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:

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::SEPTEMBER 24.

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 Upper St. Clair 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.*

Appointments of Col. Bigler.

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

Franklin County	Wednes. Sept 24, 1851.	
Cumberland County	Thurs. " 25, "	
York	Friday, " 26, "	

Are You Assessed!

See to this matter at once. Let every voter examine the Assessor's list personally, and if his name is not there, call upon the Assessor without delay. Many votes are lost at every election by reason of neglect or carelessness in this respect. Remember that no one who may be 22 years of age or more, when the election comes on, can vote without having been assessed at least ten days before the election. The matter must be attended to between this and Saturday, the 4th of October. *After that day it will be too late.*

Gov. (no) Mr. Johnston's Speech.

We lay before our readers to-day, a speech that was delivered in the House of Representatives of this State; which we think will prove truly refreshing to them. It cannot fail, however, to arouse in the mind of every reader, a sense of active indignation towards one, the transparency of whose designs in repudiating such doctrines is palpable, to every one capable of reading and forming a conclusion respecting what he reads. The man who made this speech is now a professed, narrow-minded, bigoted, sectional, proscriptive Whig,—who is in fact on the side of those who virtually encourage the butchery of their fellow-citizens, when seeking to obtain their rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States: and this man wishes the People to choose him as their Governor!

☞ We would draw the attention of all voters to the necessary alteration in our ticket, and especially to the peculiarity of the ticket for Judges learned in the law. By the recent Act of Assembly, passed April 15th, 1851, *"The electors shall vote for Judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for other Judges required to be learned in the law on another separate piece of paper."* So that, by the express words of this legislative enactment, all the three legal Judges of our Courts are to be embraced in the one ticket, which will be folded so that their three names and office shall be concealed within, and the ticket endorsed on the outside, "Law Judges of the Courts of Allegheny County." It may be remarked, as the result of this direction as to form, that without particular care on the part of the voters, it is possible that a President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions may be elected without the Associate Judges who were intended to be associated with them—inasmuch as the tickets are necessarily on a separate piece of paper. All, therefore, who are anxious for a particular President Judge of that Court, will look out for the Associate Judges whom they intend to act with him.

Growth of the West.

When the army of the U. S. marched from Cincinnati to the Lake, on its way to Detroit—who were afterwards surrendered by Hull—the provisions and munitions of the troops were taken up the Great Miami to Dayton in a keel boat. They were two weeks ascending; yet such was the condition of the road, that this was preferable to hauling in wagons. Now, if occasion required, the same army, with all its baggage, artillery and stores could be taken to the same point in two hours, and to Lake Erie in six hours! Such has been the growth of the Miama country within a single life time. Well may the exclamation—"we are a great people and this is a great country," be pardoned, for it is a truthful declaration.

☞ Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, Hon. J. B. Niles, Judge Beardsley, J. L. Jernegan, Esq., and many other prominent citizens of Northern Indiana, have recently connected themselves with the Church of the New Jerusalem;—or that body of Christians who receive the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg.

☞ The sudden death of Gen. Whiting of the U. S. A., at St. Louis, will cause quite a sensation, not only in the army, but in a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was universally beloved and esteemed.

☞ The notes of the new Bank at Bridgeport, Connecticut, have a portrait of Jenny Lind on one end, and one of Barnum on the other end.

☞ The Hospital for the Insane, at Harrisburg, will open for the reception of patients on the first of October next.

DEMOCRATS REMEMBER.

Under this head our paper yesterday contained two paragraphs, that no intelligent reader could fail to see were not designed to be inserted in the "Post," conveying the ideas which they do. We mean those that assert, as they stand, that Col. BIGLER is an opponent either of the present Tariff law, or of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is well known to every one who reads this paper, that there has been no wavering in our course on the subject of the Tariff; and we are perfectly satisfied that Col. BIGLER is as sound on the subject as any one in the State. We know, too, that he is not an opponent of the greatest statesman of Pennsylvania; but will most cordially sustain him for the Presidency, if nominated.

The blunder in the article was made by not omitting one or two words, and slightly changing the forms of expression. Let them read as they do now, and our meaning—(obvious to every intelligent man)—will be plain.

It is a Whig lie—That Col. Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is in favor of any Tariff that will throw your brothers and sons out of employment to make way for British goods.

It is a Whig lie—That Col. Bigler is the bitter opponent of a Sinking Fund; or that he is in favor of increasing your taxes, by keeping the State in debt.

It is a Whig lie—That Col. Bigler is the pledged supporter of any old Federalist, or of any man who says that a working man should not get more than TEN CENTS for a day's work.

In short, the Democrat who gives credit to any thing said by those editors and politicians who call themselves Whigs, in favor of their own party, and against the men and measures of the Democratic party, does that which no man ought to do;—he *believes a lie*, when the truth is within his reach.

A Relic of Times Gone By.

We publish the following paper at the request of some of our personal friends, who are anxious that the *pure* minds of *a few* in the community may be stirred up by way of remembrance. It is not a little strange that some of those who signed this paper, can *now* see no harm in that which was then so odious. It is still more strange that *some* should now be *courting* those who are represented in this paper as bound together by ties calculated "to weaken all the securities of *Life, Liberty* and *Property*;"—especially as these persons have not in any manner relinquished or disavowed those ties.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the order of Free Masons, respectfully represents,—That your memorialists have regarded, with much anxiety, the multiplication of societies over the whole community, organized and established for different objects, and bound together by the most solemn oaths:—That they, in common with many of their fellow citizens, thoroughly deprecate the frequency of such impious oaths to the Almighty, and tendency to weaken all the securities of *Life, Liberty* and *Property*, by impairing the solemnity of those used in the administration of the Laws; and that they are of the opinion that the evil is one of such magnitude as to call for the interposition of the Legislature. They therefore pray your honorable bodies to pass a law for the suppression of extra-judicial oaths; and as a duty bound they will ever pray, &c., &c.

(Signed by)

Lewis Peterson,	George Anshutz, Jr.
Solomon Lathrop,	George Singer,
Jacob Forsythe,	John Rippey,
James Curry,	Wm. Algeo, of Wm.,
Samuel Fahnestock,	Hillary Brunnot,
A. Brackenridge,	Wm. Blackstock,
James Brown,	A. W. Poindexter,
L. Smith,	Jacob Painter,
John F. Wrenthall,	Wm. Johnston,
William Howard,	Wm. A. Irvin,
Robert Rogers,	G. Adams,
F. Lorentz,	H. Smith,
George Beale,	Isaac Lightner,
	Malcolm Leech.

For the Morning Post

MR. EDITOR:—The Committee on Lectures for the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute" have the pleasure of announcing to their fellow-members, and to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they have made arrangements with Mr. Geo. R. Gliddon to deliver three of his highly interesting lectures upon the late discoveries at Nineveh and Babylon, and the direct bearing they have upon, and the confirmation they give to, the accounts contained in the Sacred Scriptures.

Mr. Gliddon enjoying opportunities for collecting information in this department of knowledge, such as few possess, has been engaged during the summer just passed in condensing, arranging, and putting into deliverable shape an immense mass of material that has been for some time accumulating on his hands: and these three lectures are the result of his scientific labors. They are therefore entirely new treating of topics hitherto never brought before the public, embracing, far in advance of publication in this country, highly interesting accounts of all the latest and most wonderful discoveries of Botta, Layard, Birch, De Sacy and other distinguished archeologists, among the exhumations in Nineveh, Babylon, Persepolis, and the buried cities of Asia.

It is well known to all that the late investigations made in the East by French and English antiquarians have been of the most remarkable and interesting character, while to the Christian community the accounts of these researches, in these days of skepticism and infidelity, come with refreshment and peculiar welcome, bringing complete satisfaction and conviction to the minds of all.

Prospectuses of the lectures, showing forth their order and subjects, will shortly be distributed, and the times of lectures and prices of tickets duly announced.

We trust the committee will be excused for expressing the hope that, in the efforts of the Young Men's Association to make itself a useful valuable and influential institution in our midst, these efforts will be warmly seconded, and they themselves sustained and supported by a liberal and well directed public patronage.

The committee also take this opportunity of informing the public that they are now negociating with other distinguished lecturers, at home and abroad, and as soon as arrangements are completed, will publish their prospectus of lectures to be delivered during the coming winter.

CHAS. McKNIGHT,
ALVIN B. WILKINS,
WM. M. HERSH,
R. E. SELLERS,
Committee on Lectures.

☞ The Milwaukee Advertiser, in commenting upon the late Democratic Convention of Wisconsin, speaking of the adjustment measures of the last Congress, reviews the action of the Democracy upon them as follows:

"On the subject of slavery, the action of the Convention was clear and emphatic. While opposed to the system, as a principle, they still regard the permanency of our institutions and government as a prize of too great value to be surrendered for the sole purpose of agitation, and of opening still wider those "bleeding wounds" that have been happily healed, but of which the furrowed cicatrices yet remain. Accordingly they planted themselves firmly on the constitution, which, in the absence of the details of the resolution on this subject, we consider to include its compromises, and laws passed in accordance with that spirit."

A VALUABLE TREE.—There is a tree in Mexico, called the chijol, a very fine wood, which according to a writer in the National Intelligencer, W. D. Porter, becomes petrified, in being cut, in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried; from this wood houses could be built that would in a few years become fire-proof, and as long as those built of stone; the wood in a green state, is easily worked; it is used in building wharves, forts, &c., and would be very good as railroad sleepers, or as a plank road.

☞ A statistical article on Methodism in New England, appears in Zion's Herald, which reports, in the 6 conferences, 66,206 members and 569 preachers. Vermont has the largest numbers in proportion to the population, it being 1 to 21. The Methodist population of New England, including families, is estimated at nearly 400,000, or about equal to the population of Connecticut.

Translation of a Letter to the "N. Y. Daily Zeitung."

"THE LAST DAYS."

BY WM. J. ROSE.

ARNOLD RUGE TO KARL HENIZEN.

DEAR FRIEND AND EDITOR:—

Were it not unworthy of us to close our eyes upon the remarkable point of view which London now presents to our gaze, and take no notice of the great events which are occurring on the Continent and are reflected here? I will not repeat to you what an event the Gladstone letters formed; nor how, since their appearance, even the "Times" predicts the downfall of that brutal miserie which the Reaction has introduced. For us, if we look away from the great impression which these letters have made upon public opinion in England, there exists a whole array of events far more decisive than this attestation to the incredible state of things in Naples. The last days of the present counter-revolution ——— call them, for my sake, the last *hundred* days ——— deserve to be Judged according to these events, and in that way we may calculate what will be the character of the approaching overthrow of the counter-revolution.

The existing system, even absurd as it is, has some strength. Hence, a few weak minds are still going over daily to the counter-revolution Of course, they cover their defection with the astuteness of diplomacy, or the inanity of the mercantile classes. The ex-office holders, and the Jews particularly, vie with one another in disparaging Democracy. Their God is the continuance of tyranny, and their amends for their former revolutionary enthusiasm, is their present faith in the counter-revolution. Even the Emigration numbers a few such cunning young people, whose name would at once recur to you, but whom I leave to another registry.

Now, nevertheless, things have already come to such a pass in Germany, France, and Italy, that beneath the apparent visible power, lies hidden a real power, whose existence is in the very nature of things, but which must be formally declared, before it can legitimately bear the name of "*the actually subsisting.*" The People are, at all times, the real power—their oppressors the apparent power. Tyranny is stupid, popular power; Freedom is intelligent popular power. The power of Tyranny is again only apparent and seeming; when the stupidity upon which it was based has changed into intelligence beneath its feet. But the indignation of men is never more excessive than when they discover that they have been trifled with.

The defection from the counter-revolution has this character, decidedly; and very many more desert the flag of Tyranny, who were *stupid* and became *intelligent* (geschent) than, from our ranks, *wise men* who have become *stupid.* A Frey-Schlam, those of Gagern, Gervinus, Radowitz, of "the stupid Cologne Times," of the whole class of constitutional wise-acres and other Diplomats—that the Republic has become unavoidable, that the French are the natural allies of the people as the Russians are the allies of the Kings,—disclosures like those of Gladstone, conversions like those of the London Times, which declares that any one can now perceive that Mazzini had said too little—measures like those of Lord Palmerston, who formally warns the Courts not to continue their present course; all these are public facts, which announce a most important falling off of popular feeling from the counter-revolution; most important, because the defection extends into the very camp of our foes—nay, even to the general staff. It is true that they have given the Gagern, the Radowitz, the Palmerston and even the Gladstone a kick; but were not these, men of their general staff nevertheless? Should they, now, feel the ambition to revenge themselves, 't would be but human. Should they have sense enough to believe in their own prediction—the Republic—that would be no evidence of *too* great intellect. Yet, it were folly in us to believe these men so full of sense. They have grown great in the ante-chamber—they will never learn to breathe with comfort the free atmosphere of the Forum.

The defection of the people from the counter-revolution becomes, through the estrangement of such elements as these, only the more immense in mass. I do not say that we have not everywhere encountered the old accustomed embodiment; but the main question, viz: a democratic Republic with the enfranchisement of the lower classes, is so clearly presented, that it is, upon all sides, regarded as a matter of course. Only think of Saxony; all laws, all humanity, all old forms are trodden underfoot; a pure, demoralized, despotic ruthlessness of arbitrary will reigns there supreme.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the Morning Post

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20, 1851.

MESSRS HARPER & LAYTON:

Gentlemen:—I notice in the "Waynesburg Messenger," (which is copied in Whig prints,) the re-publication of the alleged frauds in the Collector's office at Pittsburgh, under the administration of Gen. Seth G. Clover.

These charges have heretofore been treated, by both Gen. Clover and myself, with silent contempt—but as the republication of these *base slanders* is intended to affect the election of a prominent candidate of the Democratic party, at the coming election, (who, by the bye, should not be held responsible for the conduct of others,) I deem it necessary to state, in short, that there is not one word of truth in the communication referred to, and that we are ready and willing to meet the charges at any time they are legally presented.

At the last session of the Legislature, there was not any specific charges made in reference to this matter, and the house refused to take the action desired by the petitioners, which was, in effect, to have an investigation, (at the expense of the Commonwealth,) of a very trifling sum, which there was no evidence preferred. The members considered it as a mere matter of persecution, and as such treated it, having every confidence in the integrity of the persons under whose control the Collector's office was, at that time. The insinuation as to Gen. Clover attempting to suppress an investigation of this affair, when at Harrisburg last session, is as base as the author is contemptible: for it is a well known fact, (of which the writer is well aware,) that the General desired, and *was anxious* that a committee to investigate should be appointed.

Yours, respectfully, ALEX. SCOTT.

N. B.—I will just state, that this same matter appeared some two or three months since, under the signature of J. W. Hays, Esq., Collector at Philadelphia, *who failed in his application for re-appointment*, and that the editor of the "*Waynesburg Messenger*" is his brother-in-law.

PITTSBURGH IN 1784.—A Revolutionary worthy who visited Pittsburgh in 1784, thus spoke of the then future Birmingham of the Ohio Valley:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scotch and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as in the north of Ireland, or even Scotland. There is much small trade carried on; goods are brought at the vast expense of 45 per cent. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take, in the shops, money, wheat, flour and skins. They have four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any sect, church or chapel; so they are likely to be damned without benefit of clergy. The rivers so encroach on the town, that I was told the Allegheny had in thirty years; carried away one hundred yards. *The place, I believe, will never be very considerable.*"

☞ The Dubuque Herald says that the most elevated point in Iowa is the Coteau des Prairies, near the northwest corner of the State. It is only 1414 feet above tide water. From this point the country declines to the S. W. to the Missouri and to the S. E. to the Mississippi.—The Missouri river on an average has a water level, at corresponding parallels of latitude, of *almost double that of the Mississippi.*—This is favorable for railroad purposes, as vastly the largest burdens of freight will be eastward, which will be in the direction of the declination of the country.

☞ The following is a list of the candidates nominated lately in New York, as the *Union* Ticket:—

For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Alexander S. Johnson, of New York; For Secretary of State, Henry S. Randall, of Cortland; For Comptroller, John C. Wright, of Schenectady; For State Treasurer, Benjamin Welch, Jr., of Erie; For Attorney General, Levi S. Chatfield, of Otsego; For State Engineer and Surveyor, William J. McAlpine, of Albany; For Canal Commissioner, Horace Wheaton, of Onondago; For Inspector of State Prisons, Henry S. Storms, of New York.

Andrew Morrison, of Lawrence county, Ohio, has, we are informed, a pig eleven months old, that weighs over 400 lbs.

From the Keystone of Feb. 4, 1537.

REMARKS OF MR. JOHNSTON.

Made in the House of Representatives, the 27th ult., on the question of referring an abolition petition to the judicial committee, with instructions to bring in a bill giving a jury trial to runaway slaves:

Mr. JOHNSTON stated that he was opposed to the reference of the memorial to any committee and was in favor of the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. He viewed the introduction of abolition principles and memorials into the House, as well calculated to inflame and keep alive the unfortunate excitement now raging among our Southern brethren, and as conducive to the commencement of a civil and *servile* war; the most lamentable and heart-rending condition in which any country could be placed. He was opposed to the agitation of the subject here, because any action this House might take upon it, was utterly and entirely void, nugatory and unconstitutional.

The gentleman from Lancaster, (Mr. FORD,) has as customary, given us a homily on *liberty* and republicanism. How far that gentleman understands the genuine principles of republicanism, it is not for me to say. If republicanism consists in violating the Constitution of the United States, and disregarding the obligation of the original compact between the States, which resulted in the present glorious Union, and in bringing upon the southern portion of the Republic, all the horrors of civil war, the midnight murders, the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children, then he confessed he never belonged to any such party. If republicanism consisted in sustaining the principles of the Constitution, and in carrying into effect the laws passed in pursuance thereof, then he was a republican, and professed attachment to that school. The gentleman has said much about *liberty*, and has attempted to excite our feelings upon that subject. Liberty, sir, does liberty need an advocate upon this floor? in this House? or in the country of Penn? It certainly cannot be so pretended. If the gentleman from Lancaster means by the term "liberty," the immediate abolition of slavery in the South, the disruption of the Union, and the destruction of the vested rights of our southern brethren, (and about vested rights we have heard much in this House from certain quarters, (if this be his definition of liberty, then it may need an advocate here as elsewhere; but if liberty means the constitutional rights of all men, and the privilege of enjoying life, reputation, and *property*, according to the terms of the Constitution, then liberty needs no advocate, and least of all, such advocacy as the gentleman has been able to give to it.

He considered the prayer of the memorialists as directly in the teeth of the Constitution and laws. What is their prayer? That this House pass a law giving the right of trial by jury to fugitives from labor, from other States. This is the prayer of the memorialists. And if it can be shown that to grant their prayer would be an infraction of the vested right of individuals here or elsewhere, he felt satisfied that this House would concur in the opinion that the matters referred to in the memorial, be indefinitely postponed. For the purpose of fully understanding the subject, he would refer to the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, *on claim* of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

In pursuance of the said provisi on in the Constitution, Congress passed an act to carry the said provision more fully into effect, and provided that when a slave should escape from the service of his master, the person to whom labor or service of the fugitive was due, his agent or attorney should be empowered to arrest such fugitive and carry him before a judge, &c., and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge that the person so arrested did, under the laws of the State from which he fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him, it should be the duty of said judge to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, *which should be sufficient* warrant for removal of a fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he fled.

Upon this portion of the Constitution, and the act of Congress, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Vol. 5. Sergeant and Rawle, page 62, through that excellent, humane, and learned judge, the late Chief Justice Tilghman, delivered the following opinion:

"Whatever may be our private opinion on the subject of slavery, it is well known that our southern brethren would not have consented to become parties to a Constitution under which the *United States* have enjoyed so much prosperity, unless their property, in slaves had been secured. The Constitution has been adopted by the free consent of the citizens of *Pennsylvania*, and it is, the duty of every man, whatever may be his office, or station, to give it a fair and candid construction.

It plainly appears from the whole scope and tenor of the Constitution and act of Congress, that the fugitive was to be delivered up, on a summary proceeding, without the delay of a formal trial in a court of common law. But, if he had really a right to freedom, that right was not impaired by this proceeding; he was placed just in the situation in which he stood before he fled and might prosecute his right in the State to which he belonged."

A careful examination of the foregoing opinion and the laws upon which the same is founded emanating from the high authority which the same does, must be satisfactory that the Constitution of the United States, intended and contemplated a summary remedy to our brethren of the South, for the recovery of their property; and that *they should not be put to the expense of a long litigated controversy, far from their residence and the place where their evidence must necessarily exist.* The act of Congress also, contemplates such a remedy, and if Congress has jurisdiction over the subject, there cannot exist in this legislature a right to pass laws controverting the act of Congress on this matter. *The memorialists have therefore asked at our hands a remedy we cannot constitutionally grant*, and he therefore considered it unnecessary to act upon the matters contained in the memorial, and thus unnecessarily waste the time of the House in legislating upon matters we cannot do—and which must result in nothing. He therefore hoped the subject would be indefinitely postponed. Suppose sir, we could legitimately act upon this prayer of the petitioners, would it be politic in this House to do so? By the original compact between the States, *Pennsylvania has recognized the right of the southern man in the property of his slave—and she has no right at this late period to dispute that right, to pass laws that would embarrass the recovery of his property.* Can the owner of the slave be expected to undergo the delays of a jury trial, the procrastination of the law and the expense incident thereto? *It would almost amount to a positive prevention to the recovery of his legal right*, and particularly when we take into consideration the fact that in many of the counties of the Commonwealth, a large and respectable portion of the citizens have *conscientious scruples* upon the subject of slavery, which would most effectually prevent the recovery of the slave. It appeared to him that *if such an act was passed it would virtually amount to the emancipation of every negro who might be fortunate enough to escape the pursuit of his master, and put his foot in Pennsylvania.* Such action would be the first act in that drama of blood which some men appear to be so anxious to bring upon the country. Let these infatuated and misled philanthropists pursue their own course, but he confidently hoped this House would refuse to endorse their errors.

The gentleman from Lancaster has referred to the society for the abolition of slavery, incorporated in 1789—and boastingly exclaimed that Franklin and Jay, and others of those worthies who founded this republic, and has brought their names to help his hopeless cause. Mr. J. said he believed the gentleman had misrepresented their views and opinions, because he felt confident those great and good men who were chiefly, among others, instrumental in forming the present Constitution, would not engage in a society whose object was evidently the infraction of said Constitution, and believing so, he had examined the objects of that society particularly, and found their views were confined to our State, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1780, and its supplements, for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania. Those men never contemplated, and their society plainly shows the fact that they never intended to carry the objects of their society farther than the boundaries of Pennsylvania. That such were their views, and that they deprecated the interference with slavery in the south, appears from the reading of the paper just now concluded by the clerk. He (Mr. J.) read the name of Franklin, and he felt indisposed to permit his opinions to be *contorted* for party purposes, without at least entering his protest.

The gentleman from Lancaster has attacked the member from the city, (Mr. M'Ilvaine,) and has scouted at his opinion upon the subject of fugitives from labor, and has attempted to taunt another gentleman upon this floor, upon his change of opinion in relation to this matter, telling him that he was influenced by that gentleman's opinions. Mr. J. said he considered the opinions of the gentleman from the city, (Mr. M'Ilvaine, who is now absent,) upon the subject under discussion, as entitled to great weight. That gentleman in addition to his fine talents and general information upon all subjects, in which he certainly stands second to no man in the State, and upon the matter now under our notice he is particularly well versed, having been for many years the recorder of the city of Philadelphia, before whom, necessarily many of such cases came, and to the subject it was therefore necessary that he should understand it. That gentleman does so understand, and his speech delivered upon this floor a few days since, went far to demonstrate the soundness of his views.

Mr. J. said he would not so long have occupied the attention of this House if the insinuation against a certain party with whom he was proud to act, had not been made from a higher source—he felt it due to himself and that party to state distinctly the grounds upon which they acted, and leave the result to posterity, whether in this action in thus preserving the principles of the Constitution, pure and entire, and in carrying out the original compromises which produced our happy Union, there is any "base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery."

Scribblings and Clippings.

Persons whose feet perspire freely, should bathe them often, particularly in summer, and during the latter season should wear thread or cotton stockings, which it is necessary for them to change more frequently than others, whose feet are habitually dry.

The Hartford Times announces the death of Dr. Charles Douglass at Lima, N. Y., on Friday, the 5th inst. Dr. Douglass was a sturdy opponent of banks and monopolies. He was editor of "The Artisan" in Boston, and was sent to the Legislature a number of times by his fellow-citizens in New London. He was the friend and associate of President Polk, and had lived both in Alabama and Mexico, where he exercised his profession as a physician.

At the late Kentucky State Fair a pumpkin was on exhibition weighing 133½ pounds, and measuring six feet nine and a half inches in circumference.

Long sermons like long journeys have the interest and pleasure of the first part alloyed and dissipated by the tedious and irksome latter end.

The Baptist Almanac for 1852, just published, shows that the Baptists of the United States have 614 Associations, 12,895 Churches, 6,406 ordained ministers, 1,211 licensed ministers, 58,398 baptized in one year, grand total of communicants, 784,038. There are in Canada 6,758 members; New Brunswick, 4,597; Nova Scotia, 9,821; West Indies, 38,858.

The quantity of wine shipped from Oporto in July was 2,888 pipes, leaving a stock of 98,121, of which 75,921 pipes are classed of the first quality.

"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'how can you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' 'Why,' said she, 'if I had told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labor.'"

To all men, and at all times, the best friend is virtue; and the best companions are high endeavors and honorable sentiments.

Cross-examination—Mr. Smith, you said you officiated in a pulpit—do you mean by that, that you preached.

No, sir; I held the light for the man what did.

Ah! the court understood you differently.—They supposed that the discourse came from you.

No, sir; I only throwed a little light on it.

No levity, Mr. Smith. Crier, wipe your nose and call the next witness.

DIED!

Yesterday, at 1 past 3 o'clock, Mr AARON BLAS DEIL, in the 60th year o. his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Webster and Chatham streets

MOUNT ALVERN ACADEMY,
FOR YOUN GIRLS.
In an impudiate vicinity of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa.

THIS INSTITUTION will be opened on the 1st day of October, for the reception of pupils, who will be instructed in any or all of the following branches of an elementary, useful and liberal education:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern History, Ancient and Modern Geography, use of the Globes Botany, Useful and Ornamental Needle Work, Music and Drawing.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition and Washing, payable half yearly in advance, - $112,00
Music for beginners, - - - 5,00
For the use of the instrument, - - 2,00
Drawing, - - - - - 5,00

The healthy location of the establishment; the picturesque scenery; varied and extensive prospect, so animating and enlivening to youthful minds, must render it a desirable place of education.

The greatest attention of the Teachers will be paid to the moral, social and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care; and to render that attention effective, the discipline will be exact, yet mild and parental. There will be two semi-annual vacations of a fortnight each. Pupils will be received at any time during the session.

MRS. DAVID LYNCH,
sep24:4t Principal.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Allegheny county has granted the subscriber Letters of Administration on the estate of James D. Alexander, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, and those knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment to

GEORGE HAWKINS, Ad'mr.
sep22t6t

Elegant and Useful Clothing.

CALLAGHAN & CO., corner of Wood and Water streets, are now receiving from the Eastern market a well selected and extensive lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which surpass in beauty and variety any other collection west of the mountains. These Goods are the choice of the eastern market, being selected by the proprietors, themselves, expressly for this market. They were purchased for cash, at low prices, which will enable the undersigned to dispose of them about twenty per cent. cheaper than the prices charged by the generality of tailoring establishments in this city.

CLOTHS—French, English and American have been selected with great circumspection; and various sterling material for Overcoats, we have in abundance.

Our stock of CASSIMERES is very extensive and varied, including all the newest, richest and most fashionable specimens recently imported and manufactured.

Our stock of VESTINGS includes a variety of all the varieties to be had in New York city; it is most varied and elegant—while some, when properly made up, present an appearance of modest grandeur. Taking the variety as a whole, it certainly surpasses any collection of Vestings ever brought to our city before.

Gentlemen of taste who desire those Goods made up, cut and manufactured by experienced artists, will please call and examine for themselves. They are open for inspection.

CALLAGHAN & CO.,
sep22 corner of Wood and Water streets.

History of Pittsburgh,

BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, ESQ.—A History of Pittsburgh, from the earliest period when it was visited by white men, down to the close of the last century, with notices of the first establishment of some of the important manufactures, and various works of internal improvement, up to the present time. To which is added a chapter upon the advantages of our position for manufacturing and commercial pursuits, with a summary of the aggregate amount of business transacted here annually upon our rivers, canals, and stack-water improvements.

There is no point in this Union where so many important events and occurrences of historical interest have been crowded within so brief a period of time, as in the country around the head of the Ohio. To collect together, and exhibit in historical order, these various incidents, and to proclaim the local advantages of our position, as inducements for capitalists to settle here, is the object of the proposed work.

312 pages mo; bound. Price $1,25 Published and for sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
sep24 81 Wood street.

WATCH REPAIRING—In all its different branches, done as well as at any other establishment in America, and at as low prices, at

HODGES,
sep22 51 Market street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Gum Opium; Cream Tartar; Calc'd Magnesia; Gum Camphor; Carb. Ammonia; Epsom Salts; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. Morphine; Acetate Morphine; Iodine; Iodid Iron; Iodid Sulphur, &c, &c. Together with a fine assortment of Drugs and Family Medicines, just received and for sale by

JAMES A. JONES,
sep24 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.—For sale—a valuable property of 22½ feet on Penn street, by 160 deep to Duquesne Court. Price, $3500. Terms, $1000 in hand; balance in six years.

ALSO—Nine acres of river bottom land, at Sewickly; in a desirable location; bounded by the Ohio River, the Railroad and a street, the whole depth; with some improvements on it. Price $2700.

ALSO—A valuable property of 40 feet front, opposite the Garrison wall, on the eastern Road, by 140 deep to an alley; with a large frame house, a well and pump at the door. All in good order. Price $1000.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
50 Smithfield street.

THE AMERICAN MAGISTRATE—Civil Officers, the law relative to Criminal Prosecutions, in respect to Process or Summary proceedings therein, before Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates, comprising arrests, bail and commitments in such cases, in the several States, especially Pennsylvania; by Mordecai McKinney—second edition; revised by the author. The above work, for 1851, just received for sale.

Deeds, Mortgages, Lawyers and Aldermen's Blanks, Articles of Agreement, &c., kept constantly on hand.

R. C. STOCKTON,
sep24 corner of Market and Third streets

CHESTNUTS—10 brls in good order, for sale cheap.

WM. DYER,
sep24 No. 207 Liberty street.

COFFEE—60 bags Prime Rio for sale by

WM. DYER.
sep24

BROOMS—50 doz Brooms for sale low, to close out.

WM. DYER.

FLOUR—50 brls Brightwell's Extra,
10 " Pine; For sale by
sep24 WM. DYER.

SUGAR—5 hds low priced N O Sugar for sale.

WM. DYER.
sep24

LOAF SUGAR—3 brls No. 8 Loaf for sale

WM. DYER.

CIDER VINEGAR—30 brls for sale or in exch ange.

WM. DYER.
sep24

ROSIN—20 brls for sale by

WM DYER
sep24

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **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.
sep8:tf

☞ **A Most Remarkable Case of Total Blindness Cured by Petroleum.**—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally to the certificate of William Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts there set forth

S. M. KIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until last September, (1850), the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that my eyes would never get well." At this time I could not distinguish any objects. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case

WILLIAM HALL.

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1851.

For sale by KEYSER & M'DOWELL, 140 Wood st; R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street, and by the Proprietor.
sep16

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 as first instalment, and five dollars per share monthly, until the full amount is paid.

JOHN FLEMING,
sep4:4w President Fayette Manufacturing Co.

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall,** *Odeon Building, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets.*—Pittsburgh Encampment, No. 2, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

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

Mechanics'