California and New Mexico.

And, Whereas, It is due, not only to this occasion, but to the whole people of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other questions of National Policy, therefore

Resolved, That we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the Federal Government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries; and the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the Government, so far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved, That River and Harbor Improvements, when demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers, in consideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the public lands under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote, in various ways, the interests of all the States of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American People.

Resolved, That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt, and we are therefore in favor of such a tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the Federal Government and to pay annual instalments of our debt and the interest thereon.

Resolved. That we inscribe our own banner "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men," and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

This is a very good platform, as far as it goes—not quite definite enough on the subject of Tariff. As far as the Slavery question is concerned, it adopts no stronger ground than has been taken by the Whigs for years back, and which has been acted upon by the press, and by speeches and votes in Congress—no stronger than the platform on which the Whigs of the present Congress have stood, and in the defence of which have gained a brilliant victory. As the Albany Journal justly remarks—

"The Whig Party has ever been true to the question of 'Free Soil.' The Whig Party has ever vindicated the 'Freedom of Speech.' The Whig Party have saved the Country from Slavery War Debt. The Whig Party has ever gone for the 'Improvement of Rivers and Harbors.' And is by and through the Whig Party alone that these rights and interests can be protected and advanced."

Had the Convention adopted a resolution in favor of a restriction of the Veto Power—come out a little stronger on the Tariff question, and expressed a stern opposition against wars of aggression and conquest, it would have presented a good Whig Platform. To Whigs the Buffalo Platform offers nothing especially new, but it must set upon Mr. Van Buren and his Barnburner associates, as a new era in their political history.

Below we give a brief extract showing how a certain and rather numerous class of husbands is treated in some parts of the world. We have often thought that it would be a good thing if we had in this country some means of bringing such delinquents to a sense of their faults. We have a great many idle, lazy, and good for nothing husbands who spend all their time loafing about, leaving their wives to support the family by washing, sewing, or any way they can. It might do such drones good to be obliged to run the gauntlet something like the one specified below.

"The Punishment of Idle Husbands.—The head chief [of New Ireland] often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature; for instance, if any fellow has a wife or two, and a few children, and, through love for fishing, dancing, loitering idly about, neglects to bring in the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person; and if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village.—Men, women and children, arm themselves with a stiff birch, made of small canes, they then form a long double line, about six feet apart, and wait in anxious glee the approach of the delinquent.—At last he is placed at one end of the lines, amidst a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief, and away he darts at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one endeavoring to hit him as he passes. According to his deserts, he may get off by running the line once, or he may have to do so twice or thrice; but he is skilled in cunning and fleetness that can run the lines even once without having his skin tickled for him by the hearty application of the birch, wielded by some strong woman! As the punishment is not of a fatal kind, the whole affair creates unrestricted merriment.—*Dr. Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America.*

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"Some things may be thought and said as well as others."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

As if it were not enough that the Free Trade Tariff was breaking down all the factories in the country, poor Pennsylvania, it seems, has been doomed to a further blow from her own Legislature. The Polk and Walker law discriminates *against* the *American* manufactures 25 to 30 per cent; and the ten hour law adds to this 10½ per cent. more *against Pennsylvania interests alone.*—If the manufactures in the Eastern States, where every thing is conducted with the best economy, cannot sustain themselves against foreign competition under Polk and Walker's Tariff, by running their machinery 12 hours, how can those of Pennsylvania, with the addition of our *State Tariff,* stand it?

Perhaps your market house financiers can solve the problem, or perhaps some of those young *statesmen,* the Snowdens, the Mitchells, the Hamiltons, &c., &c., so anxious that the dear people, especially the poor oppressed operatives, should have the benefit of their exalted talents in the Legislature, where they would be able to give the *monopolists* a "*little more grape,*" another stab under the fifth rib. I say perhaps some of *them,* with the aid of the schoolmaster's assistant, may *cipher out* the answer, and so satisfy the public, that depriving the laboring classes of employment, and driving capital from the State, is only carrying out progressive democracy to its legitimate result, and establishing upon a firm basis, the Rights of Man.

Aug. 19

From the American Flag, Matamoros, Mexico.

With emotions of sorrow the most profound, we record the death of our friend and associate, Isaac Neville Fleeson. He breathed his last on Wednesday morning, July 26th, at half past 2 o'clock. He had, for many years, been a victim of that relentless destroyer, Pulmonary Consumption, and, for a length of time, before death finally came to his relief, suffered with a heroism and fortitude which have never been surpassed. Forewarned, as he and his friends were of his approaching dissolution, his decease has created a sensation in our little community unknown to it before. His virtues were not few, and they were silently exercised, without parade or ostentation;—his abilities were of no mean order, and they were put in requisition more for the benefit of others than himself. Scrupulously exact in all his dealings with men, he acquired a character for probity and honesty which was never impeached. Understanding well the relations existing between man and his fellow man, and inheriting a moral courage which never faltered, observed his duty as in his intercourse with all, and to the satisfaction of all. He possessed an elevated and noble mind, and instinctively shunned every action which did not spring from pure and honorable motives. In all respects it may be said, with perfect truth, that he was a proper man.

Mr. Fleeson was a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1815. He was connected with the press in several States of the Union, and finally, after serving a campaign in Texas, and Corpus Christi Gazette, which he conducted during the stay of the army at that place. He accompanied General Taylor to Matamoros, and, in conjunction with Gen. H. McLeod and Mr. Dryden, published the *Republic of the Rio Grande,* the first American newspaper ever published in Mexico. Afterwards he became associated with ourself and John H. Peoples in the publication of the *American Flag,* to which he devoted his constant labors to within a short period of his death. To what purpose we labored conjointly, does not become us to say, but that we aimed at the honor and glory of the proud name which we adopted, we presume none will dispute. Almost simultaneously with the hoisting of our colors in Mexico did our friend take up his residence in the country. He lived to see them taken down after the re-establishment of peace, and a few days afterwards passed from this stage of mortal existence. He now sleeps immediately beneath the American Flag, in Fort Brown, on the very frontier of his country, and as its graceful folds meet the eye of the adventurer upon the bosom of the great river which separates the two Republics, he may know that it shadows the grave of one who, while living, worshipped it with all the idolatry of a soul replete with patriotism.

But our friend is gone, and words but faintly pourtray the sorrowful feelings the event has engraven on our heart. We stood by his bed and witnessed the flickering of the lamp of life, as, without fear or shrinking, he sank into that deep and eternal sleep which will never more be disturbed by the tumult of a jarring world, or know an unpleasant awakening.

Mr. Fleeson has left a most estimable consort and a numerous train of relatives and friends to deplore his death. His mother and several brothers reside at or near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Death of Dr. Craig.—We learned with extreme regret, last evening, of the death of Dr. Craig, one of the oldest surgeons in the army.—His death took place yesterday afternoon at the Barracks below the city. His health has for some time, as we learn, been fragile, but no immediate apprehension was felt for him. He transacted business yesterday morning as usual, but in the course of the afternoon was seized with sudden illness, which terminated fatally in a few hours.—*N. O. Picayune, Aug. 9.*

Dr. Craig was a native of this city, brother of Neville B. Craig, Esq., and the announcement of his death will carry a pang to the hearts of many warm friends and acquaintances in this region.

Governor's Election.—The following is a copy of the Proclamation or Writ issued by Governor Johnston to the Sheriffs of the various counties ordering an election for Governor of the State:

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

William F. Johnston, Governor of the said Commonwealth, to Henry Lelar, Esquire, Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, sends greeting:

Whereas, by the resignation of Francis R. Shunk, late Governor of the Commonwealth, a vacancy occurred in the office of the Governor more than three calendar months immediately preceding the next general election of Representatives and the Constitution of the said Commonwealth in such event requires that an election to supply the vacancy should be held at such next annual election.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the requirements of the fourteenth section of the second article of the constitution, and in accordance with the intent and meaning of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, passed the second day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, I, William F. Johnston, have thought fit, the Executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania have issued this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said Henry Lelar, Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, to give the usual notice, that an election to supply the vacancy in the office of Governor, will take place on the second Tuesday in October next.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and of the Commonwealth the seventy third.

By the Governor.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Disastrous Fire.—Last evening, about half past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the fourth story of the Athenian Building, Franklin Place, which burned so fiercely and rapidly that in a short time the whole of the extensive edifice was menced with destruction, and notwithstanding the alarm was promptly given, and as promptly responded to by the firemen, much valuable property was destroyed.

The building was situated on the east side of Franklin Place, a short distance above Chestnut street, and the extreme narrowness of the alley prevented the firemen from operating as actively as would have been beneficial. The fourth story was totally unoccupied, being used, the one division as a store room for old lumber and the other being to rent.

It was in one of these store-rooms that the fire originated, being doubtless the work of an incendiary, as the establishment was closed at an early hour in the evening, and this story was totally unfrequented.

The third story was used for folding and packing the weekly paper published here, "Alexander's Express Messenger,"—the whole establishment belonging to Col. Alexander, the veteran newspaper publisher.

The second story was used as the composing room of the paper and job printing office. The first story was the celebrated Head Quarters. The third and fourth stories were greatly damaged, the roof destroyed and the whole building much injured.

Col. Alexander's establishment was burnt out some time ago, and had scarcely recovered from the derangement of his business when this new shock fell upon him. We believe he was insured to the amount of his loss, although we are not certain. The building is owned by Mr. Winebrenner of the late firm of Robb. Winebrenner & Co. He is doubtless insured.—*N. American of Thursday.*

Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad.—In our number of 1st July, we copied a article from the Vicksburgh Sentinel of the 16th May, stating that this railroad had been transfered to Mr. Jackson, who was represented as a citizen of England. We gave the statement as we found it, in an exchange paper; not receiving the Sentinal, we did not see a correction of the error made in a subsequent number of that paper, showing that Mr. Jackson was a citizen of the United States, and that in the war of 1812, he was a volunteer in Wilkin's company of Mississippi rifleman—and marched with that celebrated corps, to defend New Orleans from the British invasion in 1814-15, that upon his arrival in camp, Mr. Jackson was selected by Gen. Carroll as one of his Gallant family, with whom he served till the close of war.

While upon this subject, we should mention a fact, which ought not to have escaped our attention, viz: that upon receiving possession of the railroad, Mr. Jackson gave to the stockholders, or their agents, the privilege of redeeming it, upon paying to him the amount of his claim; and we now understand that the money necessary to effect this, has been advanced by the Girard bank, and the trustees of the bank of the United States, who will hold the road in trust for the stockholders, till its income shall reimburse the amount advanced.—*Railroad Journal.*

A Horse-Barnburner.—A correspondent of the Boston Chronotype, writing from Chambersburgh, Pa. tells the following curious story of a horse recently turning "barnburner:"

A large an destructive fire orginated in this town of Rockasburgh, a few miles from here, a week or two ago. A man having a sick horse took him into a field, and placing some dried herbs in a tin pan, tied the same very securely to the horse's under jaw, and set the herbs on fire, that the poor beast might inhale the fragrant orders of the burnt offering, and so be cured of his ailings. Unfortunately, not only the odors but the flame also, ascended the horse's nostrils, which caused him to break from his owner and in mad fury he galloped away to his stable the door of which was open. The fire of the herbs was in an instant conveyed to the dry hay, and in an hour the barn, a large and valuable hotel, and six or seven other buildings, were levelled with the ground. So much for scorching a horse's nose.

Brother against Brother.—Smith O'Brien, of whose arrest a reward of 500 pounds has been offered by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has a brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, in the House of Commons. The brother gave his vote in favor of the bill for suspending the *habeas corpus* act, knowing that his brother would be one of its first victims. He spoke on the occasion as follows: "At first I intended to vote against the bill, because it was likely my brother Smith would be one of its first victims. On second thought, however, the prevention of bloodshed has weighed down such a fraternal feeling. Smith O'Brien, my brother, must take his chance. I must vote for the bill."

President Polk and Mr. Secretary Buchanan were expected at Bedford Springs last Saturday.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Coroner's Inquest.—The coroner was called on Saturday to Montour's (or seven mile) Island, to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Catharine Scott, found in the Ohio River, back of the Island. The deceased was in her sixty fifth year—was the mother of eighteen children—fourteen of whom are living. She has been, during all her life, until wit hin a year past, remarkable for vigor of constitution—toiling, almost unceasingly, in the house or in the field, with her children. She was deservedly esteemed by all who knew her, and in a peculiar degree the venerated guide and counsellor of her children and grand children—all of whom, by their industry, sobriety, and probity, evidence their worthiness of such a parent. Recently, prostrated by disease, her body tortured, and her mind consequently enfeebled, she had frequently expressed a wish to be with a favorite daughter, the deceased wife of Mr. Archibald Hamilton, whose remains had been interred on the opposite bank of the river, near the mouth of Montour's Run. On Friday night last, about midnight, she awaked one of her daughters, who always slept near her, and desired her to extinguish the light (usually kept burning) as she said she heard people firing guns near the foot of the island, and feard they might come to the house and fire into the windows. Her daughter complied with the request, and soon the deceased asked that the lamp be again lighted, which was done, after which the daughter lay down and fell asleep. On waking not long afterwards, she missed her mother—became alarmed—as the old lady had scarcely been able to leave her bed, until the day previous, for many months—search immediately commenced by all the family, and also by a son living a short distance away, but no trace could be obtained until the fog was dispelled from the river in the morning, when her daughter first saw her lying dead in the river, a short distance from the shore, where the water was but about fifteen inches deep. It is probable that she had attempted to wade across to her daughter's grave, and being extremely weak, had fallen in the water, and been unable to rise. The son with whom she lived, together with the daughter who slept in her room, testified in substance, as we have related, before the Coroner's Jury, who agreed, immediately, on their verdict—"that the deceased came to her death by drowning in the river, while in a deranged state of mind." Mother and daughter are now reposing together, in a beautiful spot, in view from the beautiful Island where most of the survivors of the family reside.

Arrest, Riot and Rescue.—On Saturday night about 11 o'clock, a man from Baltimore, who was making a disturbance, and alarming the citizens by hallooing and cursing in the streets, was arrested by the watch, on Fourth, near Market street, when some hundred rowdies assailed the watchmen, and effected rescue. Edward D. Curtis, one of the rowdies, was afterwards caught and sent to jail.

We saw the stick used by him in assaulting the watchmen. It is of hickory, quite heavy, and shod at the lower end with a long and sharp piece of steel, pretty well pointed, and calculated to kill, if well driven into a vital part. We cannot wonder that the police carry fire arms and other deadly weapons, when their own lives are thus constantly threatened. One of two things we see they must do—either give up the attempt to discharge their duty, or meet violence with violence. We disapprove the taking of life, for any cause—but cannot condemn without allowance, when the very right of self defence would, in such a case as this, seem to justify the use of weapons.

Clouds of white winged insects were to be seen flying over the river on Thursday and Friday nights. At the spot where the Greenwood packet lands, in Manchester, a glass lantern had been placed on the wharf boat, and the little creatures had gathered about the light in millions until literally a bushel might have been shoveled up in that place alone, while around the furnaces of the boat, the lamps, and all over the surface of the water, they lay dying in inconceivable quantities.

Potato Rot.—We alluded, on Thursday, to the manifestation of the disease in this region. The following, from the Mercer Luminary, evinces its too general prevalence. We hope that the evil is not so fearful in its extent as the editor of the Luminary apprehends:

Potato Rot.—From personal observation, and information derived from others, we regret to know that the Potato Rot prevails very generally in this and the adjoining counties. We fear that this year's crop of this valuable vegetable will be almost entirely destroyed.

A Fire was, discovered, about half past ten on Saturday night, issuing from the lower front room of the building on Wood Street, occupied as a clothing store by Messrs Cooly & Laird. The engines so promptly reached the spot, that the fire was extinguished in the room where it originated, and, before it had communicated to the rest of the building. A considerable quantity of clothing was destroyed or injured by the fire, and by the water thrown in, but the loss is most amply covered by insurance.

A man who kept a little shop at Dam No. 1, on the Monongahela, selling a few groceries, and a good deal of liquor, was found dead in his bed, on Saturday morning. The Coroner was called on to hold an inquest, but deemed it unnecessary. A small sum of money was found on the person of the deceased, and it was supposed that he had more concealed about his house, but none could be discovered.

The meeting on Saturday night, in behalf of Ireland, was very large and enthusiastic. Excellent speeches were delivered and much important business transacted. We regret that we are compelled to confine ourselves to so brief a notice.

The police of both our cities have enjoyed almost uninterrupted repose for several days. The chiefs take their siestas, and puff their regalias in unalloyed fecility.

Musical Taste.—A lad named Clark was accused on Saturday, for stealing a violin. The police soon obtained the instrument, and left the boy to make melody in some other way.

Col. Jefferson Davis, of the United States Senate, and the Hon. Messrs. Bowlin and Wick, of the House of Representatives, passed through this city on Saturday evening, on their way to their respective homes.

Whig Meeting—Pursuant to notice, the Democratic Whig citizens of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, met for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the county Convention, to be held on the 23 inst.

Wm. Fisher was called to the chair, and James McCauley and O. P. Reynolds, chosen Secretaries.

James McCauley and John Marshall were then unanimously elected as delegates to the Convention.

On motion of Wm. Hamilton, it was

Resolved, That the delegates from this Ward be instructed to vote for such delegates to the State convention, that are in favor of the Hon. Walter Forward for Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to vote for no delegates to the State Convention who is not in favor of the ten hour system within itself, with the contract proviso stricken out, believing the contract to be a piece of incendiarism by those who attached it to the ten hour law as an act to take advantage of the different operatives, as mechanics and laborers employed by capitalists.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all Whig papers of the County.

On motion, adjourned.

Wm. FISHER, Chairman.

James McCauley } Secretaries.
O. P. Reynolds }

First Ward Delegate Meetings.—At a meeting of the Whigs of the First Ward, held on the 19th inst., Messrs. John Sheriff and John Fritchman were elected delegates to the County Convention to be held on Thursday next.

After which, on motion of Wm. S. Haven, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the formation of a First Ward Rough and Ready Club.

This Committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—Wm. S. Haven, Allen Cordell, James Caldwell, G. L. B. Fetterman, Samuel Barnes.

On motion, adjourned.

SAMUEL ROSEBURG, Chm.
Adams Getty, Sec'y.

Robert Duffy, one of the Diamond Alley Rioters engaged in the breaking of Mr. Hare's window, about two months since, was arrested last Saturday night, and bound over in five hundred dollars to answer for his misdemeanor.

Hudson's Panorama.—It will be seen by advertisement, that this splendid painting will be exhibited four nights more, at Philo Hall, over the Post Office.

Jayne's Expectorant.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—(Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal

For sale at the Perkin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. may25

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by using a box of Jones' Italian Camel Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19dly

☞ The stock of fancy and variety goods of the late James Cavanaugh, deceased, will be sold by order of the Administrator, according to catalogue, at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood street, 3 doors from 5th, this day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Those intending to purchase must bid quick, as the auctioneer is determined to sell the entire stock on the first day if possible, and therefore cannot dwell on the articles.

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the New Orleans Barracks, Surgeon Pressley H. Craig, U. S. Army.

About 6 o'clock last evening, at the residence of S. S. Litchenwalner, in Sandusky, Ohio, in the 65th year of her age, Nancy Hammond, sister of the late Charles Hammond. The deceased had resided in this city 40 years, in which time she had endeared herself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by the exercise of an intelligent charity and manifestations of many womanly virtues.—Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 16

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 situations to 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

O ORMSBY GREGG

Birmingham, August 15, 1848.

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

Lots will be given in exchange for carpentry, 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 4 to 1 cent per bushel, (an average of 800 a cent) this on 800,000 bushels, which they are supplied by an extensive Foundry Works, is $4,800 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 aug21

"Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

THE EMPIRE COOKING RANGE possesses the following advantages:—The oven is constantly supplied with pure hot air, rendering the operation of baking as perfect as when done in a brick oven.

It has a Chamber exclusively for Boiling meats with a spit, thus doing away with all the roasting attachments in the shape of "t