THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.

Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

Democratic Whig Nominations,

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	12. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William Millward,
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 D. Steele,	19. Joseph Marlie,
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. Bell,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml 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 Mifflin.

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 21st 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 1 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, unchocked 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 enterprise:

All who would give adequate protection to American labor, and thus 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 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 brave statesman who PROMISES and that you appreciate the man who "ASKS 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 F. Miller,
Thomas E. Cochran,	David Cooper,
Robert Iredell,	Lot Benson,
Washington Townsend,	William H. Seibert,
John C. Kunkel,	Joseph Paxton,
James Fox,	Geo. V. Lawrence,
Benjamin Matthias,	John Penion,
George Lehr,	D. A. Finney,
Thomas J. Watson,	L. D. Wetmore,
George Erety,	John Morrison,
H. H. Etter,	H. W. Patrick,
Paul S. Preston,	Samuel W. Pearson,
K. C. Darlington,	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.

IRELAND.

The news which we publish to day from all fated Ireland will be read with profound interest. They we may differ as to the *cause* of the evils which afflict Ireland, and their best *remedy*, yet all feel that the condition of the country is now and long has been most deplorable and unhappy, and that it is a standing and burning disgrace to the British Government and people. Into those evils we cannot now enter, but it may not be uninteresting to scan the possibilities of the success of the present movement.

In estimating the probabilities of success, we must keep steadily in view the precise object aimed at—so far as they are developed—for on that depends, in a very great measure, the degree of resistance which the insurrection will meet with. 'Repeal,' that is, a local legislature, was *possible* though not *probable*. But it is not repeal which is now the object;—not even simple separation, but a separation attended by a confiscation of all the landed property, and its division among the people of Ireland, or the insurgent portion of them, we cannot say which, for the principle on which the division is to be made has not yet been proclaimed, though the division itself is fully avowed.

'Repeal' was a mere political question, was constitutional, legal, and perhaps possible. The only thing that rendered it difficult was the fear of the English that it would ultimately lead to disunion and separation, which they are unanimously opposed to. They will not consent to the division of the Empire upon any terms, and will resist, we may well believe, to the last extremity a division which is to be attended with a total breaking up of all the present laws of property, on one side of the line, and its consequent insecurity and depreciation on the other. The case then stands thus—England on the one hand contends for the integrity of the Empire, and the legal rights of the present proprietors or landlords. Ireland battles for Independence and a redivision of the land. Powerful interests —strong passions are arrayed on both sides.—There can, it is evident, be no compromise. One party or the other must surrender all. The question is, which?

The Irish leaders, on their side, look for success to their numbers; their knowledge of the country; the cheerful endurance of fatigue and privation; and the facility in field fortification which characterizes their people. The country, they allege, is impassable, except by public roads, and these may be rendered impassable to artillery in a day; the chances of a rising in England, and lastly they depend not a little on the hatred of the Saxon which they have so successfully and assiduously cultivated—whether wisely or not is another question.

On the side of the British are the military possession of the country, military experience, discipline, engineering skill, abundance of artillery, the command of the surrounding sea, a central position, unity of authority and command, combined, and last and greatest, unbounded resources of money and credit, with which to repair disasters and renew the struggle. It is in this last we conceive that the utter hopelessness of the present struggle lies. England will fight long and hard before she will relinquish what has been part and parcel of her being for seven hundred years; but she will spend her last dollar and send over her last man rather than, in so considerable a portion of the Empire the principles of a division of property shall be successfully carried out. If one army is destroyed she will send another, and another; and what, in the mean time, becomes of poor afflicted Ireland? For our part we can see no benefits for her in war —no salvation but through the paths of peace, and this we are glad to perceive is the view of many of her best friends. It was the view of the great and good O'Connell—it is the view of his sons. The Catholic Priesthood, it appears, have very generally exerted themselves to put down the rising, and the Catholic paper of this city is opposed to it, and considers that the leaders have much to answer for.

Many, if not all the grievances of Ireland are shared in common with their brethren in Great Britain. There also the representation is inadequate—the suffrage too limited—there, also, is an established church, which the great portion of the people do not believe in, yet have to support. In Great Britain as well as Ireland landlordism, the law of primogeniture, absenteeism, and a pressure of population upon the means of subsistence, and other similar evils exist. Our faith is strong that by peaceable and legal means these evils will speedily be abolished by the people of Great Britain; they cannot remain a moment in one country when they are blotted out in the other. Our counsel is for peace and love, but let what happen may, the woes of Ireland will always find in America warm sympathy and munificent aid.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1848.

The city for the past few days has been mainly occupied with the details of the disastrous fire at Albany, which has swept from existence in a few hours, some $3,000,000 worth of property, besides causing the loss of months of valuable business time. The pier, the stores of the leading grocery and flour merchants, and some of the finest hotels are gone, and what was once the busiest part of the city, is now a heap of ashes. It is in fact, another Pittsburgh fire, and about the same proportion of the dense business part of the town has been destroyed. The Insurance companies will nearly all pay, but many of them must wind up in consequence. Some twenty persons are missing, and it is feared have lost their lives.

Great progress is making upon the wonder of the world in steamboat building, the "New World." Fast as are some of our river boats, (and twenty three miles an hour have been run) this one will exceed them, and elegant as are their accommodations, they will be thrown into the shade by the gorgeous luxury of the new boat of the "People's Line." The boat is four hundred feet long, and will make the run in six hours, and will be in fact, a travelling hotel. She is to have numerous cabins, large and small, and one can dine in a private room as easily as at the Astor House or Monongahela. She will have the usual public table, and will accommodate twenty five hundred passengers.

Southern travellers are highly pleased to learn that Allegheny county has completed her subscription to the Central Railroad, and that a modern mode of travel will soon be in operation to the rivers of the west. The completion of the Central Road must be to Pittsburgh as beneficial as the great Erie road will be to New York. Nature thus far, has done everything for Pittsburgh, and she is the natural centre of the business and travel of the west. What the city will be when art shall be united to nature in aiding her developements, who dares say. With the road in operation, the trade via Wheeling and the tedious Baltimore road will cease, nor will people reach New York via the Lakes as at present. The now favorite Brownsville route will lose many of its friends, who will prefer the speed of the steam horse, to the tedious ride over the mountains. Pittsburgh will be the nose of the great tunnel, through which the mighty current of travel and the immense mass of business must pass east and west! Without costing a dollar of money to the city of Pittsburgh and the county, an enormous market will be secured to the farmers of the latter, and to the real estate and business men of Pittsburgh, an amount of business that will make her now active bustling streets seem doubly stirring.

Some of the money let loose by the Appropriation bill has found its way to New York, and $63,000 of the same paid out to the workmen on the great naval dock at Brooklyn. This is the first payment that has been made for seven months.—This dock is one of the sights of New York, and will be completed in one year from next July at a cost of $1,300,000. It is 350 feet long, 108 feet wide and 36 feet deep, and will be capable of accommodating the largest steamer and the heaviest line of battle ship afloat. Sixty thousand tons of stone will be used in its construction, besides 7000 piles 25 to 40 ft. in length, and an indefinite quantity of small stone and timber. A floating dock would have answered all the purposes for which this dock is intended, at a cost of half a million of dollars, but that would not have given contractors any great amount of spoils, and was not adopted.

The revenue of the port has been $510,000 for the week, showing an import of over two millions of dollars. The demand for coin for the sub-treasury has not been large enough to create any stringency in the money market, and good notes sell cheaper; 9 to 12 and 15 per cent. per annum is now the rate, and 6 per cent for loans on call.—The drafts upon the sub-treasury have been $372,573, and receipts $792,529.

More Woolen mills are stopping at the east, among them the Fitchburg company, thirty years in constant operation. The prospect for Wool looks bad. Mexino may be quoted at 30c; Mixed Ohio, 22@24c; buyers are only taking small lots—A lot of wool bought in Michigan at 25c could not be sold at 22c here.

The Cambria mail has not been delivered to any extent, up to the time the mail closes and the private character of the advices is not known. The printed accounts are favorable and peaceful. The Irish revolt has commenced, but has been allowed to make little progress. Cotton, the great barometer of Mercantile confidence in England, has improved slightly, and bread, owing to more favorable weather, was a little cheaper, especially the coarser kinds. Iron remained steady at former quotations. All kinds of provisions from the United States were cheaper and in demand. Cheap food, a low rate of interest, a growing confidence in the speedy quieting of Ireland, and a firm cotton market, are the chief features of the news. All these things conduce to the prosperity of England, and the news may be set down as favorable.

C.

From the Albany Argus of Friday

MOST OF THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY IN RUINS.

Hundreds of Buildings and Millions of Property Destroyed.

Our city is literally desolate. A fire broke out at about noon yesterday, in a stable in the rear of the Albion Hotel, corner of Broadway and Herkimer st., between Broadway and the river. The wind was a gale from the South, the heat of the weather and the fire intense, and every thing dry and combustible. In an inconceivable short time, the fire spread over a wide surface, prostrating every thing before it. The efforts of the fireman, aided by the Troy, West Troy, Greenbush, Arsenal, and Schenectady companies, were directed as well as they could be under such appalling circumstances, but they were powerless against such an amazing force of flame, of raging wind, and the fierce heat of the wide-spreading and all consuming element.

The fire was not arrested until five in the afternoon; and only then by a providential change of wind, which threw the current of flame back upon its vast track of devastation, followed by a heavy and drenching rain. This alone preserved to the city all the business and commercial portion of it that has escaped.

Full four hundred buildings are consumed, and property probably not less than two or three millions, although no estimate of value is yet attainable. We hear of two forwarding lines, that estimate property under their charge to the amount of $90,000, all consumed. Another line suffers to an amount from $60,000 to $80,000. The loss of flour afloat and in store is not less than 10,000 barrels.

The area of the fire embraces many acres, perhaps fifty or sixty, of the most compact and valuable part of the city. It includes at least twenty squares. Amidst the ruins, which everywhere meet the eye, it is difficult to race the outlines of the former state of things; but those familiar with the city perceive the extent of this most calamitous visitation, by a few generalities.

Broadway, from the intersection of Herkimer, to the south corner of Hudson street, on the west side, and to Van Schaack's Variety store on the east side, nearly half a mile, is, with all its structures and stores, including the Eagle Tavern, the Townsend House, and the United States Hotel, level with the earth.

From Broadway to the river, including the ranges of lofty stores on Quay street, throughout nearly the entire space above mentioned, all is a heap of ruins.

All the cross streets entering Broadway, Herkimer, Bleecker, Lydius, Hamilton, Division and Hudson, west as far as Union and Dallius streets, are swept away. Amazing efforts preserved Gould's great carriage and coach establishments every thing on the surrounding streets being demolished.

North the flying cinders, with which the air was filled, caught the Columbia street Market, and of that large structure nothing remains. The adjacent buildings were saved by the prompt efforts of the two Schenectady fire companies.

But the scene of the most striking and absolute desolation is the Pier. Scarcely a vestige of it remains. Throughout its entire length, from Hamilton street to the cut opposite Boston depot, it is utterly consumed, including the wharves, warehouses, nearly all the shipping in the Basin and outside the Pier, tow boats, huge floating warehouse arks, with all their valuable and vast contents of goods and products, the three bridges at Columbia, State and Hamilton streets, lumber yards flour stores, in short every thing that teemed with life and value in that great mart yesterday morning.

The scene in State street beggars all description Thousands, flying from the conflagration, pressed every conceivable vehicle into their service, depositing goods, furniture, families, children, every thing animate and inanimate. Every point in that wide street—at the Exchange, at the City Bank, at the corners of all the intersecting streets, in front of St. Peter's Church, all along the Parks, and finally, at the State Hall and City Hall—were crowded with bales, boxes, furniture, goods of every description, &c. No point was deemed too remote from the devouring element. The stores everywhere were closed, or were only opened to the flying citizens and their effects.

Two buildings were blown up, in the hope of arresting the progress of the fire. One belonging to Mr. J. L. Boyd on Broadway, and the other to Mr. John Knower, corner of Hudson and Liberty streets; but with little effect.

All the insurance companies suffer largely if not ruinously.

Among the shipping destroyed, was the schooner Comet, of Boston, arrived yesterday morning, and the schooner Eliza Matilda, also of Boston, seriously damaged. Some twenty vessels, below the Basin, were hastily drawn out in the river and preserved. The Isaac Newton and Rip Van Winkle steamers were also rescued with much difficulty.

The conflagration of the pier, so utterly sweeping was as rapid as it was unexpected. It was supposed to the safe, owing to the intervening basin, its only danger was from the flying cinders; and every store had its look-out and its buckets. When all danger had supposed to have passed, a spark caught under a clap-board on the east or river side of the pier, and in a few moments the flames were beyond all control. And throughout the entire length of the pier, such was the rush of the flames, that many of the merchants, cut off from escaped from the basin side, abandoning all hope of saving property, hastily threw their books and valuable papers into boats, and put out into the river.

The roofs every where throughout the city were thronged with occupants, anxiously guarding their property from the falling cinders.

It is to be feared that several lives were lost—certainly several persons were severely injured or burned; but we have no positive information.

Nearly the entire Troy and West Troy fire departments were on the ground. Their aid was promptly and most efficiently rendered. Last evening they tendered, through the telegraph, the aid of three additional companies, which came down and served as a relief guard.

All business was suspended, all the places of amusement closed—in short, the aspects in all directions beseke the desolation which pervades the city.

One of our oldest residents, familiar with the fire department, estimates the loss by fire here since March last, as exceeding the entire loss for the previous forty one years. This conflagration—in broad day—altogether surpasses, in every form of loss, any with which the city has ever been visited.

Stanwix Hall and the City Hotel were several times on fire.

The suffering among the inhabitants is severe, and many demand the sympathy, commiseration and charity of those who were so fortunate as not to have been among the immediate sufferers.—Many in affluent circumstances yesterday are ruined. Thousands are homeless. Destitute families and numerous children, without shelter or bread, are around us. Aid cannot be too promptly afforded.

The Union Mutual Insurance Company of this city will not lose one dollar by the Albany fire.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The royal mail steamer Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived at New York, on Saturday morning, at about 11 o'clock, and at her dock at Jersey city at 12. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 5th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 16th, at 11 30 A. M., and left on the afternoon of the same day.

By this arrival, files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 4th, and the latter place to the 5th instant, have been received.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 2d instant, from New York, whence she sailed on the 19th of July. The Washington, which left New York on the 20th of July, arrived at Southampton on the 3d of August. The steamer Niagara had not arrived at Liverpool when the Cambria left.

IRELAND.

The following statement of the Irish news is from Wilmer & Smith's Times, from which it appears that the Irish Insurrection has failed:

Prior to the news of the habeas corpus suspension act having reached Ireland, Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Dillon, and, we believe, Mr. Meagher, perceiving the danger which was impending, quitted the capital of Ireland, and repaired to their strongholds in the south. On the 25th ult., Mr. O'Brien and other Confederate chiefs, addressed the people at Carrickcross, and then plunged into the heart of Tipperary, where, for several days, no authentic accounts could be obtained respecting their movements.

At first it was declared that O'Brien was at the head of 10,000 insurgents, which rumor magnified into 100,000; but more trustworthy reports having since arrived, we find that a number of men could there be more than 2000 adherents to his cause. In the meantime, the government proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the leaders of the insurgents, was extensively posted through the chief towns of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford and Limerick, and many were deterred from continuing in a course which perilled their lives.

All the penalties of high treason attached to the harborers and abettors of the movement, and the whole body, was completely panic-stricken. Of Meagher, we have no authentic accounts whatever; it is said that he has escaped. O'Brien, after an interval of some days, during which he was doubtless occupied in stirring up the peasantry, next appeared about Mullinahone, armed with pike and pistols, and surrounded by a body guard similarly accoutred. He certainly hailed at the police station there, and demanded the sergeant and six men to surrender. Some parleying took place, and Mr. O'Brien and his men not succeeding in gaining over the men, or in inducing them to surrender promised to return the following day.

On Saturday, the 31st ult., the first "overt act" fairly took place. About 4000 or 5000 insurgents encountered a small body of police under Mr. Blake, the county inspector, and at first the overwhelming force of insurgents compelled the little band of the constabulary to retire. They rallied their retreat into a small house on the borders of the common Boulagh, near Ballingary, which having been fortified, the insurgents advanced, headed by O'Brien. He called upon the besieged to surrender, and was answered by a volley from their muskets, which killed several of the insurgents. The Roman Catholic clergymen arrived at the scene of strife while this was going on, and implored the people to abstain from violence.

O'Brien, it is said, incited the people to set fire to the house or pull it down, but not being seconded, he appeared disgusted at the command, mounted a policeman's horse, and took the direction toward Urlingford. By this time, a large body of regular troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry, came pouring in from all quarters, the insurgents had disappeared, and the military bivouacked on the field. Various statements have been put forth, tending to show that O'Brien is scarcely in a state of sanity; his dress and deportment being altogether such as to justify this belief.

From England a continued stream of forces, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, poured immediately into Ireland, and an immense fleet of war steamers encircled the whole coast. The yeomanry, militia, and other people of every description, were disarmed, and effectual steps taken to prevent their reappearance. Nine counties were farther proclaimed under the arms' act.

Meantime, numerous arrests have been made in Dublin and various counties. Patrick O'Higgins, the leader of the Dublin Confederates, was the first person sent to Kilmainham jail on a charge of high treason. A man named Flanagan was also arrested; and these captures gave a clue, by the nature of their papers, to many of the parties embarked in the conspiracy. On Monday morning, ten assistants in the house of Pim & Co., drapers, were apprehended and sent to jail. The young men were found to possess arms and ammunition in the boxes, and they held commissions of the rank of captains and colonels in the "King of Munster's" army. Many others in the establishment, against whom warrants were out, contrived to escape for the present.

Eugene O'Reilly, a prominent leader of the Confederates, surrendered himself at the instance, or on the compulsion, of his father, a respectable solicitor. James F. Lalor, of the Felon, and Mr. Halpin, the Secretary of the Irish Confederation, were also captured and sent to Kilmainham Jail. The next day (Tuesday) Mr. Fife, barrister at law, Mr. Walter Mayler, President of the Citizens' Club, were both committed to Newgate. Proclamations were issued against harboring eleven more Confederates, including the two Cantwells, D'Arcy Magee, Devin Reilly, Joseph Brennen, and others. Dr. Cane was taken at Kilkenny; C. Rochford, attorney; John Blake, editor of the Galway Vindicator, and Geoghagan, a gunsmith, at Galway. Rumors were circulated that O'Brien, Meagher and his comrades had effected their escape; but in fact, within these few days, no authentic account has been received respecting them or their movements.

From the latest advices received from the disturbed districts about Ballingarry, where General MacDonald has established his head quarters, everything continues peaceable, with the general impression that the moment the troops were withdrawn, dissatisfaction would again show itself. O'Brien is supposed by the most cool headed people writing from the spot, to be concealed in some of the mines in the neighborhood of his late exploits.

Viscount Hardinge arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, and would, if necessary, assume the special command of the forces in Ireland, which amount to at least 50,000 men. He was expected to leave Dublin for the South on Thursday. A considerable quantity of arms has been seized of late. The search for arms appears to be carried on with undiminished vigor; and Carrick on Suir and Carrick Berg, two spots which were the very focus of sedition, have yielded to stern necessity—all their arms have been seized. The same resolution to carry out the intentions of the Government appears to prevail in other parts of the country, and in a week or ten days from this time all the country will be disarmed.

It is quite evident from all that has occurred, that the movement has totally failed. The most sanguine of the Confederates must now be aware that there never existed the smallest chance of successfully coping with the British arms. Now that it is all over virtually, might it not be more prudent for the leaders of public opinion in Ireland to turn the direction of their countrymen's minds into another channel—the course of honest industry—and thereby propitiate the Government to show clemency to the men whose lives are jeopardized?

FREEMAN'S OFFICE, 4 o'clock.

We have received the following by Special Express from our Correspondent in Kilkenny:

KILKENNY, SUNDAY NIGHT.

Early on Saturday morning, sub inspector Trant of the Callan station, county Kilkenny, with between forty and fifty men under his command, proceeded to the neighborhood of Ballingarry, on the borders of the county Tipperary, and about twelve miles from the city of Kilkenny, to assist in arresting Smith O'Brien, who, it was reported, was somewhere in the mountains of that locality, surrounded by a large body of armed peasantry.

In some time afterwards, a mounted policeman, Constable Carroll, was despatched from the Mauditin street station, Kilkenny, with a despatch for sub inspector Trant. Carroll rode on until he came to a part of the country between Ballingarry and a place called the Common, when he heard several shots fired, and was soon afterwards taken prisoner by armed country people. Some of them were for shooting him, saying 'If this man gets back, he will hang us all,' but others declared that they would not take Carroll's life. He was then brought into the presence of Smith O'Brien, who, as appears, wore a cap with a peak and silver band carrying a stick in his hand. Mr. O'Brien, addressing Carroll firmly, said, 'you are one of the mounted police?'

The constable replied that he was, being aware that he was known to persons in the neighborhood. Mr. O'Brien then turned round and asked the people about him, would he give himself up. But they not having advised him to such a step he walked about for some time, and then mounted the constable's horse and rode away. Carroll was detained for some time in the custody of four men. During this period, sub inspector Trant and his men were shut up in a house to which they had retreated, surrounded by country people, on whom they fired from the windows. After the lapse of two or three hours, Carroll was left in charge of one man, and this fine allowed the constable to take his departure.

In coming along the road on his way back to Kilkenny, Carroll encountered Mr. Smith O'Brien, who had changed his dress, now wearing a hat, and on horseback, Mr. O'Brien stopped him. The constable informed Mr. O'Brien that he had no arms, remonstrated with him, and told him that it was foolish to think of holding out against the force that would be brought against him, especially as the priests were exhorting the people not to join in resisting the authorities. Mr. O'Brien seemed to think deeply on what the constable had said—observing that for twenty years he had been trying to serve his country, and that if the people did not stand by him, he might well give up. Shortly afterwards, he parted with Carroll, giving him his stick, and rode off by himself.

On the return of the constable to Kilkenny, orders were given to the military and police to march to Mr. Trant's assistance; and at half past eight o'clock in the evening, the city was thrown into an awful state of excitement, by the moving onward toward Ballingarry of a most formidable force.—There were in all between three and four hundred soldiers, and about 160 of the constabulary. A guard of the 53rd regiment kept watch on the Tholsel, and a very large number of police were under arms in the Assembly Room, it being generally supposed that Smith O'Brien would be brought in a prisoner during the night. However, shortly after the departure of the military and police, news of the safe retreat of Mr. Trant and his party were conveyed to Kilkenny, and cavalry police were despatched to recall the soldiers and constabulary who were on the way out.

They were eight miles from Kilkenny, and returned at an early hour on this morning.—Mr. Trant and his men got off in safety, but I regret to say that several of the people were killed and wounded. Among the latter is, it is thought, Mr. Dillon. Some accounts state that twelve people were killed, but I believe those to be exaggerated—I have heard that there were about 300 armed men about Smith O'Brien at the time Carroll was taken, and some 400 more on the hills near him. Catholic clergymen were seen in vain exhorting the people to cease resisting the police, while the shots were whizzing around them.

THE AMERICAN CONFEDERATES.—The Liverpool Journal of the 5th says that on the arrival of the John R. Skiddy, American packet ship, in the Mersey, a steam tug, which had been specially engaged for the occasion, proceeded out into the river, with a party of police, to search among the passengers for armed sympathising American confederates. The search was unsuccessful, as of course it was likely to be.

A TRAITOR IN THE REBEL CAMP.—The Clonmel Chronicle says:—"On Saturday evening last Mr. Smith O'Brien, having sent word to a Protestant clergyman, residing near Mullinahone, of his intention to dine and sleep at his house that night, arrived there at a late hour, after the affray at Ballingarry, from which he was retreating, he called at the reverend gentleman's gate, and told him of the collision, saying at the same time that he had been led to believe that ten or twelve thousand men were under arms in Tipperary ready to receive him, but that he had been betrayed. He was alone, and seemed very much dejected; he only remained a few minutes, and left the place in tears.

The Carlow Sentinel states that the venerable prelate, Dr. Haly, having denounced the pike movement in that town, and the authorities having determined to suppress it, the venders of weapons abruptly fled with their caravan. They were desirous of making a stand in Tullow. Here the inhabitants manifested a determination to break the van, and throw the arms it contained into the river Stanley. The opposition was so vigorous that they fled from Tullow to Newtownbarry, and we subsequently compelled to decamp to some other town, or what is more likely, they crossed the channel to Bristol. Thus terminated the crusade of the rebel commissaries.

The rebel clubs in Belfast have all nominally been dissolved, but whether their members have actually given up their treasonable plottings and plannings is a different matter. There is no chance now of any serious attempt at an outbreak in this neighborhood.

Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says The clergymen of many parishes have strongly advised their flocks not to join in any armed attack on, or resistance to, the authorities, and I have learned from well informed sources that the parish priest of Urlingford, in this county, prevented a number of his people from going to Mr. O'Brien's assistance on Saturday. It is believed that Mr. O'Brien fed most of those who flocked round him, at his own expense and strictly prohibited any of them from seizing provisions or cattle from the farmers.

The trials of Messrs. Duffy, Martin, and the other persons in custody under the treason and felony act will certainly take place at the commission, which is to open on Tuesday next. The Evening Post says—"We believe that the State Trials will disclose an amount of mediated and contrived enormities which could not be easily paralleled in the history of human iniquity."

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued the following order relative to the Killenaille affair.

"GENERAL ORDER.—Sunday, 30th July.—The Commissioners of Police are happy to be able to inform the force that a small part of the constabulary, yesterday evening, unassisted by military, treat ed a rebellious party Tipperary, attacked one thousand men, mostly armed with fire arms and pikes, under the immediate command of Smith O'Brien. Not a man of the police has been injured, but seven of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded. O'Brien's party ran away, in the greatest confusion, and were completely dispersed. About an hour after, a large military force were on the ground, but too late to be of service. The commissioners congratulate the men of the Dublin police on the gallant conduct of their comrades of the constabulary, knowing that the Metropolitan force are always ready to do their duty and set the disaffected at defiance."

Orders were issued yesterday to the Customs of Dublin, and similar orders have been forwarded to the other Irish ports, to be particularly vigilant in searching all French vessels entering Irish ports, for arms, ammunition and sympathisers.

THREE O'CLOCK.—The news brought by the mid day mail on Tuesday is not so favorable to the insurrectionists, save the pleasant one, that "all was quiet along the line." A party of police was stationed at the terminus, the pressure of news mongers there for the last few days being found incon venient.

DUBLIN, Aug. 3.

We are still without any decisive intelligence from the seat of insurrection. It is said, and doubtless with truth, that Mr. O'Brien's whereabouts is accurately known to the authorities, as also those of his associates. But it is manifestly not the easier on this account to effect his capture, for where so many of the people are disaffected it is not difficult to see how he may receive warning of the approach of any danger.

Mr. O'Gorman is alive—it was a gentleman named Graham, who shot himself accidentally at Tralee, whose death gave rise to the rumor.

The following letter, though it necessarily repeats some facts that will be found in another part of our paper, deserves a prominent place, not only on account of the new facts which it communicates, but from the high authority of the writer.

CLONMELL, Aug. 2.

"This morning the prisoners in the goal of Clonmel rose, the turnkeys, &c., fired upon them, wounded eight, three mortally. Four hundred prisoners are in the gaol.

"O'Donnell, of Ballybe, the leader of the Carrick rebels, was taken last night; he is a man of considerable property.

"Mr. O'Ryan, jun., of Cashel, is also arrested, taken near Carrick. He is of respectable parents; his father has £500 per annum.

"Dobeny was taken with about 200 men in the woods of Kilcorney on Monday last. O'Ryan was with him. He left before daybreak, and moved toward Lord Ormond's wood at Garryricken, county Kilkenny.

"O'Ryan was Marching toward Ballyboe (O'Donnell's) when he was taken.

"If they had only waited till the harvest was reaped, the whole country would have joined in the insurrection.

"The priests undoubtedly told the people not to rise,—but many added, "The time is not yet come."

"Smith O'Brien is disguised as a peasant, wandering about—supposed to be gone towards the Wexford coast, while the repeal press give out that he is gone to the West of Ireland, to deceive."

Correspondence of the London Times.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Lord Hardinge arrived at Kingstown at half past one o'clock this afternoon, in the Banshee mail steamer, from Holyhead. His lordship at once proceeded to the Phœnix Park, and had a conference with the Lord Lieutenant.

I am enabled to say that Lord Hardinge will be appointed immediately to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

The war is over, and nothing remains but to deal with the prisoners according to usage and their deserts. What, then, is there for Lord Hardinge to do, at Mullinahone, or Killenaille, or any other equally notorious locality? All these movements have added, and are adding, a degree of importance to the petty affair which it never merited. —*Herald.*

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Dublin, Thursday, Aug. 3, 5 40 P. M.

The several accounts report everything in the South perfectly quiet. This day proclamations have been issued by the Lord Lieutenant to the 15 counties, and baronies proclaimed last Monday, calling on all parties not privileged to deliver up their arms before the 7th inst., under the penality of two years imprisonment, with hard labor. Lord Hardinge reviewed the troops of the garrison in Phœnix Park today.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

We have received by express from Holyhead, the Dublin papers of yesterday. All was quiet in the disturbed districts. No word of O'Brien or the other chiefs, and the probability now is that they have escaped.—*Liverpool Journal, 5th.*

Dr. Gaffney, as chairman of committee of correspondence for this county, has published a call for a County Convention of Free Soil Democrats, to meet on Wednesday, the 6th of Sept., to select delegates to the Convention at Reading.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

ARREST FOR PERJURY.—Samuel Herron, a young man of rather prepossessing appearance, lately engaged as book keeper on the steamboat Euphrates was arrested yesterday afternoon, on Water, near Wood street, on a charge of perjury made by Levi B. Annis, lately engaged as engineer on the same boat. It seems that Annis had, as is a frequent custom, quarreled on quitting the boat, about the amount due him for wages, and young Herron had made oath as to the time he (Annis) had been engaged on board, in taking which oath Annis alleges that Herron committed perjury. We know nothing as to the fact in this case, but have good reason to know the accuser as a quarrelsome and litigious man, though a most excellent engineer.—Quite an excitement occurred when the young man was seized, and the constable looked very much alarmed, trembling all over, and pallid as a corpse. No attempt was made to interfere, however, and the prisoner walked away unresistingly to give the required bail for his appearance at Court.

A family of orphans, from Cherry Alley, were taken in charge by the Overseers of the Poor, yesterday. Three little children, whose mother had died last spring, were left to the care of a brutal, drunken father. He sold everything about the house for rum, and left the children to suffer hunger, thirst, and all the evils of neglect and destitution, and even where kind neighbors gave them food, would take it away from his children, and beat them for receiving it. At length humanity rebelled against his outrageous conduct, the Overseers were called in, and the victims released from his worse than brutal control. How many similar cases might be found, we cannot guess.

THE meeting in behalf of Ireland, last night, was a glorious affair. Capt. Robert Porter presided.—Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Porter, Shannon, M'Geehan, Farrel, Howard, and others, which elicited tremendous applause.

A Committee was appointed to visit every district of the county, organize meetings, and collect funds;—upwards of two hundred and forty dollars were raised on the spot—and a degree of enthusiasm prevailed which beggars description.—The meeting adjourned with three deafening cheers for Ireland—to meet at the Oregon House on Saturday evening.

WHIG MEETING.—Pursuant to notice, the Whig Citizens of the Third Ward, Allegheny City, met for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held on the 23d instant. Robert Campbell was called to the Chair. James Earseman and Wm. B. Mowry were then unanimously elected as Delegates.—On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Delegates vote for William Benson for the office of County Commissioner, in room of the vacancy occasioned in the Whig County Ticket by the death of Thomas Fairman, Esq. JOHN W. BARR,

Allegheny, Aug. 19, 1848. Sec'y.

The Cotton Operatives hold a meeting to-night in the Allegheny Market House. Some of them have complained to us of the injury done to their cause by the Democratic political vehemence, who have so ungenerously sought to make capital for themselves, regardless of the interests of the operatives.

"LADY BILL," a half witted colored man, who wears female apparrel, lives in Virgin Alley, makes himself drunk, becomes noisey, and even confound mum and mum sometimes, so far as to appropriate other peoples property—even to steal—was informed against yesterday by a female neighbor, for troubling her peace, but escaped arrest by running away from the constable.

GREENWOOD.—A great display of fireworks is to come off at Greenwood Garden, on Thursday evening. White's celebrated Brass Band will be in attendance.

☞ Don't have yellow dark teeth they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones' Almost Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. aug19dlw

OBITUARY.

DIED—At the Barracks, below New Orleans, on the 8th inst., of the 20th year of his age, PARKER H. LEAGUE, Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

He was the second son of the late Major Isaac Craig a Revolutionary officer, and a brother of our town man, Neville B. Craig, Esq. Presley