DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA;

Subject to the same decision.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

J. R. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 6.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Fox Township.*
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QR. SESSIONS.
WILLIAM KERR, *of Charters Township.*
GEN. JAMES H. WATSON, *of Elizabeth Tp.*
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M'CAMMON, *of Pittsburgh.*
JAMES WATSON, *of Pittsburgh.*
L. B. PATTERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*
ABRAHAM HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
D. R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township.*
RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*
REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*
CLERK OF COURTS,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*
TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of Birmingham.*
COMMISSIONER.
J. D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*
SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*
AUDITOR,
B. DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE for Allegheny County will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:

George P. Hamilton,	Col. Jesse Sill,
Joseph Birmingham,	James Riley,
Michael C. Milligan,	Jacob Smith,
Richard Dashiell,	Col. James Scott,
Henry McCullough,	Lewis Harper,
Edward Thompson,	P. C. Shannon,
Perry Baker,	James Benning
Andrew J. Gribben,	Thomas Moffit,
A. Bryant,	John Nicholson.

By order of

GEO P. HAMILTON, Chairman

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Appointments of Col. Bigler.

Col. BIGLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the times and places below mentioned, viz:

Clearfield	Monday, Sept. 1, 1851.		
Brookeville, Jeff. Co.	Tuesday,	"	2, "
Clarion	Wedns.	"	3, "
Franklin, Venango Co.	Thursday,	"	4, "
Mendville	Friday,	"	5, "
Mercer	Saturday,	"	6, "
Butler	Tuesday,	"	9, "
Kittanning	Wedns.	"	10, "
Pittsburgh	Friday,	"	12, "
Beaver	Saturday,	"	13, "
Washington	Monday,	"	15, "
Waynesburg, Greene Co.	Tuesday,	"	16, "
Uniontown, Fayette Co.	Wedns.	"	17, "
Mt. Pleasant, West. Co.	Thursday,	"	18, "
Greensburg, "	Friday,	"	19, "
Bedford	Monday,	"	22, "
M'Connelstown, Ful. Co.	Tuesday,	"	23, "
Franklin County	Wedns.	"	24, "
Cumberland County	Thurs.	"	25, "
York	Friday,	"	26, "

OUR STATE DUTIES.

There are some men who are opposed to the restoration of fugitive slaves, because they think that the constitutional provision on this subject is wrong, and ought not to be executed. We do not admire the morality of their conclusion; yet, as it may mislead honest men, because it pretends to be founded on an honest scruple, it deserves to be noticed. There is a sort of *argumentum ad hominem*, which might be very well thrown at some such people; for some of them are in favor, for their own benefit or that of the country, of prohibiting the poor man of another country from disposing of the fruits of his industry here, and would thus restrain his natural liberty of seeking the best market that he can find. But such arguments rather silence than convince.

The constitution is both a means of union and an international treaty. Now the great object of such treaties is, to preserve the peace of nations by regulating certain matters of commerce and intercourse, which are not embraced within the rules of international law, and which are liable to give rise to international disputes. Peace is the object aimed at, and peace and national honor both demand the observance of such treaties.

These treaties are not always such as an enlightened and conscientious people would desire; but they are clear of blame if they have obtained the best possible stipulations. If by the treaty they secure the peace and harmony of nations, they obtain a benefit and a moral good of immense value, and are not to be censured, even though, in order to obtain it, they allow to another nation certain privileges, or recognise the existence of certain institutions through which wrong may be done by that nation. If such treaties were wrong, we could never enter into treaties with unchristian or despotic government, lest we should thereby, in some sense, sanction their improper principles. We could never deal with a man whose principles differ from our own, lest he should use the profit made, in advancing his bad principles.

Peace is a great moral object of pursuit, and one nation may, for the sake of peace, engage that it will harbor no fugitives of any kind from the other nation. Such a stipulation creates a duty, and morality demands its performance. It is no more than saying to all fugitives, "we will not allow our peaceful relations with your nation to be endangered by your coming here, and will not permit you to come; or if you do come, we will send you back. If you will flee, you must go elsewhere." He must have a singularly constituted mind who considers this an immoral way of securing peace.

May we not venture to ask every honest mind, where now does duty call us? Shall we not honestly perform our national or State contracts? Shall we hypocritically profess to perform, and yet meanly raise such an outcry about the propriety of the duty or its form, or to encourage a *rowdy* morality, or *hole-eyed* conscientiousness in making performance impracticable? The old form under the act of 1793 was once entirely adequate to its purpose; but we have ourselves made it inadequate by lending too favorable an ear to the dishonest, and disorderly harangues of abolitionists, and even by giving legislative encouragement to those who openly disown the duties that union requires. Shall we now, by similar conduct, render the present Fugitive Slave Law equally inadequate, and thus render it necessary that one still more stringent shall be passed? The friends of the negro had better beware lest their own folly should make it necessary for Pennsylvania to adopt a rule that will exclude all negroes from our bounds. This *will* be done if it becomes necessary, in order to perform our constitutional contract, for the mass of our people are determined to act honestly in this matter.

Let the friend of the negro consider whether, even in this matter, honesty is not the best policy. Whether they are not endangering the condition of the free negro by their dishonest endeavors to keep up excitement on the subject of fugitive slaves. Whether the man who, like Johnston is not the greatest practical enemy of the negro, by encouraging a state of things that will demand a law that will allow much less liberty to the free negro. Let the friend of the negro remember that this is the white man's government, and always will be, and that rather than see this union dissolved, rather than wade through the blood and experience the calamities and hate of disunion, the white man will impose upon the free negro much more disagreeable laws than any yet passed. You have too long slandered the white man's institutions, and now a terrible reaction has commenced. Beware, lest even in Pennsylvania you drive that reaction to the extreme of denying all right to the negro.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

From a tabular statement of the leading articles received at Buffalo, N. Y., (of course mainly destined for the seaboard,) we find that the amount of wheat received this year, over the amount for the corresponding period of 1850, has been 956,449 bushels;—nearly a million—corn, 2,559,858 bus.; Flour 475,686 barrels; Beef 43 barrels; and Whiskey 21,185 barrels. In Pork there has been a decrease of 4633 barrels; and an increase in almost every other article of Produce. Buffalo being the great outlet for a large portion of the western and northwestern trade, a pretty fair idea may be formed from these figures of the state of trade of the country.

The increased receipts of Lumber from Albany as compared with 1850, have been, from the opening of the Canal to the 26th of August, as follows:—In Lumber and Scantling an increase of 24,122,113 feet; Timber 83,124; Shingles 2886; and a decrease in Staves of 31,826,130.

We stated, a few days since, that the quantity of Flour and Grain exported this year greatly exceeded the amount exported in 1851. We now find that the total to the 20th of August, 1850, was about 453,085 barrels of Flour, and 361,276 bushels of Wheat; while up to the same time this year there have been exported *one million, five hundred and thirty-two thousand, two hundred and three barrels of Flour*, and *one million, four hundred and seventy-nine thousand, three hundred and thirty-two bushels of Wheat.* It is not to be forgotten, in the meantime, that the imports into New York during the month of August, 1851, were $1,178,602 *less* than in August, 1850, and $2,460,040 *less* than in the same month of 1849, when our exports were considerably below 1850. Notwithstanding these plain, unequivocal facts some of the Whig papers say, "We hear nothing of the export of Wheat, which, according to Secretary Walker's report, was to go forward in such immense quantities." Surely these editors prefer darkness to light; and blindness to a sound and healthy vision. If not, there is a degree of knavery among them which is truly deplorable.

Valuable Testimony.

We are greatly pleased to be able to lay before our readers the following extract from a letter to a friend in this City. It comes from a very distinguished citizen of Tennessee, and a gentleman who has gained no ordinary fame from his career through the campaign in Mexico. It speaks, we doubt not the language of that State, and not of Tennessee merely, but of the entire South,—whenever the trial shall be made between the two men.

"As the champion to be pitted against him, (Gen. SCOTT,) we of Tennessee, and indeed of the whole South, are for your own distinguished citizen, JAMES BUCHANAN. Let the Democracy of Pennsylvania present his name to the American People, and give us some *true Southern man* for Vice President, and old "Hasty's" friends will find themselves as much deceived in his *strength* as in the result of the controversy in which Governor MARCY so lacerated and mangled him that his best friends could not recognize him."

THE HOUSTON CORRESPONDENCE.—The Post of this city a day or two since, denied, in the most authoritative style, the authenticity of the letters from prominent loco-foco politicians, recently published in the New York *Herald*, a synopsis of which we published on Tuesday.—But the Post spoke at random that time, as it often does. The letters are genuine. Two have been acknowledged by the authors.

* * * * * * *

Will the Post be good enough to correct its mistake? Surely it will not do such injustice to the Democratic party as to conceal these important letters, written by some of its most distinguished members, and even deny their authenticity.

These are the beginning and the end of an article in the *Gazette* relative to the correspondence lately published in the New York Herald, which we referred to a day or two since. We have only to say, in reply, that it would afford us sincere pleasure if *any evidence whatever* were offered on the part of that paper, of a disposition to give *the truth* in relation to our statements. Such a thing, however, we have no right to expect, judging from any thing that has heretofore occurred. As it respects the paragraph we copy above, so far as they give *any* statement respecting our expressions on the subject of those letters, *that statement* is UTTERLY untrue. We in no manner questioned the authenticity of the letters referred to by the *Gazette*; and we defy any one connected with that organ of Hypocracy to *torture* into a question of their authenticity any sentence in the paragraph of ours that is referred to. Dare the *Gazette* be *honest* enough to examine that article again, give it to its readers, and point out the language that implies such question.

The *Post* is becoming exceedingly savage, but for a day or two has not said anything worthy of a reply. Its ill temper augurs well for our cause, and badly for its own. People who are making progress are not apt to be cross. Its utter failure to make a little capital out of the Cuban excitement, was indeed discouraging enough to put it into a bad humor.

"We often hear people say, 'give him rope, and he will hang himself.' We intend to try that interesting experiment on the Post for a little while.—*Pittsburgh Gazette of Thursday.*

We had "no occasion" to make capital out of the Cuban excitement. That excitement was spreading, and has now spread, over the entire extent of our Union. It has already made the "strong men tremble" at Washington; and we venture to predict that it will not be long before those who are now contemptuously termed "filibusters," and who are even sought to be disgraced as *pirates*, will be referred to by the organ of Hypocracy as among the purest patriots. We have presented, lately, so many incontrovertible FACTS in support of the various positions which we have taken against Whiggery, that the *Gazette* is fairly overcome, and has to stop to get breath, and invent some new misrepresentations respecting ourselves, and the Democracy in general.

There were 8,452 bounty land cases reported upon in the Third Auditor's during the month of August. The Pension Office has issued in all since January last about 40,000 land warrants, under the act of September 1850.

Scribblings and Clippings.

J. D. Westcott, formerly U. S. Senator from Florida, denies that he had any thing to do with the Greer and Donaldson correspondence in the N. Y. Herald.

The Editor of the Iowa Statesman says in a late paper—"Not much editorial this week—can't help it—another bouncing big boy in this shanty—only happens once a year."

The Capitol City Fact, at Columbus, Ohio, states that Mr. G. A. R. Lazell, a printer in that office, has, by the recent discovery of a will, made some forty years ago, become entitled to the fee, after a life estate, in landed estates in Ohio and Massachusetts, worth equal to 75,000 or $100,000.

Among the last novelties is an electrical machine for the protection of the person. Should a highwayman collar you, the application of the hand to the vest pocket, instantly generates a stream of electricity that knocks him into a cocked hat.

Judge Allen remarked at Worcester, that he did not wonder at the number of names obtained to the subscription nomination, as it must be a luxury to Boston merchants to see a Webster subscription, on which *nothing was asked except their names!*

The assassin of Evangelisti, at Rome, is said to be a woman of the people, who, having obtained from him, at the price of her virtue, the liberation of her husband, took the first opportunity of killing the author of her dishonor.

A poor emigrant complains in the Philadelphia Sun, that "a well known citizen who holds a very high office in the Emigrant's Friends Society, owes him fifty dollars for hard labor."—If this is so, it is disgraceful, and shows that the the cloak of hypocrisy is not yet worn out.

Miss Hunt, a young lady of St. Louis, being about to visit Europe, has made several magnificent donations to the Roman Catholic Church of which she is a member. Among them is a gift of a lot worth £20,000 to the Archbishop for the erection of a Cathedral, and another lot for the establishment of a community of Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

On Saturday last, E. McCormick, stove merchant of Greensburgh, had his ancle and lower part of his leg seriously injured. His horses started to run off, and Mr. McCormick attempted to jump from the wagon and became entangled in the lines and was thrown down and dragged some distance.

The publisher of the Warsaw Western New Yorker, acknowledges the receipt of a barrel of Flour, made from new wheat, a paper of Baking Powder, two chickens and a kitten! He is just commencing to keep house.

To make money plenty and cheap, has been the study of statesmen for the last ten centuries, and yet when a counter-acter steps in and shows them how it's done, he is bundled off to State Prison, for a dozen years or more. What an ungrateful world!

Professor Shepherd writes that in one valley of California he found over forty springs over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and in another valley sixteen geysers, or boiling springs, like the famous one in Iceland.

J. L., Blennerhasset, a son of the Blennerhasset of story and history is living in Troy, Lincoln co., Missouri. Another son is living in New York City.

The St. Louis Union of the 20th ult., announces the death of Capt. Kennedy Lonergan. Capt. L., for a quarter of a century had been engaged as a contractor on some of the most important works of internal improvement in the country, viz:—Pennsylvania canal, Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroads, Little Miami Railroad &c.

M. Gasparis, of the Observatory of Naples, has announced the discovery by him on the 29th of July, of yet another member of that group of small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It has the appearance of a star of the ninth or tenth magnitude. This is the fifth small planet discovered by him.

Two of the senior Bishops of the Methodist Church at the North are lying very sick, with but feeble hopes of recovery. Bishop Hedding is represented by a correspondent of *The Christian Advocate*, as very weak, but cheerful, humble, and simple in his manners, according to the primitive pattern of Methodist Bishops. Bishop Hamline is also very feeble, and expects to survive but a little time. His state of mind is what would be expected of him—perfect peace.

Buchanan's Journal of Man.

We have received the August number of this highly interesting periodical; which contains a large amount of valuable matter. Among the contents are some letters from Miss BREMER to the editor, which, we believe are to be continued.

New Post Offices.

Within the last week there have been two new Post Offices established in this State,—one in Crawford county, named Farmersville, where J. HOLLISTER has been appointed Post Master; and the other called Sewickleyville, in this county, where JOHN WAY is Post Master.

Whig Enthusiasm in Blair County.

It appears from the following paragraph, which we clip from the Hollidaysburgh *Standard*, that the Whigs of Blair county are in about the same deplorable condition as their political allies in Allegheny. Poor Whigs!

STILL WORSE.—A meeting of the Scott and Johnston Club, was called on Friday night last, but there not being a sufficient number present to effect an organization, it was adjourned over to Saturday night, when, strange to say, *no person at all attended!* The fact is, they are disheartened and dispirited—certain defeat awaits them, and they know it; hence a lukewarmness that almost amounts to apathy. If Whiggery is not a little more active in other portions of Pennsylvania than it is in Blair county, the election of Bigler by 20,000 majority is a "foregone conclusion."

Democracy.

The following is Judge Read's idea of Democracy, expressed many years ago:

"Democracy presents itself for approval upon the sole ground of truth and reason. It speaks to the honesty and intelligence of mankind. It has no argument for the understanding but the native truth and grandeur of its own principles, and no appeal to the affections except its spotless morality and elevated purity of purpose. It is the perfection of reason, and may be aptly described to be—human action excited by goodness of motive, and guided and directed by truth of principle. Like the Christian Religion leaving the gorgeous trappings of splendid ceremony, and stupid pomp to conceal error or dignify folly, it shines forth in the simple light of truth, to win and bless the human family. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you, carried as a rule of action into all social and political organizations, forming the base of government as well as the spirit of laws, constitutes Democracy. Observed at all times and carried into complete effect, it would convert earth into a paradise.—It ennobles, elevates and equalizes all. It equalizes not by degradation, but by elevation. It confers sovereignty upon all—makes the people sovereigns—conferring equal right upon the whole. Each individual possesses equal political rights and equal rights to acquire and possess property. The choice of government, the adoption of laws and their execution, is but the will and action of the governed."—*Ex. paper.*

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—We have received the prospectus of the seventh volume of this valuable paper, the first number of which will be issued on the 20th of September. This paper is of interest to all classes, but to mechanics and inventors it is invaluable. It is published by Munn & Co., 128 Fulton street, New York at $2,00 per year; $1,00 for six months.

☞ Dr. Levi Wheaton, one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of Providence, (R. I.) died on the 29th instant. He was 91 years old.

Translation of a Letter from the Patriot German, "Gottfried Kinkel," to the "Freedom's Friend."

(TRANSLATED BY WM. J. ROSE.

OUTLINES OF THE COMING WAR.

(CONTINUED.)

What are these experiences? They are of a double nature—political and military. I have attempted to embody them in the following general propositions:

1st. Against force there is no other resistance but by force. The doctrine of legal resistance is, under the actual given relations of the European Continent, an absurdity. Example! Prussia in November 1848; Cur Hesse in the autumn of 1850.

2d. The Revolution can conquer only when it becomes universal, i. e. when it bursts forth in all the great centres of movement, for these are also the centres of strength, and when it is, besides, not the expression of a single fractional opposition. Positive example; the spring of 1848—negative; the Inne Insurrection of the same year at Paris, the republican revolts of Heeker and Steuve in the course of the year 1848, and the constitutional campaigns of the Rhine of 1849, in the Palatinate and Baden.

3d. Struggles for nationality alone, can lead to no decisive results, since they dismember, and thus, through the conflict of different nationalities, directly increase the power of the princes. Examples; the Grand Duchy of Posen in the spring of 1848, Italy and Hungary.

4th. Barricade combats have no other meaning or importance than to signalize the resistance of a population and to prove the power of a government, i. e. the disposition of its troops against such resistance. Whatever the issue of this proof, organization for war, and the formation of disciplined armies should ever be the first measures of the Revolution. For only through these is the offensive possible, and in the offensive alone is victory.

5th. Constituent assemblies are in no condition to organize for war. They always consume their time over matters of internal policy, the time for whose solution comes only after triumph. Examples; Berlin, Vienna and Frankfort.

6th. In order to be able to organize for war, the Revolution must have *space* and *time*. It must commence in a political manner, i. e. draw as many territories as possible under its dominion, since, in the beginning, it is always restricted to the *defensive*. Example: Hungary would probably have been overcome by the unassisted Austrians as early as January, 1849, had the Theiss been her boundary. It was only behind the Theiss then that she, for the first time, got an opportunity to collect and organize a military force with which she beat back Austria. Again—Whenever it was found impossible for the Baden and Palatinate insurrection to extend itself over at least the whole South and West of Germany, it *had* to fail, according to the material laws imposed by the very consequences of warfare.

7th. Organization for war can have in the republican as in the royalist camp, naught but compulsion for its basis. No pitched battle in the open field was ever yet won by political enthusiasm and fantastically dressed free corps, over disciplined and well commanded soldiers. That military enthusiasm which guaranteed victory, or at least an honorable defeat, brisket only later a series of successes; and for these successes there is, in the outset, no better preparation than the iron severity of discipline. More even than in regard to the internal affairs of a revolted land, is the remark true in relation to liberating armies, that the principles of Democracy can be applied to them only after the triumph of the Revolution.

8th. The coming Revolutionary struggle is, in its very nature, a war of extermination. Since it takes for its aim the self-government of the people on one side, and vows destruction—total destruction—to all the family interests of the princely dynasty, on the other, it shuts out every hope of compromise. Either the nations must be degraded into tax paying beasts of burthen, or the royal and noble families must be put aside—et en masse—and rendered forever harmless. *There is no middle course.* Out of this proposition arises, from interior necessity, a recognition of the political and military solidarity of all nations, i. e., *of the right of intervention.*

9th. The territory of the coming Revolution lies, at large, within the same boundaies as the conquered one, viz: France, Germany, Italy, Hungary and Poland.

Taking together all these deductions of experince (which, by the way, do not claim to be exclusive,) there next arises of internal necessity, a point of great importance. It is expressed in the following rentence: *The question of the appreaching Revolution is the same in meaning as that of all European War*, i. e. it touches more or less directly all the living forces of the world. It extends from the middle point of the movement—from the heart of Europe—in far reaching radii beyond the remotest western forests of America, even to the proud mountains of Caucasus, and away over the southern capes of Africa and Asia, (the English Colonies.) It would be impossible to embrace this vast territory within the limits of a newspaper article; so, we will confine ourselves to a consideration of the nearest opposing elements, and mark out the forces and positions of the conflicting armies in General outlines, as a means of calculating the chances of success.

Object of the war—the solution of that question which Napoleon stated 50 years ago in these famous words: Europe shall be republican or Cossack. Theatre of the war—those old battlefields of the last century: Upper-Italy and Germany.

We divide our survey according to the distribution of the two antitheses—on the one side the host which fight under *the symbol of the Russian knout*; on the other that which the crimson banner of Freedom rallies and unites around it.

Absolution, Cossackdom counts, for its triumph over the Revolution upon 8 great powers and their armies—Russia, Austria and Prussia. To these are added the army of the German Pact and those military fragments or chaff-heaps (spreu-haufen,) as one arly call them, over which His Holiness Pope Pius IX king "Bombardatore" of Naples and some of the minor Italian princes hold sway.

This sounds terribly, but after all amounts to little.

The only military power that is prepared for war, and is closed against the Revolution, is Russia. But, now, this same dreaded Russia has never, in all her past European wars, been able to lead more than 150,000 men over the Vistula. Granted, then, that at the present time she can double this force—that is a great deal, but we will consent to believe it—in what space of time and in what force can it then appear on the Rhine, or in Italy? Admitting the possibility of an entirely undisturbed march; reckoning upon the use of all the railroads, &c., it would require at least two months, and would be obliged to strike off at least one-third of its number, allowing for the sick and the military occupation of the strategic roads—what then remains? Two hundred thousand men, who appear on the theatre of war two months after the outbreak of the movement.

Austria estimates the cypher of her active army at 500,000 men. In the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, she brought to bear 150,000 men against Sardinia and the Italian Revolution alone. Radetsky has repeatedly urged the completion of this force, for even the present time of peace. An army of 90,000 men is now required in Hungary, to preserve tranquility; and in the late war 200,000 men were not enough. Moreover, the Austrian army is composed, at the lowest figure, in one-third of its number, of Italians and Hungarians, whose defection is certainly to be relied upon, not only, whenever they shall be led against their own people, but, also, as things stand at present, whenever they are turned against the cause of Freedom in any quarter.—What then remains for the decisive battle-fields of Germany—of these 600,000 Austrian soldiers so pompously announced to us? Nothing—should the insurrection break out simultaneously in Italy and Hungary, and, with the greatest exertion, but 50,000 men, should the Hungarian revolt be impracticable in the first moment of this convulsion. And how soon can these 50,000 men appear on the Rhine? Think of the barricades which will spring up again in Vienna alone—think of Cracow—Lublin, and the whole hotch-pot of irreconcilable and conflicting national interests, which are now loosely held together under the Hapsburg sceptre; think of the brilliant condition of the Austrian finances, and you will concede that we calculate both narrowly and anxiously in looking for the front of a compact Austrian army of 50,000 men, between Ulm and Rastall, in no briefer space of time than from four to six weeks.

The Prussian military organization is estimated at something over 500,000 men, including the substitute battalion and Landwehr of the second requisition, which do not take the field. For operations in the field, there remain only 200,000 men, one half troops of the line, one half Landwehr. The mobilization of this army, according to the plans, should not require more than from two to three weeks. But this Prussian host is, in its very nature, nothing else than the armed portion of the Prussian people, that is, especially aristocratic in the corps of chief officers, especially bureaucratic, if I may be pardoned the expression, in the corps of subalterns, that is, without volition and dependent upon the will of superiors, but thoroughly democratic in the great mass of the rank and file, like the Prussian people itself. The nation gave a demonstration of this sentiment in 1848; that the army did not do so, lay not on itself, but on the childish indecision of the National Assembly, which combated the treachery of the crown with a denial of the contributions instead of war. But, apart from political feeling, the Revolution has fair prospects in the Prussian army, through the mobilization of the Landwehr. Upon every occasion, when this takes place, this inquiry presents itself to the soldiery as it does to the minds of the people. Why are we dragged away from wife and child? for what purpose are we driven into battle? And now, when the reply to this must be, *"To contend against that Revolution which you, as citizens, desired,"* what must inevitably follow? A division in the army, such as the Revolution has produced among the people—an utter disorganization, of which the Prussian King, under the protection of the Russian army, can make himself master only so far as, at the earliest moment, in conjunction with his Northern ally, to lead the remnants of his array against the rebels. The Rhine Provinces, Westphalia, Saxony, are thus lost to him, and with them, the most important lines of fortifications, and at the very least one-third of his army. Another third will be required to act against the insurrections, which will explode under the feet of Cossackdom in Berlin, Breslau and the provinces of Posen and West Prussia. What, then, has he left? At the most, 100,000 men, who cannot appear earlier on the theatre of war than the Russians.

*NOTE.—It is notorious that had Poland, Hungary and Italy struck together, and while the people of Northern and Western Europe were in revolt, the common cause would have gained an easy victory over the arch enemy. But they were isolated and so failed.—*Translator.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the Morning Post.

How often are the blessings of Providence perverted to the injury of an individual; and again, the calamities of a people or a city, a matter of rejoicing to a few, when they can be made to pander to their avarice or other evil propensities. A bounteous harvest, affording cheap and nutricious food to the poor and needy, is announced as the destroyer and ruin of every trade, and the commerce of the country. A fire, such as swept away a large portion of our city in 1845, was hailed as a god-send to many a loafer, as well as laborer on the streets. While the former is perverted by the *sphinges politic* to serve the purposes of party in carrying out pernicious measures—the latter, with less injury to the public, merely panders to the avaricious dispositions of some; while to the ignorant it is considered a blessing, causing an advance on his labor.

We are led to these remarks by reading from the "Commercial" of the 2nd inst., Mr. Biddle's "Commentary" on Messrs. Wilmarth & Noble's testimony to the quality of the Butler County Wheat. If Mr. Biddle was as "consistentus" as "old James Watson, of Kiskeminitas," the public, who are generally readers of his valuable paper, would have been saved the infliction of such trouble about the price of wheat 24 years ago. However, to apply facts with the same kind of reasoning, to the tariff of 1846, (the present one) I asked the worthy proprietors of the City Mills the price of such kind of wheat as they paid the tariff for, last year, or in 1850. On turning to the books, they say—

"For the first 6 months of the year 1850, such wheat was worth 112 to 120 cents per bushel."

"What for the balance of the year?"

"About 85 cents for an average."

"What quantity of wheat were you enabled to obtain at those high rates during the first 6 months of 1850?"

"About sixteen thousand bushels."

"What quantity did you purchase the first six months of 1851?"

"Something over one hundred thousand bushels."

"At what average?"

"Sixty-eight and a half cents."

Now here is say eighteen thousand dollars paid to the farmer the first six months of 1850, at *high prices*, and sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars in the first six months of 1851, at what Mr. Biddle calls *low prices*, (effected by the tariff of 1846, of course,) with an immense amount yet to come forward. Now these unscrupulous politicians would fain make the people believe that, owing to the tariff of 1846, (which, by the bye, they "will repeal if you will make Bill Johnston Governor,") wheat and flour are at low prices, and the country is about to be ruined, unless Whig measures prevail.

Now every *honest* man (not politicians) knows knows that the consumption of breadstuffs in the United States is as *large* as it ever was; that we supply the New England States chiefly with wheat bread, as formerly; that the exports to England and Ireland alone, within the last eight months, of wheat and flour, will amount to nearly one and a half millions of barrels of flour, besides shipments to South American ports and the West Indies.

These twattlers and panic makers croak and weep (crocodile tears) over the absence of "hard money in the land." Why, Mr. Editor, while we are already supplying breadstuff to a large portion of the United States, where no wheat is raised, our *foreign* exports are equal to one barrel of flour for each man, woman and child in New England.

With this state of facts, is it not *wicked* so to pervert the bounty of Heaven, to raise a false issue on a question of national interest—to excite the fears of many, for the ostensible purpose of obtaining votes at an election?

AN OBSERVER.

LATER FROM PORTO RICO.—Capt. Moore, of the brig Eolus, arrived at New York on the 2d instant from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, says that there was a severe hurricane at that place on the 18th of August, which caused considerable injury to the plantations, and destroyed a great deal of coffee. All the vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors and sustained some damage. The British brig Village Belle was thrown upon her beam ends, and the crew cut away her masts to keep her from going ashore. The hurricane lasted twenty hours.

☞ We see it stated in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that the Steamship "City of Pittsburgh" will sail from that port for Liverpool, on the 25th of this month. She is expected, in the course of a week or two, from New York, where the finishing touches are being put upon her.—She will be commanded by Capt. W. C. Stotesbury, an experienced and popular Philadelphia captain, who has been superintending the building of the steamer in New York.

☞ Lead ore, which is pronounced equal to the best western mineral has been recently found near Keene, N. H. There are also said to be indications of copper in the same vicinity.

DIED:

On Thursday evening, September 4th, Miss ELIZABETH BROOKS, in the 62d year of her age.

The funeral will leave the residence of her brother, Jas Hamilton, on Third street, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and friends to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Proclamation.

BY VIRTUE of a precept under the hands of WM. B. MCCLURE, President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for said District, and T. L. M'Millan and Wm. Boggs, Esqrs., Associate Judges of the same Court, in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M:—

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, of the county of Allegheny, that they be, then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices, in their behalf, appear to be done—and also, I use that will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be, in the Jail of said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, in Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1851, and of the Commonwealth the 75th. [sep6:dtdtwtw] CARTER CURTIS, Sh'ff.

Fire Steel Mining Company.

STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified to pay an assessment of Twenty-five Cents per share on their stock in said Company, on or before the 25th of September, 1851, at the Office of Messrs. Palmer, Hanna & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh. J. HANNA,

sep6:2t3t Treasurer.

WOOD & RACHE'S UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY, (new edition,) just received and for sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,

sep6 81 Wood street.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE.—A SECTION CANAL BOAT, with two sets Gears, Ropes, Tow Lines, Poles, &c. Also, Cabin and Kitchen Furniture, with two Stoves, &c. The whole in complete order. Immediate possession given. Price $150

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,

sep7 50 Smithfield street.

CASH WANTED.—$1500 wanted for one or two years. Unencumbered real estate will be given in security, and interest as required. Also, a liberal bonus for the accommodation.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,

sep6 50 Smithfield street.

(Journal copy.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Reception of Col. WILLIAM BIGLER,

NEXT DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF PENNA

☞ THE COMMITTEE appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Democratic State candidates, have designated our gallant fellow-citizen, Col SAM'L W. BLACK, to receive them, in the name of the Democracy of Allegheny County.

Our candidate will be escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, BY THE PEOPLE.

The procession will be under the charge of DAVID CAMPBELL, Esq, Chief Marshal; aided by the following Assistant Marshals: Chas. Kent, Seventh Ward; Morrison Foster, Allegheny; Wm. Bennett, First Ward; A. S. Bell, Fifth Ward; Capt. W. C. Ros, Sixth Ward; A. M'Calister, Allegheny; Capt. Wm. White, Third Ward; James Blackmore, Birmingham; Vance Hays, South Fayette township; J. Stewart, Plum township; Thomas Moffit, Allegheny; Col. M'Cleren, Indiana township; P. Sawyer, Pitt township; Patrick Carroll, South Pittsburgh.

Col. BIGLER and Gen. SETH CLOVER are expected to arrive on the 12th instant. Due notice of the hour of their arrival and place of reception will be given.

By order: [Signed] S. P. ROSS,

sep2tf Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

Fayette Manufacturing Company.

☞ Books are now open at the Office of the Fayette Manufacturing Company, 129 Wood street, for subscription to the new Stock in their Company of Fifteen Hundred shares, at Fifty Dollars each, as authorized by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in conformity with the General Manufacturing Law. Ten dollars on each share to be paid down at first instalment, and five dollars per share monthly, until the full amount is paid.

JOHN FLEMING,

President Fayette Manufacturing Co.

sep4 4w

New Job Printing Office.

☞ THE proprietors of the *Morning Post* beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co. Philadelphia, a very large stock of beautiful NEW TYPE, of every size and variety imaginable. They are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job and FANCY BAND PRINTING, in a style unsurpassed by any Office in the country, and upon the lowest terms.

HARPER & LAYTON.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1851.

☞ DEAFNESS, noises in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without pain or inconvenience, by Dr. MARTLEY, Principal Aurist of the N. Y. Ear Surgery, who may be consulted at 99 ARCH street, Philadelphia, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed. [ap26

(From the Louisville Journal, May 29th, 1851.)

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia.

Prepared from Rennet, on the Stomach of the Calf.

☞ On the 7th of May, 1851, Rev M. O. Williams, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Kentucky, was and has been for a long time confined to his room, and most of the time to his bed, with Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa, and was, to all appearance, on the very verge of the grave, and acknowledged to be so by his physician, who had tried all the ordinary means in his power, without effect; and at the above mentioned time, the patient, with the consent of his physician, commenced the use of Dr. Houghton's "PEPSIN," and in the astonishment, surprise and delight of all, he was much relieved the first day. The third day he left his room. The sixth day, which was excessively hot, he rode ten miles with no bad effect; on the eighth day he went on