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.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....SEPTEMBER 9.

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 Pitt Township.*
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QR. SESSIONS.
WILLIAM KERR, *of Chartiers 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.*

☞ We insert the following notice under our Editorial head, in order that it may meet the attention of our citizens generally:

Railroad to New York.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, interested in the construction of a Railroad along the Allegheny River, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on Wood street, this evening (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to confer with some gentlemen from Rochester, N. Y., on the subject.

THOS. BAKEWELL,
Pres. Board of Trade.

Appointments of Col. Bigler.

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

Butler	Tuesday,	Sept. 9, 1851.
Kittanning	Wednes.,	" 10, "
Pittsburgh	Friday,	" 12, "
Beaver	Saturday,	" 13, "
Washington	Monday,	" 15, "
Waynesburg, Greene Co.	Tuesday,	" 16, "
Uniontown, Fayette Co.	Wednes.,	" 17, "
Mt. Pleasant, West. Co.	Thursday,	" 18, "
Greensburg, " "	Friday,	" 19, "
Bedford	Monday,	" 22, "
M'Connelstown, Ful. Co.	Tuesday,	" 23, "
Franklin County	Wednes.,	" 24, "
Cumberland County	Thurs.,	" 25, "
York	Friday,	" 26, "

Democratic Meeting in Birmingham.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, and East Birmingham, will be held at the market house in Birmingham on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The following named gentlemen are expected to be in attendance and address them on the occasion viz: P. C. Shannon, John S. Hamilton, W. W. Dallas, James Watson, and Th. Umbstaetter will address our German fellow-citizens in their native language.

Meeting at Stewartstown.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Shaler township, will be held at Stewartstown, on Wednesday, September 10th, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. The meeting will be addressed by James Watson, A. M'Cammon, George Stewart and Col. S. W. Black. Turn out Democrats.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Whig candidate for Governor is still publicly advocating the abolition principle that the fugitive slave should have a trial by jury, and it is possible that some minds may not see how to answer the sophistry of his speeches. No one can read the Constitution of the United States without seeing that it is a treaty setting out the terms to which each State agrees on becoming a party to it. No one can avoid seeing that each State contracts with every other that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up. Those who admit the validity of the Constitution and the Union, must admit that it is the duty of each State and of the Union to see that this article of the treaty is honestly performed.

Now in the performance of such a governmental duty, is it necessary or proper that there should be a jury trial? Where one State undertakes the performance of a duty to another State or its citizens, who ever heard of its being done by means of a jury trial? Who ever heard of government calling for a jury in aid of its official duties?

Where a vessel is taken at sea under claim of prize, it becomes the duty of government to investigate the case, and decide whether the taking was lawful or not—and this duty it owes to another State—who ever heard of a jury trial in such a case? Each State has officers for this purpose, and they are trusted with the performance of the duty. In the case of fugitives from another State or nation, we have treaties that they shall be delivered up; and who ever heard of this governmental duty being performed by means of a jury trial?

On a former occasion we spoke of this subject, and we then charged that the only object of insisting upon a jury trial is to embarass the reclamation of the fugitive, and to make his pursuit so tedious and troublesome as not to be worth the cost, and that it was insisted on only with the hope that at best one of twelve jurors would be an Abolitionist and would refuse to find against the fugitive. We should hear of no outcry for a jury trial, if the jury were to be called instantly, and a majority could find a verdict.

When a *white* man is demanded as a fugitive from justice under our constitution or treaties, there is no jury trial and no outcry in favor of the *white* man's liberty. And in such cases we do not inquire whether he is *guilty* of a crime, but whether he is a fugitive *charged* with crime. Here we trust our officers that they will have proper evidence of a valid charge and of the fact of fleeing, and that they will not deliver him up until these facts are proved. Such is the law as a white men—can negroes demand any thing more favorable? On such a mode of proceeding, we remand white men to their subjection to the laws from which they fled, and trust that their own State will do them justice (*and that is none of our business*)—shall we do better by negroes? Have we, *in common international decency*, a right to say to a sister State—we suspect that you will not give this man a fair trial, and we will try the case ourselves. If we act on such suspicion, there can be no union.

But the law *does* give the fugitive from service a preference over the fugitive from justice—the negro over the white man. For in the case of the white man, the only inquiry is, is there a valid *charge* of crime, and has he fled; and not, is he *guilty*; and he is not allowed to disprove the charge until he goes back to stand his trial.—Whereas in the case of the negro, the fact of service due and the fact of fleeing must both be proved, and the negro is allowed to disprove both before he is sent back. And when he is sent back, he may still have another trial in the place to which he is sent.

Let those who prefer the negro's liberty to the white man's liberty, advocate the alteration.—Let those who disregard the solemn contracts of the constitution, advocate it. Let those who desire disunion and all its terrible calamities, advocate it. But would that our State could be saved from the disgrace, the deep disgrace of having it advocated by a candidate for Governor of one of our most powerful parties! Ye patriot whigs, save your party from such degradation or come out from the midst of its corruption.—Is your party so miserably tainted with abolitionism, that one of your candidates can profit by advocating its principles? If so come out from among them. Are you, as a party, still devoted to the peace and integrity of the Union? Then away with such a dishonest leader, as the pitiful, pealing politician who now claims to be *your* candidate for Governor.

GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

On Saturday evening last, our German fellow-citizens organized an association bearing the name of "The German Library and Reading Room Association," the design of which is similar to the Young Men's Mercantile Library, and Mechanic's Institute. TH. UMBSTAETTER, Esq., was chosen President of the Society; J. BOTH, Vice President; J. G. BACKOFEN, Treasurer; and THOS. HELMLE, Secretary. A Board of Directors was also chosen, whose names we have not learned.

We think that this is an admirable movement, and it is one which meets with the hearty approval of our German population. Let those entrusted with the management of the Institution only go forward with industry, and early place it upon a good footing, and incalculable benefit must be the result. There are hundreds of German young men who need some such place as a good Library and Reading Room, in order to keep them from spending their time in idleness, and in haunts of dissipation, and thusead them to become virtuous, useful and valuable citizens.

The selection of offi cers augurs well, we think, for the institution: and we are sure that a more excellent choice could not have been made than that of President of the Society. From his intelligence, learning, extensive acquaintance among our citizens generally, and the respect in which he is held by all, Mr. UMBSTAETTER may reasonably be expected to do much in establishing on a permanent basis this infant Association: and as he is one of the Committee to solicit donations in money, books, &c. we hope he may succeed to the highest wishes of the Society. The Library is not designed to be exclusively German; so that any of our fellow-citizens who may feel an interest in such a work of love and generosity, can have an opportunity of contributing such works as they may think useful or interesting—whether in Literature or Art.

☞ In some parts of Alabama and Mississippi there is a very great scarcity of provisions, owing to causes that are not stated. The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor, of the 14th ult. says: "The high price and scarcity of all kinds of provisions in this place is attracting serious attention. Bacon sides are now selling at 14 to 16 cents a pound; and unless we receive supplies from Tennessee soon, the whole stock in the hands of our merchants will be exhausted. Lard hardly to be got for any price, and so of other articles." Complaints of a nearly total failure of the corn crop, we notice from various other counties.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—Returns have been received from all but three counties in Arkansas. The result is as follows:

Johnson, Southern Rights Democrat	11,687
Preston, Union Whig	8,733
Johnson's majority	2,904

The three counties to be heard from will increase this majority several hundred.

☞ The Democratic City Delegation of Philadelphia, held an adjourned meeting on the evening of the 1st inst. and placed in nomination the following ticket: Senate—William A. Stephens, Esq. Assembly—John G. Thompson, Edmund Byerly, C. Frederick Erickson and William E. Lehman, Jr. The nomination of a candidate for Mayor was deferred to a future meeting of the delegates.

☞ The shipment of Raisins from Malaga to this country during the last vintage year,—ending in July—was very large, showing an excess of 242,495 boxes, and 41,808 casks over the last year's vintage. A very small quantity of Malaga Wines are now shipped, as they are now but little used.

☞ Six thousand dollars, the product of ninety days' labor in the Buckingham Gold Mines of Virginia, were lately exhibited at the Exchange office of Messrs. PAIRO & Co., at Richmond. The owners of the mines often send similar consignments to those gentlemen, to be forwarded by them to the Mint.

☞ The Louisville Democrat says:—"Our Commonwealth has no paupers,—no poor houses—no need of any—none to fill them." This is truly a happy state of things. Can the editor tell his neighbors the secret means by which such a result was accomplished?

☞ In boring a well in Summerfield, Alabama, lately, a tooth, supposed to be that of a Shark, and a piece of charcoal, were found at the depth of 110 feet. About one foot below this, red clay was found. The well was commenced on the top of a hill.

☞ The number of emigrants who arrived at New York from foreign ports, during the month of August, was *thirty thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight;* or nearly 1000 a day. In July the number was 29,828.

☞ A new Bank, called "Faneuil Hall Bank," with a capital of half a million, has recently been started in Boston. Half the capital stock, it is said, has been paid in.

INAUGURATION OF MR. POWELL.—Gov. Powell was inducted into office at Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday last, with proper ceremonies. The crowd in attendance was very large, and the whole ceremony passed off to the delight of all.

☞ The Albany (N. Y.) *Register* says that there are poisonous ingredients used in coloring all green and red candies. All persons should therefore beware of these colors.

☞ The Mayor of Springfield, Mass., sentenced a Mrs. Keogh, of that place, to three months in the House of Correction, as a common scold. The Post says of her:—"The very air had wafted the evolutions of her tongue from street to street, and she was such an adept at the business, that her facilities for scolding were beyond comparison."

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.]

Should this calculation appear too sanguine, I might on the other hand affirm that, in it only a minimum of probabilities is presented to view; that it is even now a question, whether the Revolution would not in its very first outbreak drive the King along with the army of Manteufel directly into the Russian camp, and crush the whole force of Prussia at one blow.

The Army of the German Diet.—We have in Germany 4 armies, which either actively or passively, wholly or in part, have served the Revolution, the armies of Baden and Schleswig-Holstein, the army of Cur Hesse, and the Palatinate regiments of the Bavarian king. It is time indeed that these armies have since been disbanded, and—for whom? On this point only, Hassenpflug and his consorts can remain in doubt. All these smaller German armies belong to the people, and with it to the Revolution. The whole country to the Elba, and even to the Main, is ours. Some fragments of these armies of the German Diet, will undoubtedly follow the princes in their flight, and go to recruit the reactionary host, but they are and will be but fragments without any military value. The strength, the bone and sinew of these armies, belong as surely to the Revolution, as do the popular stocks from which they spring.

Italy.—Who has not already laughed heartily at the pitiful efforts of the Papacy* to rise again into power, and to possess a soldiery of its own. Is it any longer a secret that the Swiss mercenaries to whom King "Bomba" is indebted for the restoration of his crown, will the next time alter the direction of their sword points? Who does not know that the petty princes of Upper Italy owe their existence to the Croats alone? The only real military power in Italy, the Sardinian army, belongs to the Revolution.

Thus, according to this estimate, we find that the so greatly dreaded force of the reaction is reduced to the following numbers, which are in all probability stated far too high:

For the theatre of war in Germany:

150,000 Russians	
100,000 Prussians	
50,000 Austrians	300,000 men.

For Italy:

150,000 Austrians	
50,000 Russians	200,000 men.

Total force of Royalism ... 500,000 men.

Let us now test, in the same manner, the fighting force which the Revolution will have at its command. And here, a very unfavorable circumstance meets our view. The Revolution, at this instant, has *no organized force* over which it could exercise a free control, for all the armies of the continent stand, at this moment, under the bidding of reactionary Governments. However, this circumstance appears more unfavorable than it really is. The Revolution has still, after all its discomfitures, retained *one firm position.* It is *the name of the republic* in France. The French army is republican, and it is not so only in name, but is so in its glorious remembrances, in the openly avowed principles of its most renowned General, and in those of the majority of its private soldiers who have invariably voted with the Reds. In this lies the immense importance of France for the approaching movement of the European continent, in this lies that historical necessity which links the hopes of all nations to France, which once more reposes the initiation of the movement in the hands of the French People. The distance of France from the Alps of Bonepartist and Legitimist intrigue which now weigh her down, the extrication of the French army from the unworthy position which presses it into a police service against the people, while in its very existence as in its name it is the destined standard bearer of Freedom—this, this is the starting point from which alone the movement must set out if it would be victorious. The revolutionary energies of Italy are kept down by the Croats, those of Germany and Hungary by the Russians; and the balance of forces can be re-established only when the military strength of France is rendered free to the Revolution. Let us see, then, before we go a step farther, whether judging the question without prejudice, it is possible or even probable that the liberation of France will really take place.

From whatever point of observation we may attempt an answer to this inquiry—every reply tends in one direction converging in this: that the present state of things in France cannot last; that neither can monarchy which, at the present day, reigns in France by lies, intrigue and naked force, be formally and officially restored, nor can France the Republic, as it now is, become essentially a Republic, but that it will be released from all monarchic factions, no matter what may be the names under which they disguise themselves. Every reply, further unites in this result, that the period for the solution of this problem is very near at hand, that the election for a 2nd President in 1852 must bring it. From that point our prospects diverge.

Let us attempt to establish a calculation of probabilities—it is the sole calculation which can be made. For this purpose we present the following questions:

1. Have the Legitimists any prospects of success?

The Bourbon Monarchy, like that of Orleans, fell before a street insurrection in Paris. The population of the provinces did not stir in its favor. The army, on each occasion, marched over with waving banners to the side of the Revolutionary power then, would, at the present time, bring back the Bourbons or Orleans? The provinces? *No*, or they could have spared themselves the trouble of being driven away. The armies? *No*, or they would have defended their throne instead of letting it crumble to pieces? The people of Paris?— "*Vieum tenealis amica*" of Paris. All this is nothing. Some one has spoken of a French "Gen. Monk,"† of Changarnier—nay of Louis Napoleon himself. Has Changarnier the people? No! Has he the armies? No!! Well then Changarnier will not become the "Monk" of the 19th century.

And Louis Napoleon—had he the people or the army, he would try to play some other game, with them, than leading back the "Counts de Chambord" and "de Paris" to France. In all this then is perceptible no probability in favor of the Legislaturists, and they must anchor their only hope or other ground, viz: Foreign aid—under any contingency some 200,000 Cossacks and their allies on the frontiers of France, then at convenient time and place a legitimist demonstration, the Cossacks parade over the frontier, advance upon Paris with the counts in their train, one of the latter is crowned &c., &c. Such may be the colors with which the Ex-Courts of Frohsdorf and Claremont paint the future. I know not whether M. Thiers has courage enough to follow out the results of his policy to this point, I know not whether M. Berryer and the Count de Chambord have already concluded the bargain with their good friends the Cossacks; but this I do know, that along with their bargain will assuredly spring up that very condition of things which will be most favorable for the revolution; all France, the whole army will rise like one man against this Royalist treason, and the Revolution will at one sweep gain over an army of 500,000 men—a people of 34 millions.

2nd. Has Louis Napoleon any prospect of success?

The Decembrist and Cowetiers of Louis Napoleon affirm that since the existing President was elected, on the 10th of December, 1848, by an immense majority, he will also be elected in May 1852, even against the legal provisions of the Constitution. Singular declaration! But let us look into the matter more narrowly, let us dissect that majority which gave to the Republic of 1848 its first President.

It consisted, first, of those numerous worshippers of that great Napoleon to whom liberty ascribed her downfall, but to whom France owes imperishable glory. While discharging a duty of gratitude, they fancied that in the name of Bonaparte they already discovered guarantees for a Government strong in the interior, and a brilliant position for France in her external relations. The puny nephew of a great uncle has succeeded in dispelling these illusions.—This internal policy is branded by unworthy intrigues in the same manner as the reign of Louis Philippe was disgraced by base servility and favoritism everywhere; his external policy will presently receive the stamp of final doom in the sacrifice of the last point which France yet maintains in the presence of the European powers. The compact with Austria for the evacuation of Rome is most probably already decided. † To what persons then is the Bonapartist party at present reduced? To those Decembrists, to those Courtiers who through money, through greed for office, through interests of the meanest kind are bound fast to the person of the President.

Further, the majority of December 10th consisted of monarchists who thought their time not yet arrived, but who in the man Bonaparte beheld a means of transition to the Throne of July or to the Restoration. Do these gentlemen think now as they did then? Impossible! They have carried on their intrigues too openly, not to be of the opinion from this time forth that they must pursue the business under the sign of their own Firm. Their votes are lost to Louis Napoleon.

The majority of December 10th consisted further of the so-called friends of peace and order, those timid souls who would rather sink gradually to ruin under a ten years' quackery, than rid themselves of a dangerous disease by one painful but decisive operation. But now, their votes are likewise lost to Napoleon. As they formerly voted in his favor, will they now vote against him, since they are aware that his illegal re-election would be but a signal *to awaken the voice of Peace in favor of the Revolution.*

The majority of December 10th consisted lastly of those fractions of the blue and red republicans, who, "faute de mieux" (for lack of a better,) chose the "unknown." Ask M. Girardin, ask those reds, if the great unknown is now sufficiently known to them, and if they will give him their votes again!

* NOTE—The French were in 1848-9 divided into three great parties, viz: "Les Blancs," "the whites," royalists of all kinds, legitimists, Orleanists, &c. &c. "Les Bleus" "the blues," law and order" men, milk and water republicans, all who feared the immediate end of the world, &c. "Les Rouges," "the Reds" American republicans, popular supremacy men, finishing off, with ultra democrats, socialists, &c. &c. &c.—*Translator*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Glorious Rally of the Democracy!!

Agreeably to the usages of the Democratic Party, one of the largest Meetings ever held in Bedford assembled at the Court-House on last Monday Evening, and organized by appointing JOHN G. HARTLEY, ESQ., President—Wm. Blair, Gen. James Burns, John Bowser, Col. F. D. Beegle, and Daniel Rickel, Vice Presidents—and O. E. Shannon, Archibald Perdew, Wm. Griffith, and John Henry Schell, Secretaries.

The Convention was addressed by Hon. JAMES NILL, of Franklin, Hon. JOHN CESSNA, WM. P. SCHELL, and GEO W. BOWMAN, Esq.

The Hon. JOB MANN, reported a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, with unparalleled enthusiasm, from which we select the following:—

Resolved, That in WM. BIGLER, our candidate for Governor, we have unbounded confidence that his commanding talents, experience as a Statesman, great moral worth, and ardent devotion to the best interests of the country well qualify him for that honorable station.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of SETH CLOVER as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and believe him to be well qualified for the discharge of the duties of that station, and residing in that portion of the State well entitled to a voice in the Canal Board.

Resolved, That the Judicial Ticket, or candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, nominated by the Democratic State Convention meets the entire approbation of this meeting, being composed of the best men in the State, and in every way worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

Resolved, That Hon. J. S. BLACK, during his whole term as President Judge of this District, now nearly ten years, has so conducted himself, as well in his private intercourse, as in the discharge of his official duties, as to merit the approbation of every reflecting and candid man—that the assertions and publications of certain whigs and whig papers, in this county, to the contrary, is vile and malicious slander.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of all the measures of the Compromise passed by the last Congress, and will faithfully aid in carrying the same into effect—that we view those measures of the greatest importance, and calculated to promote the best interests of the American people, and materially aid in the perpetuity of this Union—a Union that has made us what we are a great and powerful Nation, and a prosperous people—that however much some may pretend or profess to believe that there is no danger of a dissolution of this Union, it is generally admitted by all candid and reflecting persons that there was great danger before the passage of the compromise measures, by the last Congress and it is generally believed there is yet danger if those measures are not faithfully carried out.

Resolved, That Gov. JOHNSTON by his conduct in relation to the act of Assembly passed at the last session repealing the 6th section of the Obstruction Law of 1847, is giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of this glorious Union, and doing much to keep up an excitement upon this important and exciting question.

Resolved, That the Senatorial and Representative Delegates this day appointed be and they are hereby instructed to vote for the nominees of this Convention; and that they are also instructed to vote for no person as a delegate to the 4th of March Convention who is not an *open* and *sincere* friend of JAMES BUCHANAN.

The following gentlemen were nominated for the several offices annexed to their names:

Senator.—John Cessna, of Bedford County.
Assembly.—Wm. P. Schell, of Fulton county. Col. John Kean, of Cambria co.
Prothonotary.—John P. Reed, of Napier
Sheriff.—John Hafer, of Bedford.
Treasurer.—Wm. Bowles of Bedford.
Commissioner.—Edward Pearson; Woodberry
Director.—Nicholas Moore, C. Valley.
Auditor.—Samuel Burket, Union.
Coroner.—Daniel B. Wisegarver, St. Clair.
Associate Judges.—Wm. T. Daugherty, Joseph B. Noble.

The candidates for Senator and Assembly are subject to the decision of Cambria and Fulton counties.

Fulton County.

The Delegates elected in the several townships of Fulton county, to nominate a county ticket, and to appoint Conferees to the different Conferences met at William Alexander's, in Licking Creek township, on the 30th ult.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Senator, subject to the concurrence of Bedford and Somerset counties, whereupon John Cessna, Esq., of Bedford, was unanimously chosen.

Wm. P. Schell, Esq., was unanimously chosen as the choice of Fulton county, for the Legislature.

The following nominations were then made with great unanimity and good feeling:

Associate Judges—Samuel Robinson, Esq., of Ayr. Nathaniel Kelly, of Dublin. *County Commissioner*—Mason Lodge, of Brush Creek. *County Auditor*—Jacob Waltz, Esq., of Thomson.

Mr. McNulty, then offered the annexed resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Hon. D. Fore, Danl. Lake Esq., and Gen. John Sipes, be appointed Senatorial Conferees to nominate a candidate for Senator, and a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, and that they are hereby instructed to vote for John Cessna, Esq., as a candidate for Senator.

Resolved, That said Conferees are hereby instructed to vote for no man as a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, who is not an open and avowed friend of James Buchanan, for the Presidency.

THOMPSON IN ENGLAND.—A recent abolition meeting in London was attended by our recent good natured visitor, Thompson. After having been received "with tremendous cheering, repeated again and again," he said:

He was proud of the Metropolis that had furnished such an assemblage; and he could wish that they were assembled in some Crystal Palace, into which those recreants to the principles of human liberty—those dastard republicans who were filled with a colorphobia—could look, and be afflicted by the spectacle—be tormented with their own leprosy of soul—(cheers, amidst which was heard the barking of a dog.) Why, yes, the very dogs barked at them—(laughter.) An English dog could see more than an American Christian.

SUPERSTITION AND BRUTALITY.—The Buffalo Republic says that two years since a man died in Cayuga county, of consumption. Other members of the family are affected in the same way, and one brother is not expected to live. On Sunday last the brothers and neighbors disinterred the body of the deceased, cut out the heart and lungs, which were brought home and burnt in the presence of the family, who inhaled the fumes, and afterwards ate the ashes. It is doubtful whether the old Cayugas ever exhibited the barbarism of their successors.

* NOTE—The Papal power under reactionary and anti-liberal councils.—*Translator.*

† Gen. Monk of the English Stuart Restoration.

‡ France under Louis Napoleon bound Rome not for the Pope but for a far worse master.

Scribblings andli Cppings.

The New York *Sun* retaliates upon those who call the Cuban expeditionists "Fillbusters" with the appellation Fillmoreboosters.

Fudge is the name of the whig candidate for the Senate in Green county, Ohio—John Fudge The whole whig ticket is fudge, the race will be fudge, and its success, if such a thing were possible would be all fudge.

M. Cuvier says that a whale may live ten thousand years, and that a pair of whales may have the domestic pleasure of living to count 72,000,000 of their offspring. This is filling the command with a vengeance.

"Mrs. Frenchy, will you be helped to a small bit of the turkey?" "Yes, my dear Mr. Wilkins, I will." "What part would you prefer, my dear Mrs. Frenchy?" "I will have a couple of wings—one of the legs—some of the breast—the side bone—some filling—and a few dumplings—very few—as I feel very unwell to-day." Wilkins fainted.

John Keller, a citizen of Lawrence township, Marion county, Indiana, who is over 100 years old, cut and split 100 rails by three o'clock in the afternoon, one day last week. This old gentleman saw service in the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.

1453 passengers rode on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on the 3d inst. With this world of people Conductor Curtiss had no clashing or confusion, but got along as though it were an everyday occurrence, as it will be ere long.

The editor of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald acknowledges the receipt of a bottle of wine made from grapes raised in the Creek Nation.—It is said to have a flavor similar to Madeira.

Retail prices in St. Paul, Min., are, for flour, superfine, $5; extra superfine, 5,50; potatoes, 75c.; fresh beef, 8 to 9c.; hams, 12 to 13c.; butter, 15c.; prime fresh butter, 20c.; corn, 10c.; oats 25 to 30c.

A wag said; "When my wife was very sick, I called an allopathic physician; she got no better. I then called a homœopath, and she 'mended' a little. One day *he* broke his leg and could n't come at all; *then* she got well.

The Right Rev. M. Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nova Scotia, died at Frederickton on the 29th ultimo.

Fourteen hhds. of gooseberries were entered at the Boston Custom House on Saturday, imported in the ship Hampton, from Bondon.

A new manifesto to the democracy of Europe has been put forth by Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, and the other leaders. It is said to be from the pen of Lamennais.

It is a well established fact that at the present time, upwards of $300,000,000 are invested in the various railways of the United States.

Ice exported from Boston in August 8,241 tons; since January 76,750 tons, being 20,996 tons increase over the same time in 1850.

The recent criminal statistics of France show that in the year 1848, when the revolution was in the ascendent, fewer crimes of any kind were committed in France than in previous years, and that as soon as "order" was established, the list of crimes enlarged.

The Mayor of New York has received a letter from Mr. Brown, Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, stating officially that Kossuth and his companions would leave for this country in the U. S. frigate Mississippi, on the 1st September, and would probably arrive about the latter part of October.

Dreadful Casualty.

The Peru, Ia., *Sentinel* contains the details of a most heart rending occurrence which took place about eight miles from that place, near Cole's mill, on Monday week. A man named Smith, with his wife, occupied a house near the mill. They had retired to rest when Mr. S. was aroused by suffocation, and on getting up and opening the door, he was enveloped in a sheet of flame. He at once went to arouse his sleeping wife, which he at length succeeded in doing, and she came to the window, when, encircled by the flames, she became stupified and bewildered, sunk to the floor, and was burned to death, attempting to save himself, Mr. S. reached the outside of the house, where he fell down, dreadfully burnt, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The fire caught from a kitchen attached to the house.

Formidable Surgical Operation.

A Buffalo paper gives the following ace ount of a very formidable surgical operation, remarking that "it is one of numerous delicate and difficult cases that have yielded to the skill and experience of the same surgeon:"

"Miss ——, a resident of Genesee county, had been for fifteen years a sufferer from the growth of a cancerous tumor. It occupied nearly one-half of the front part of the entire chest, and had gained a prodigious size. Dr. Hallan Ganson, of Batavia, was requested to extirpate it by an operation, if he thought it could be done with safety. Accordingly, on Tuesday, August 19, at 3 o'clock p. m., all things being in readiness, Dr. Ganson, assisted by Dr. O. Clark, began the operation, and in a short space of time the numerous fric nds present had the satisfaction of seeing the huge mass fall from the body, leaving at its bed an enormous gash of nearly one foot in length by six inches in width, extending down to near the ribs. As the surgeon had predicted, the patient survived this bold operation. She expressed her warm thankfulness at its fortunate termination, and also for the great relief she experienced from suffering in consequence of the chloroform which was administered to her. The operation was performed at the house of Mr. Ethel Scott, one of the oldest residents of the town of Batavia."

THE RELIGION OF EATING DEBTS.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They 'drive the nail into the head and clinch it:

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man "deal justly" it is not worth having."

RUST IN COTTON.—The Lone Star mentions that a new disease has made its appearance in Washington county, Texas, resembling rust in wheat. The farmers account for it by the slacking of the lime in the land, caused by the cool heavy rains coming suddenly after the long continued drought. It seems to be confined to the praric lands. It is thus described by the Lone Star:

"From the time it makes its appearance on a plant, until it is thoroughly stripped, is about four days. On the first day, small yellow, or rusty spots may be seen on the leaves; the next perfectly yellow; the next day it is drooping; and the next entirely stripped of leaves, blooms, squares, and bolls, less than half grown. In riding around the neighborhood, we have seen fields with from a fourth to a third of the cotton dead caused by this disease."

THE N. Y. Sunday Times neutral, speaking of the late elections, says:

It is impossible to say what miraculous changes in public feeling *may* take place between this time and the fall of 1852; but as the two great parties now stand, there seems to be no prospect whatever for the election of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, be he who he may, provided a sound, enlightened and patriotic Democrat shall be nominated as his opponent.

☞ In Germany, in a small village, a cat and pet hen were brought up together, played and sympathised with each other. In process of time she had commenced setting, and Tom, stealing three of her eggs, followed suit. The hen hatched her eggs, but poor Tom found himself without progeny. The farmer, from curiosity, broke the eggs, and found two of them to contain live animals, a combined formation of the cat and hen—the result of mesmeric energy of the cat on embryonic existence in the ova.

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 candidates 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. Rea, Sixth Ward; A. M'Cullough, Allegheny; Capt. Wm. White, Third Ward; James Blackmore, Birmingham; Vance Hays, South Fayette township; J. Stewart, Plum township; Thomas Moffit, Allegheny; Col. M'Clarren, Indiana township; P. Sawyer, Pitt township; Patrick Carroll, South Pittsburgh; David Rogers, Second Ward; Lawrence C. Hepburn, Fourth Ward.

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,
sep9td Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

☞ **Ten Dollars Reward.**—Will be given to any person detecting boys or men in stealing the Post from the doors of the subscribers.

HARPER & LAYTON.
sep9nf

☞ **Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.**—For the cure of disease, or as a Spring purifier of the blood, and as a general tonic for the system, is unrivalled.

The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the "Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla." It cannot injure the most delicate patient.

Then fly from Mineral nostrums to seek hope, life, and vigor, from this purely vegetable remedy. Therefore, however broken in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that the hope of his physical restoration lies only in "Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and persuade him, for his life's sake, to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.

See advertisement [aug8

Fayette Manufacturing Company.

☞ Books are now open at the Office of the Fayette Manufacturing Company, 139 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 as first instalment, and five dollars per share monthly, until the full amount is paid.

JOHN FLEMING,
sept 4w President Fayette Manufacturing Co.

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall,** *Odeon Building, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets.* Pittsburgh Encampment, No. 3, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

Pittsburgh Degree Lodge, No. 4, meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Mechanics' Lodge, No. 9, meets every Thursday evening.

Western Star Lodge, No. 24, meets every Wednesday evening.

Iron City Lodge, No. 182, meets every Monday evening.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 350, meets every Monday evening, at Union Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield.

Zocco Lodge, No. 385, meets every Thursday evening, at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.

Twin City Lodge, No. 241, meets every Friday evening. Hall, corner of Lescock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny City. [may29:1y

☞ **Angerona Lodge, I. O. of O. F.**—This Lodge, No. 292, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood street [ja4:1y.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 73.—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays of each month. mar25—1y

☞ LUNCH served up every day at 10 o'clock, at OWSTON'S HOTEL, St. Clair street. [je22

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.

W. W. DALLAS, Pres't.—ROBERT PINNEY, Sec'y.

☞ Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds.

*Office in