THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 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, Markets, 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 F. Sanderson, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John R. Windrim,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ivaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew C. Dunlap,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Hamilton,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Harley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Fyter,	24. Saml'n A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SAM'L 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. STRAYER WELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Millin.

RECORDER:
REZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair

REGISTER:
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CLURE, of Allegheny Borough.

AUDITOR:
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

"A Little More Grape, Capt. Bragg"

Antimasonic and Whig Meeting.—A meeting of the Rough and Ready Club and the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, will be held on Brush's Yard, (Murray's) on Friday evening, 25th inst. at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from the Hon. Moses Hampton and Cornelius Darragh, Esq.

P. A. MADEIRA, President.

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 1 o'clock, P. M.

Farmers, Mechanics, and Workingmen: Manufacturers, Traders and Merchants:

Men of all pursuits, occupations and professions:

All who regard 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, unchecked 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 great internal 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 roadside and river: from village, and town, and city: come and show that you are not inferior to your ancestors! 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 "SAVED SURRENDERED," that you appreciate the man who "ASKS NO FAVOR 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 AND WON'T WORK 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 Tredell,	Lot Benson,
Washington Townsend,	William H. Seibert.
John C. Kunkel,	Joseph Paxton,
James Fox,	Geo. V. Lawrence,
Benjamin Matthias,	John Penson,
George Lear,	D. A. Finney,
Thomas J. Walson,	L. D. Wetmore,
George Ferry,	John Brisben,
H. H. Etter,	H. W. Patrick,
Paul S. Preston,	Samuel W. Pearson.
E. 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.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to suspend his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exerted except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed, where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?'"

Z. TAYLOR.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

THE MEETING TO NIGHT!

It is high time to arouse—the election is near at hand, and the issues are of the most important character. Let the few weeks now intervening before the decision of the ballot box, be given to action, to judicious and hearty exertion in the good cause. The chances for the election of a Whig Governor in this State are encouraging, and for the election of Taylor and Fillmore, of the most flattering character. Let us not lose so glorious an opportunity to place the Whig Party in power, and to carry out Whig principles, by a criminal supineness, and a chilling neglect. Turn out—turn out, one and all. Come to the meeting to night, and pledge each the other to labor for a triumphant success.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The Wheeling Times publishes letters from Thos. Swan, Esq. one of the Baltimore Directors, and from B. H. Latrobe, Esq., Chief Engineer, both of late date, which state, that the Wheeling route is *entirely practicable.* Mr. Swan states that Mr. Latrobe is now engaged in an instrumental survey, for the location of the route. We presume this settles the question of the practicability of the route from Cumberland to Wheeling, though nothing is said of the expense of tunnels, grades, curves, &c. Although the art of man may overcome great difficulties, yet the expense may be enormous. We infer, however, from these letters, that the route will be adopted and put under contract, and this assurance should operate as an additional spur upon the people of this city, to push their contemplated road westward as speedily as possible.

The Locofocos of Washington county, for lack of anything better, oppose Dr. Reed, the Whig candidate for Congress, on account of his reputed wealth. And these saints support Cass, the possessor of half a million, the most of which has been drawn, directly or indirectly, from the United States Treasury,—a good deal of it under the head of "extra allowances."

Appointment by the Governor.—James H. Sewell, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Owing to some inaccuracies in the report of the doings of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, we republish them on the opposite page.

Lancaster County.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Lancaster County. Mr. Stevens will make a brilliant member, and prove a thorn in the sides of Locofocolam.

Iowa.—There is now some hope that we have carried a Whig member of Congress in this young State. Daniel P. Miller, Whig, is said to be elected in place of Thompson, Democrat. The State is safe for Taylor.

IRISH NEWS BY THE TRIBUNE.

From the great anxiety to see the special news from Ireland, received by the New York Tribune, we copy it below. For ourselves we look upon the news as of the most improbable character.—We believe with the N. York Commercial, that it is a mere fabrication. The idea that such tidings could be suppressed, if they were true, or that there would be any attempt to suppress them, is preposterous. The British Government would make itself the laughing stock of the world by an endeavor to keep such a secret from leaking out, and all the power of the Government could not for one moment prevent it from circulating to the widest extent through the press.

We however, give the news for what it is worth, as follows.

Important from Ireland—"Battle of Shevenamon"—Great Slaughter of Troops—Meagher and Dillon Wounded—The English General, Macdonald, killed—The troops fraternizing with the people.

Secret Correspondence of the Tribune.

We have the following from a confential correspondent in Dublin. It is almost too favorable to the People to be believed, and yet the blind inconsistent reports of the British press seem to give plausibility to our correspondent's statements.—The number of British troops said to be killed seems exaggerated. The letter was written in cypher to evade the vigilance of the British Post Office, which would otherwise have detained it, but we make the number 6000. The writer would not knowingly deceive the public. His brother is a resident of this City. Without farther comment, we subjoin the letter.

Dublin, Aug. 3, 1848.

No newspapers here dare tell the truth concerning the Battle of Slievenamon, but from all we can learn, the people have had a great victory. Gen. Macdonald, the commander of the British forces is killed, and six thousand troops are killed and wounded. The road for three miles is covered with the dead. We have also the inspiring intelligence that Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The people of Dublin have gone in thousands to assist in the country.

Mr. John B. Dillon was wounded in both legs—Mr. Meagher was also wounded in both arms—It is generally expected that Dublin will rise and attack the Jails, on Sunday night, Aug. 6.

All the people coming in on the Railroad are cautioned and commanded not to tell the news.—When the cars arrive thousands of the Dublin people are waiting for the intelligence. The Police drive away those who have the same taking questions. Why all this care of the Government to prevent the spread of intelligence, unless it be that something has happened which they want kept a secret? If they had obtained a victory they would be very apt to let us know it.

We are informed that the 3d Buffs (a regiment of Infantry) *turned and fought with the people.*—The 31st Regiment, at Athlone, have also declared for the people, and two regiments have been sent to disarm them.

The mountain of Slievenamon is almost inaccessible. There is but one approach to it. It is said to be well supplied with provisions. It was a glorious place for our noble Smith O'Brien to select. It is said he has sixty thousand men around him, with a considerable supply of arms, ammunition and cannon. In '98 the rebels could not be taken from Slievenamon until they chose to come out themselves.

A lady who came to town yesterday and who had passed the scene of battle, said that for three miles the stench arising from the dead men and horses was almost suffocating.

Wexford was quite peaceable until recently—but the Government in its madness proclaimed it, and now it is in arms to assist the cause. Now that we are fairly and spiritedly in it, are we not worthy of help? What are you doing for us? People of America, Ireland stretches her hands to you for assistance. Do not let us be disappointed!

B.

The editor of the Tribune's faith in the above news is pretty strong, as will appear from the following remarks in the next issue after its publication:

The starting intelligence contained in the letters published in this morning's *Tribune*, has created no little stir throughout the city. We have placed the original letters in the hands of the Irish Directory, who now have them in their possession. The general opinion of those conversant with the state of things is, that whatever may be the facts of the case, there is no doubt but that these letters give the current belief of the people in Dublin.

The improbable and conflicting character of the English accounts, gives, we think, very good evidence of a desire to conceal the true character of the news.

The English authorities have adopted a censorship not much less stringent than that of Russia, over the Irish press, and it appears probable that they would desire to conceal the fact of a severe conflict in the hope of concentrating the troops and crushing the revolt, before the remainder of Ireland could be aroused.

The Tribune also publishes the following, which contain some statements of a somewhat more probable, and others of a very improbable character.

Irish News from Irish Sources.

The English press, which always distorted the Irish news, has now absolutely prohibited the truth concerning Ireland from passing over the public conveyances. The Patriot papers are suppressed, and the most moderate of them that dare to breathe a word of love for Ireland is submitted to a strict censorship. Thus the Nation, United Irishman, Felon, Tribune, all are crushed, and the Freeman's Journal, the moral force, O'Connell organ, is permitted to publish only what an English censor approves. Besides this, all letters intended for this country are opened, and if they contain any thing objectionable, they are detained or destroyed.

The following letters, however, have reached us by special and secret conveyance. Had they been detected they would have been detained. Without vouching for the accuracy of the statements, we give them as the Irish view of what little is known in Dublin:

Correspondence of the New York Tribune

Dublin, July 31, 1848.

On Saturday week, when O'Brien, Meagher, and O'Gorman heard of the new tyrannic bill which Parliament were passing, they wisely went to the country. O'Gorman is in Limerick with 10,000 men. Meagher is in Wexford with I don't know how many thousand. O'Brien is encamped with 30,000 at the mountain of Slievenamon, in Tipperary, and he asked the people if they were disposed to let him be taken. They shouted no. The greatest anxiety exists in Dublin to hear news every hour. In the mean time the bloody Government are surrounding the people with military.—Every day for the last week regiments of soldiers are arriving from England and going at once to the South. As in '98, we are once more at real issue with the old despot. Now when our friends in your happy land see we are truly determined, assist us. A little help now pays IT. Does not glory, duty, *humanity call on you?* In the mean time, Government are arresting numbers who are suspected. *Even this morning, nineteen young men* were arrested in their beds at Pim's in George's st. before the establishment opened! This is the policy of the Government to provoke hostilities at once, while the people's policy is to wait until the harvest is ripe. It is reported that there are 24 American and French officers with O'Brien, and that they have breast works thrown up so as to *defy all the cannon that can be brought against them.* The whole force of military, police, and constabulary was, before the last three or four Regiments came in, only 45,000 men, and if England was stripped she could send only 15,000 more. In '98, with half the population, there were 175,000 British bayonets here. Good bye. Yours truly. HELP! HELP!

HELP! HELP!—HASTE! HASTE!

Private Correspondence of the New York Tribune

Dublin, Aug. 2, 1848.

—All is despotism here! The liberty of the Press is no more! The *Nation Tribune* and *Felon* newspapers are crushed, the types seized and the *printers* put into prison! The *Freeman* has a censor placed over it, and is not allowed to publish any true account from Slievenamon, or from where our leaders are. The passengers on the railroads are examined and sworn to secrecy by magistrates before they are led away to Dublin. Still the facts, it appears, creep out. The report yesterday from private letters was that 6,000 of the British crack troops, under Col. McGregor and Gen. McDonald thought to force the pass to the mountains where O'Brien is. The insurgents, it appears, prepared to meet them in line; the troops fired; the others fell flat and let them fire over their heads, then charged with loud shouts; in the meantime another body of insurgents came at the rear and cut up tremendously the British troops. McGregor and McDonald, it is said, are shot. Dublin is nearly empty of troops; yet, as communication is cut off with the leaders, the people are at a loss how to act. It appears the mountain of Slievenamon is well supplied with provisions, ammunition and cannon. Certainly the rewards of £500 and £300, &c; are now offered, these ten days back, and Government, with all its troops and means, have not arrested the brave leaders.

Slievenamon is seventeen miles in circumference, three miles from base to summit, and surrounded by a bog. It is not twenty miles from Cork.

Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times of 5th instant says—The National Assembly of Paris has planted a deadly blow to communism. By an almost unanimous vote of censure of M. Proudhon's plan of seizing one-third of the income of the landlords, the mover having only one supporter in the Assembly, his scheme was declared an odious attack on the principles of public morality; a flagrant violation of the rights of property, the basis of social order; that it encouraged informers and was an appeal to the vilest passions; and that as an outline of it has furnished the revolution of February, by making it an accomplice of the theories he has developed in the tribune, and the Assembly passed to the order of the day. So that, in other words, the dogma of "Liberty, fraternity, and equality," pronounced by the February revolution has been declared a delusion by a majority of 691, members to 2! This difficulty being now removed France has a fresh path open to her.

Female Education.—Our readers will find by referring to our advertising columns, that Mr. Gossehorn and Lady, intend to re-open their Female Institute in a few days. The former patrons of the school will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Gosham's health has been quite restored during her absence from the city, and that she will be able to give her invaluable services to the Institute during the approaching sessions. The former success of this Institution, the result of true merit, affords a good guarantee to parents who are seeking for a good and prosperous school for their children.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Office of the Penn'a Railroad Co.,
Philadelphia, Aug. 9th, 1848.

To the Directors of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company.

The Committee to whom was referred the following communication, viz:

To the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company:

The undersigned, transporters on the public improvements between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, having in view the commencement of preparations for pursuing their business upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, have recently heard circumstances mentioned which lead them to suppose the proprietors of the Road may design to engage in the business of transporting freight in cars of their own.

Impelled by the necessity of obtaining early and definite information on this point, they respectfully request to be advised of the views and intentions of the Company in regard to the matter of transportation. Signed by

LEWIS & BUTLER,	Pittsburgh
DULITH, HUMPHREYS & CO.,	"
HARRIS & LEECH,	"
BINGHAMS & DOCK,	"
WM. BINGHAM,	"
CRAIG & BELLAS,	"
CLARK & THAW,	"
BORBIDGE & CASH,	"
JAMES STEEL & CO.,	"
P. K. FRITZ,	"

REPORT:

That a proper regard for the interest of all parties engaged in transportation, makes it just, that the policy of this Company, in relation thereto should be developed, and that it is due to these gentlemen and to the Stockholders that the views of the Directors should now be made known as a guide to the operations of the former and the expectations of the latter.

In deciding a question of so much moment to the success of the enterprise, the Board should be governed by the intentions of parties who have subscribed to the Stock of the Company.

The committee understand that the great and primary objects of the individuals and Corporations subscribing to the Stock expected to realize, when they instituted the Company, were to make a communication through Pennsylvania, connecting the Eastern and Western waters, which should at all seasons afford a conveyance, rapid and cheap, and at uniform rates, with charges upon merchandise shipped upon it, with the intention to derive increase of business, incident to such improved means of transit.

With this view of the intentions of the stockholders, the Committee are of opinion—that it is incumbent upon the Board, not only to construct a road permanent in its character, with gradients as low as the nature of the country and sound economy will permit, and to conduct the transportation upon it, at the lowest rates possible, consistent with a fair and equitable remuneration for the capital invested, and this latter object cannot be obtained, if the profits are divided with individuals engaged in that business, because any profit gained by the individual, beyond the necessary charges on the road, must be a tax upon the trade.

Hence, upon the completion of the road, the transportation of merchandize should, in the main, be conducted by the Company, unless private enterprise can work at cheaper rates.

The charter provides that the road shall at all times be kept open as a public highway, at specified tolls and charges for motive power, which are far below the gross charges for the transportation made by carriers on the Columbia Road.

If under those rates individuals can enter into competition with the Company, every facility should be afforded to them but they must bear in mind, that prices will be regulated by the Company's charges, for they cannot permit the trade through Pennsylvania to taxed for individual profit to any greater extent than is required to give satisfactory returns to the capital invested in making the road and its appurtenances.

It must be recollected that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was not instituted merely for private speculations or direct gain.

It is essentially a public work, demanding it is true, fair equivalent for the capital invested, but having for its main object the public benefit.

It is not built by capitalists, for, with few exceptions, no retired capitalists are engaged in it. It is being built, in the main, by the citizens of the City of Philadelphia and the County of Allegheny, and consequently by the whole people of those places. The private capital engaged in it is furnished, nearly all, by the active business men—the Storekeeper, the Clerk, the Drayman, and the Mechanic—and such are the parties who will furnish it, unless the retired capitalists of this City and Pittsburgh shall hereafter, see that they have sufficient forethought and enterprise to aid a work destined to advance their future interests.

Belonging, as it does, to the people, the benefits of the road should be spread among the people to the utmost extent—and the Pennsylvania Railroad while it returns a liberal dividend to its owners, must be made to foster trade, develope the resources of the interior, and enhance the value of real estate within the range of its influence.

This end can only be accomplished by low and uniform charges for transportation, and by devoting its undivided profits to the payment of dividends.

The attainment of uniformity in charges is not to be looked for, if the transportation is conducted by private individuals. The experience of the business community, and their knowledge of the management of the public works, will satisfy them of the correctness of this assertion.

Freight between this city and Pittsburgh varies with every fluctuation of trade. During the past year, the rates on goods going west changed in different periods of the year fifty and sixty per cent. and Flour from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia from less than a dollar to two dollars and a quarter per barrel, and vast quantities which would have waited its fair prices, the current of trade, sought other channels to market.

Under the system adopted by the State, this evil could not be avoided, for with no other motive than private emolument, it is not to be expected that individuals will pursue any other course than to make the most of their opportunities.

While the transporters are taking adsantage of favoring circumstances to increase their profits, the interests of the whole trading community suffer—for not only is the profit absorbed by the freight on articles of minor value, but distant shippers are driven to other channels to the detriment of the revenues of the state works, and the legitimate business of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, is transferred to other cities.

Like causes produce like effects, and if the conduct of the transportation on the railroad is left to individual enterprise, the interest of the stockholder as well as that of the business public must suffer.

The Committee are of opinion that the true policy of the Company will be to run its own cars at established uniform rates, and if any variation is adopted in different seasons of the year, in consequence of additional expenses incurred during the inclement months, those variations should be publicly known in order to give confidence to distant freighters, and that every facility should be given to the owners of cars engaged in transporting consistent with the principles here laid down.

Thus far the Committee have alluded to the policy which should govern the Company after their continuous line of road is open to Pittsburgh. Until that period a condition of affairs will exist requiring a modification of these views.

Freighters will undoubtedly require their goods to be accepted through in a specified time. This will involve the necessity of through lines, and the Company will be obliged either to hire boats at their temporary terminus, or to carry goods to that terminus for transporters already engaged in the business.

The former course would involve the Company in risks of doubtful propriety, and might conflict with their chartered privileges, the latter course would be preferable in many points of view, and should be adopted if satisfactory arrangements can be made with these gentlemen. The Company would in this case avoid the expense of depots and agencies, and deliver the goods at their temporary terminus at specified rates to the transporter from their warehouses in Philadelphia, and receive those coming from the West at the same point, deliverable at the transporters' depots in Philadelphia.

If the cars owned by the transporters, are used for this service, a suitable remuneration for the use of such cars will form a deduction from the charge of transportation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. V. MERRICK, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held August 9th, 1848, it was unanimously Resolved, That the report of the committee on road be adopted, and a copy transmitted to Messrs. Lewis and Butler.

The Albany Fire.—The extent of this calamity is second only to the great Fire in Pittsburgh, and calls imperatively for the sympathy and aid of the benevolent and wealthy throughout the country. From a summary in the Philadelphia Ledger, we learn that the number of houses destroyed was nearly 500. The fire commenced about 1 o'clock in the day, and continued until 4 o'clock, when the wind turned completely its course, blowing from south to north, a heavy shower followed and checked the progress of the flames, which could not be stayed before by all the exertions of the citizens, and the blowing up of buildings.—The fire originated in a very singular manner. It appears that while a woman was washing, a spark set fire to her sun bonnet. Without a moment's thought, she jerked it from her head and threw it she knew not where; unfortunately it alighted in the stable of Wm. F. Johnson, which in a moment almost, was enveloped in flames. Several distressing casualties occurred during the fire. The family of Mr. Johnson was burned severely; himself and child have died; his wife and daughter, also badly burned, are not expected to recover. A man named Daniel Harlikly died from over exertion; Mr. Fisher was badly hurt; a Mr. Stern was taken up, after falling from a roof, it is supposed he will not recover; Mrs. Moore, in Lydius street, dreadfully hurt; a man in Hudson street was killed from falling bricks; in Church street, a woman was so shockingly hurt, that it is supposed she will not recover; six other deaths are reported, but the names not given. Immediate measures have been taken for the relief of the sufferers.

What is Pittsburgh going to do to manifest her sympathy and her gratitude? Her duty is to act promptly and energetically. Who will be the first to move!

A Cotton Factory, with a capital of $50,000, is in progress of erection at Mobile.

The Pain of Dying.—It may be a relief to some persons to know that in the opinion of many eminent physicians, there is not generally much suffering in death. No event is more dreaded than death, and this dread arises, in part at least, from the idea that it is attended with a great deal of agony. There is very often the appearance of much pain, but we have been led to think that the appearance is more than the reality. We give an extract below containing the opinions of a medical gentleman upon the subject.

We think that most persons have been led to regard dying as a much more painful change than it generally is: first, because they have found, by what they experience in themselves, and observed in others, that sentimental beings often struggle when in distress; hence struggling to them is a sign, an invariable sign, of distress. But we remark, that struggles are very far from being invariable signs of distress; muscular action and consciousness are two distinct things, often existing separately; and we have abundant reason to believe that in a great portion of cases, those struggles of dying men which are so distressing to behold are as entirely independent of consciousness as the struggles of a recently decapitated fowl. A second reason why men are led to regard dying as a painful change, is, because men often endure great pain without dying and forgetting that like causes produce like effects only under similar circumstances, they infer that life cannot be destroyed without still greater pain. But the pains of death are much less than most persons have been led to believe, and we doubt not that many persons who live to the age of puberty undergo tenfold more misery than they would did they understand correct views concerning the change. In all cases of dying, the individual suffers no pain after the sensibility of his nervous system is destroyed, which is often without any previous pain.

Those who are struck dead by a stroke of lightning, those who are decapitated with one blow of the axe, and those who are instantly destroyed by a crush of the brain, experience no pain at all in passing from one state of life to a dead state. One moment's expectation of being thus destroyed far exceeds in misery the pain during the act. Those who faint in having a little blood taken from the arm, or on any other occasion, have already endured all the misery they ever would did they not again revive. Those who die of fevers, and most other diseases, suffer their greatest pain, as a general thing, hours, or even days, before they expire. The sensibility of the nervous system becomes gradually diminished; their pain becomes less and less acute under the same existing case, and at the moment when their friends think them in the greatest distress, they are more at ease than they have been for many days previous; their disease, as far as it respects their feelings, begins to act upon them like an opiate. In cool many are already dead, as it respects themselves, when ignorant by-standers are lamenting their loss, to be pitied for the loss of their friends but their sympathizing anguish. Those diseases which destroy life without immediately affecting the nervous system give rise to more pain than those that do affect the system so as to impair its sensibility. The most painful deaths which have been witnessed by human beings inflict upon each other are produced by rack and fagot. The latter is not so cruel as either of these, but more savage than the axe. Horror and pain considered, it seems to us that we should prefer a narcotic to either.

Chas. Knowlton, M. D.

We are indebted to our neighbor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, for the following notice of a very interesting and important invention, which we have not yet found time to examine

New Invention.—This is indeed an age of inventions, but they seem not all to be confined to "Yankee land." We were much pleased the other day in looking at the model of an anti-friction power Press, invented by David Dick, Esq., of Meadville, Penna. With the inventor we are somewhat acquainted, and have been very favorably impressed with the originality and profoundness of his thoughts, and his talents in mechanics and the natural sciences. It is an attribute of genius to subordinate the great and sublime calculations of mathematics to our practical and social purposes, and Mr. Dick's invention is a beautiful illustration of this. This press may be used for any requisite purpose—to press cotton, tobacco, hay, &c.—for printing, or for cider press. It is made of iron—cheap and portable. The gain of power is immense. One mode of its application is in punching iron plate; and with its aid a boy can punch boiler iron a quarter of an inch, and even half an inch, in thickness. We congratulate the talented inventor of this useful press, and hope that while benefitting community he may himself reap some reward for his labor.

The models may be seen at Johnson & Stockton's ware-room, two doors above the Third street church.

Mr. Kercheval's Letter.—The Gazette, not long since, published an infamous statement from the equally infamous paper of George D. Prentice, charging General Cass with actual swindling, in relation to some land transactions, in which he was said to have been engaged, many years ago. A gentleman who knew all about the land speculation referred to, has published a letter explaining the whole affair, which has been published even by many Federal editors. Has the Gazette magnanimity enough to do so?—*Pitts. Post.*

The Post is slow in the motion. We gave the substance of the Kercheval Letter, and General Cass all the benefit of its denial of the swindling charge some two weeks ago, and promptly after we received it. Will the Post have the "magnanimity" to acknowledge that we did so?

We take this opportunity, however, of remarking the Post that this very kercheval letter, written, it is said, by Cass himself, acknowledges to the full extent, that Cass was engaged in a tremendous land speculation and monopoly, while Secretary of War, thus using the information and influence of his high office to buy up the best of the public lands, and thus increase their price to the poor emigrant who had the means of buying a small farm. Will the Post inform its readers of the incontestible fact?

Another letter from Gen. Taylor.—We find the following in the Martinsburgh (Va.) Republican of Wednesday last.

Baton Rouge, (La.) July 15, 1848.

Sir. Your polite communication of the 10th ultimo, desiring to know whether I deem the administration of the General Government by Messrs. Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Polk "to have been conducted upon the principles of the Jeffersonian school," has been duly received. In reply, I have to inform you that I hardly deem it proper for me, in my present position before the American people, thus to comment upon the public career of our former Presidents; and that, touching the subject, my opinions, as far as I deem it proper or necessary to express them at present, are embraced in the accompanying letter to my friend Captain Allison.

With my best wishes for your health and happiness, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. John Churchill Hedges,
Bedington, Berkeley country, Va.

Beaver County.—The Whigs of Beaver County have nominated the following ticket

Congress—Hon. John Dickey.
Assembly—Major John Sharp, and Dr. William Smith.
Sheriff—Robert Wallace.
Prothonotary—John Collins.
Register and Recorder—Wm. M'Callister.
Clerk of the Courts—William K. Boden.
Commissioner—Archibald M'Millin.
Auditor—Philip L. Grim.
Trustees—Dr. T. Shellenberger, and John D. Stokes.

The Delegates to Harrisburgh were instructed to support Governor Johnston, as the Whig candidate for Governor. The Committee of Conference, from Beaver and Washington, in relation to Congress, were to meet at Florence, yesterday.

Changes for Whig Editors.—We are informed that an enterprising Whig printer will find an excellent opening to start a new paper in Salem, Columbia county, Ohio. Some of the citizens of that beautiful and thriving place, have told us that if the right kind of a man can be found, they will take him by the hand, and give him a cordial support.

A Whig paper is also wanted in Warren, Trumbull county, the Whig paper in that place having gone over to Van Buren, a rare instance of defection. A good Whig paper could do extremely well there.

Arkansas Election.—We have a few returns from the river counties in this State. They are very favorable to the Whigs, but we can hardly hope for success in a State which has been so thoroughly Locofoco as Arkansas. Gov. Drew, the present Executive of the State, has no opposition for re-election. In Philips county, Marshall and Preston, both Whigs, have been elected to the Legislature.

General Taylor never chewed tobacco—never drank any rum—never smoked a cigar—never owed any man a cent—never was sued—never sued any body—never lost a battle and never surrenders.

Washington county.—The Whigs of Washington county held a Convention on the 21st, and appointed Joshua Wright, John M'Kee and William M'Cahan, delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to vote for Gov. Johnston.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Irish Relief Committee.

The Committee on Collection met at Captain R. Porter's office, August 22d, 1848, and organized by calling Capt. R. Porter to the Chair and appointing T. Howard Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Wm. Lowry act as a committee to get 250 bills for calling meetings, and employing persons to put them up.

Resolved, That a meeting be held in Allegheny city, on Thursday evening, at a quarter past seven o'clock, in the new Market House; on Friday evening in Birmingham, at the same hour, at the Market House.

Resolved, That William E. Stevenson be a committee to make arrangements for meeting in Birmingham.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at Capt. R. Porter's office, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 24th inst

R. PORTER, Chairman.

T. Howard, Sec'y.

☞ The following are the collecting committees appointed by Capt. Porter, chairman of the meeting on Tuesday evening:

PITTSBURGH.

1st Ward—H Cassidy, Thomas Kerr, Dr John Scott.

2d Ward—John Taggart, B. Burns, Jas Garver, James Kane.

3d Ward—Wm E Stephenson, Jacob M'Collister, Wm B M'Conlogue, J Coyle.

4th Ward—J L Shea, H Connolly, Luke Tastle, John Birmingham, Jas May.

5th Ward—Geo Coleman.

6th Ward—Henry Rea, Jos Birmingham, James Lowry, Jr., J C Cummins.

7th Ward—Geo W Layng, J N M'Clory, Jos. Cust.

8th Ward—Richard Hughes, Col F Yost, James Chambers.

9th Ward—John Aiken, Hugh Shidle, C S Eyster.

South Pittsburgh—John Murray, Jas M'Gargell, Jas Maguire.

Birmingham—Jas Salsbury, Andrew Burt, C F Johnson, P Mulvany.

Lawrenceville—Jas Kearney, W W Guthrie, Jas Young, Wm Seville.

Resolved, That the different committees have power to fill vacancies, and appoint additional collectors, if necessary.

A Voice From Old Pitt Township.—Pursuant to notice, on Wednesday, August 23d, at 7½ o'clock P. M., the Whigs of Pitt Township assembled together, for the purpose of holding a Ward Ready meeting.

The meeting was organized, by calling Mr. Joseph Coltart to the chair. L. P Jones was appointed secretary.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, Hon. Moses Hampton favored the meeting with an eloquent and appropriate address. M. D. Magehan, Esq. was loudly called for he came forward, and entertained the audience with a good Rough and Ready speech. He said he had been on the fence for some time, but now had determined to come out strong for Old Zac.

Several of the Glee Clubs of the City were present, and entertained the meeting in their usually happy manner. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Taylor and Fillmore.

The Ball Game.—Another member of the gang engaged in this species of gambling, was arrested by the police on Wednesday, and sent to join his two associates in prison. He gives his name as Burns. He had swindled a man from Ohio of twenty dollars, whereat the sufferer complained, and procured his arrest. We were shown one of these balls, at the Mayor's office, yesterday, and it may not be amiss to describe it, and the method of using it to cheat very silly people. The ball is of hard wood, apparently solid, perfectly round, and smoothly polished. But here, as in other cases, appearances cannot be relied on.—This ball has a hole in the centre, to which a plug is so exactly fitted, that the shrewdest might be deceived. The plug, also, has a little tube in it, with a top nicely fitted. If a man is tempted to bet that the ball is solid, the plug is pulled out—if he bet that the ball contains nothing, the top is removed from the plug, and a little piece of paper, perhaps, is shown to be concealed in the tube—so that three or four bets may be won on the mysterious ball. To insure the advantage to its possessor, he very often bets counterfeit money—so that he can lose in no event. Of course, sensible people will not be caught with such a paltry contrivance; but there are not so many of that class as may be supposed.

A Drunken Fellow went into the William Tell House, corner of Ferry and Water streets, yesterday, and made so great a disturbance that the landlord called in a police officer to arrest him. The officer found it necessary to obtain assistance, and the man was with much difficulty brought to the opposite side of the street from this office, where two individuals aided him in making his escape. He had himself resisted the officer and his assistant—had struck one of them several times, and because one of them merely took the rowdy by the hair, these persons, we regret to say, found men ready to defend their interference with the police, and rescue of a prisoner. Perhaps, when the city authorities shall become powerless in preserving order—when rowdies, outlaws and robbers are enabled to feel that they may not in impunity—those who are thus contributing to that result will see and feel the folly of their conduct. It is already almost impossible for the police to arrest any man who chooses to resist and abuse them; for even an effort to prevent serious injury to themselves, is construed as a tyrannical exercise of authority. They may be knocked down or otherwise abused, without sympathy, and respectable men are ready to condemn them without measure, for resenting such abuse, although bound to arrest all offenders against the public welfare, order and law. It is time for all who claim to be good citizens to ponder the future effects of these things.

A Bit of Romance.—Among the most devoted advocates of the Ten Hour System in Allegheny city, is a young and strikingly beautiful girl, who passes among her companions as the "Unknown." She attends all