THE CITY POST.

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 13.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

MORNING SESSION—SECOND DAY.

The Convention met, yesterday morning, in Lafayette Hall. None others than delegates and reporters were admitted to the hall, which, by the care of the Committee was arranged in a very comfortable manner.

The Convention was called to order at nine o'clock, by the President, Gen. Wilson.

Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, opened the Convention with prayer.

The minutes of Tuesday's session were read by one of the Secretaries.

The report of names of gentlemen to compose the National Committee, was then called for by States, and the following gentlemen were announced as composing

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Woodbury Davis, Belfast, Maine.
George S. Hogg, Concord, New Hampshire.
Henry Wilson, Natick, Massachusetts.
James M. H. Dowell, Providence, Rhode Island.
John Hooker, Hartford, Connecticut.
Edward B. Barker, Middlebury, Vermont.
Charles A. Wheaton, Syracuse, New York.
Alexander Black, Swedesboro, New Jersey.
William Chandler, Wilmington, Delaware.
William B. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
William B. Brisbane, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Silas M. Holmes, Detroit, Michigan.
C. Latham Chowles, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
George W. Julian, Centreville, Indiana.
Owen Lovejoy, Riverton, Illinois.
Samuel L. Howe, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
John Gilmore, Triadelphia, Virginia.
Cincinnus M. Clay, Whitehall, Kentucky.
J. E. Snodgrass, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Indiana delegation requested leave to substitute the name of William J. Hubbard as Vice President from that State, in place of Rawson Vail.

Mr. Clark, of Michigan, was substituted as Vice President from that State, in place of Mr John S Elliott.

Mr Tappan, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the manner of casting votes, read a report from the committee, accompanied by a resolution, which provided that in voting on a platform and for candidates, the votes should be taken by States, and each State allowed the number of votes she was entitled to in the electoral college; provided that where a difference existed in a delegation, the votes both for and against should be counted by the Convention.

A motion was made that the report be accepted; but before a vote was taken, Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, moved the resolution be laid on the table, in order that he might redeem a pledge which he had made. If the resolution passed, they could not nominate JOHN P. HALE for President by acclamation. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

Mr Woodman opposed the motion, but was declared out of order.

A vote was taken, and the President declared the motion of Judge Spaulding to lay on the table negatived. A division was called.

Mr Bird, of Massachusetts, called for a vote by States, but it was refused by the chair. Mr B. appealed from the decision of the chair, and stated his reasons for so doing.

The chairman stated that in his opinion the motion of Judge Spaulding was negatived. He said the Convention could order a vote by States if they chose, but no gentleman could demand it as a right. The chairman was sustained in his decision by an almost unanimous vote.

The roles were then counted, on the motion of Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, to lay the report of the committee, read by Mr Tappan, on the table. The following is the vote:

YEAS—New York, 35; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 27; Ohio, 64; Wisconsin, 14; Illinois, 5—145.

NAYS—Maine, 10; New Hampshire, 5; Massachusetts, 22; Connecticut, 9; Rhode Island, 6; Vermont, 5; New York, 30; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 4; Pennsylvania, 18; Ohio, 5; Michigan, 18; Wisconsin, 7; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 10; Iowa, 4; Virginia, 5; Kentucky, 1—225.

The announcement of the result was received with great applause.

The Platform Committee were announced as ready to report; and after a perfect calm had been obtained, Hon Joshua R. Giddings ascended the stage, with the resolutions in his hand. This was the first time Mr. G. had appeared before the Convention, and the three cheers which some enthusiastic friend of the gentleman from Ohio proposed, were given with hearty good will. Mr. Giddings said the committee had labored assiduously to give an expression of the principles of the portion of the American people they represented, but the greatest degree of fraternization existed among members. Some of them were not satisfied with the platform, however, and wished other things to be inserted in it, which would not do, as it would be too voluminous. They had put together sentiments which he hoped would receive the approbation of the American people. He would also state that a minority report would be presented by Mr. Smith, of New York. Mr. Giddings concluded by saying that he would not enter into a discussion on the resolutions, but would lay them before the Convention.

The Secretary, Mr. Booth, of Wis., then read the following.

PLATFORM PRESENTED BY JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Having assembled in NATIONAL CONVENTION as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain rights against wrongs and Freedom against Slavery; confiding in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it—we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

1. That Governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all those inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with which they are endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

2. That the true mission of American Democracy isto maintain the Liberties of the People, the Sovereignty of the States and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discrimination, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration.

3. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed, by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is hereby declared dangerous, to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

4. That the early history of the Government clearly shows the settled policy to have been, not to extend, nationalize and encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage Slavery; and in this policy, which should never have been departed from, the Government ought forthwith to return.*

5. That the Constitution of the United States ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; and therefore, the Government having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery, wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

6. That to the perverting and impertinent demands of the Slave Power *for more Slave States, new Slave Territories* and the *nationalization of Slavery*, our distinct and final answer is—no more SLAVE STATES, NO SLAVE TERRITORY, NATIONALIZED SLAVERY, and NO NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR THE EXTENSION OF SLAVES.

7. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom to free territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more and the cession of a large territory to the same State, under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim; and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people through the enactments of an unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law—are severed to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which those are claimed to be an adjustment.

8. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth, that Slavery is sectional and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom, and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.*

9. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution and sound administrative policy, demands that the funds of the general Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries and privileges; and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

10. That River and Harbor Improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of National concern, and it is the duty, of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the same.

11. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privileges of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with inflexible determination.

12. That the Public Lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals, nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

13. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own government, and to administer its own concerns, in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of its people; and foreign interference with this right is a flagrant violation of the law of nations, against which they should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American people, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against Governments seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional governments.

14. That slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, the enormity of which no law nor usage can sanction or justify; and that Christianity and Humanity alike demand its abolition.*

15. That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the Spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We, therefore, deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

16. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our governments, and is dangerous to the liberties of our people.

17. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognized by our government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

18. That it is the imperative duty of the General Government to protect all persons, of whatever color, sailing any of the United States, from unjust and illegal imprisonment or any other infringement of their rights.

19. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

20. That the Free Democratic Party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slaveholding Party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and denouncing both as hopelessly corrupt and utterly unworthy of confidence, the members of

*This resolution, (the fourth) was the one which was exempted from the platform on motion of Mr Giddings, of New York.

The fourteenth resolution, as reported here, was superseded by one reported by Mr. Booth, of Wisconsin.

the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

21. That we inscribe on our banner "FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, AND FREE MEN," and under it will fight on fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

Mr. Lewis, of Ohio, said that before the report was adopted a proper degree of deference towards the gentlemen composing the minority report, should allow them to present their report. After some conversation, the motion prevailed.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH, of New York, on assuming the platform in behalf of the report, was also received with tremendous cheering. He moved, in order that the minority report might be read, that it be adopted, instead of the report of the majority of the committee. Mr. Smith said these were not the only resolutions he hoped would be adopted, but there were many resolutions in the majority report, that were near and dear to his heart, and to the hearts of those of who signed this report.

The report was then read by the speaker in a loud and deep voice.

Mr J. Herron Foster, of Pa., moved that the resolutions be deferred to the afternoon, in order that they might be printed, and the Convention proceed to the nomination of President and Vice President.

Mr SMALL, of Ohio, opposed the resolution. He said there was a disposition among some of the members to nominate candidates before they had a platform to stand upon.

Mr Foster withdrew the last portion of the resolution in relation to the nomination of President and Vice President.

Mr Booth, of Wisconsin, insisted on the consideration of the reports of the committees.

The vote was taken on Mr Foster's motion, and it was lost, and the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the reports.

Mr Gerrit Smith proceeded to the stand and made a speech of about an hour in length, in opposition to the majority report, and in favor of the resolutions which he had read to the Convention. He expressed at length in favor of a party which would scout the idea of availability in their platform, and base it upon the broad principles of civil government and universal honesty. They should leave the old parties as Lot left Sodom, and they should cast no wistful looks behind. The gentleman went into an argument in relation to recognizing any human law which tolerates slavery—he should not send any prayers to Congress or to the judiciary, for we thereby recognized its lawfulness. He would trample such laws under his feet. He would recognize no law which chattered a man thief; and he knew they would not recognize a law which chattered a sheep thief; yet how much better was a man than a sheep. The speaker then went into a discussion, in which he characterized those as atheists who would support slavery. Mr Smith's speech was listened to with great attention, and loudly cheered.

Hon. Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, followed in an address in support of the platform presented by the majority of the Committee. He did not like the despairing tone in which the minority report was couched. Mr. G. looked on gray, yet he hoped to see slavery abolished in our country before he died. Their course had been progressive for several years, and there was no cause for despondency. He was not in favor of avowing resistance to the laws in the resolutions of the Convention, but as an individual he had placed arms in the hands of the fugitive and told him to use them. He concluded by hoping the resolutions would be adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chair called Convention to order.

Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, stated that as his name was attached to the minority report it would be thought pertinent to him to speak on the question. He would promise brevity, however. The gentleman from Ohio stated that they were progressing, yet the Fugitive Slave law had been passed since 1848. That law was preached by ministers of gospel and the higher law scouted at. What instance of progress was there in this?

A gentleman interrupted the speaker by stating that they had progressed so far that the Fugitive law had become so odious that it fell with it in the law of '50.

The speaker, in reply to a gentleman who had interrupted him, said that we had no Moses or Aaron with us as the Israelites had.

Mr. Giddings entered the Hall at this moment, and the speaker was interrupted by a gentleman from Massachusetts, who called on them "to have a Joshua" (meaning Mr. G.) The remark was received with great applause, which Mr. Gidding's entrance at the moment redoubled.

Mr. Payne continued in defence of Mr. Smith, and in opposition to Mr. Giddings' platform. The speaker misstated Mr. Giddings' remarks—he was interrupted by Mr. G., who set him right. The speaker continued; he had no fear that the party would achieve anything until it repudiated the idea of expediency and came down to the principles of common honesty.

Mr. Tappan, of New York, said he had a strong desire to unite the two divisions, into which the Convention is now divided, as far as possible. The principal and only material difference was the resolution in which the word "legalize" occurred. One party was headed by Mr. Gerrit Smith, and the other was composed of other gentlemen, and was, perhaps the larger of the two.

Mr Tappan introduced the following resolution, to be added to the platform:

Resolved, That as by the Constitution "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong are in port, and refusing the exercise of the right to any citizen to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of a portion of the citizens thereof, the recital of which aggravations made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

Mr T. hoped the following resolution, in place of the 4th in the majority report, would be adopted for the sake of harmony; and if adopted, he was authorized to say it would receive the support of Mr. Giddings.

Resolved, That as American slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, it is in the highest sense invalid, illegal, NOT LAW, either divine or human; and is therefore entitled to only such regard as other crimes.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, said that he had counselled with some of the committee, and they were perfectly willing, for the sake of harmony, to strike out the resolution. (Cheers.)

The chairman stated that the proper way would be to withdraw the minority report of Mr Smith.

Mr Gerrit Smith stated that he would give that portion of the report up for the sake of harmony and support, if the compromise of Mr Tappan prevailed. He would like to see other measures attached to it.

Mr Hawley moved to recommit the report to the committee. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr Snodgrass said southern members had not been consulted with regard to the introduction of the platform reported.

Charles French Adams, of Mass., stated that he hoped they would have united in the modification of the platform which was presented by Mr. Tappan. Every step which you take towards measures of extreme violence, check the progress of anti-slavery sentiment in the South. Time has been when Massachusetts would consider such a church if applied to ourselves. Is it not becoming in our selves, if we wish to secure the advancement of our cause, that we should adopt those measures most calculated to do our cause good. He felt a degree of despair when he thought it would be his duty to counteract the influence set afloat by the action of the Convention to put on the platform offered by that gentleman. When he had heard him in the morning, he thought what a valuable aid he would be to the anti-slavery cause, if, instead of confining his labor to a few hundred people in the State of New York, he would sit the Free Soilers, and for the payment of five millions more and the cession of a large territory to the same State, under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim; and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people through the enactments of an unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law—are severed to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which those are claimed to be an adjustment.

Mr. Snodgrass, of Maryland, followed in an animated speech, in opposition to the motion of Mr. Tappan. He was instructed to say, by his friends in Maryland, that the sentiments contained in that resolution, as reported by the Committee, was as far as they could go. When you say slavery could not be legalized, you indulge in a casuisty which a man who has the least knowledge, knows better.—It has long stared us in the face on the statute books. The gentlemen continued in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Tappan.

Mr. Mian, of Kentucky, said the anti-slavery men of Kentucky would support the minority report of the Committee. He hoped, however, that the resolution of Mr. Tappan would be adopted for the sake of harmony.

Mr. Gerrit Smith withdrew his minority report, in order that the report of the majority, as amended by Mr. Tappan, might come before the convention.

Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, moved that the resolution of Mr. Tappan, in connection with the report of the majority of the Committee, be referred to Mr. Giddings, as Chairman of the Committee, to report to the Convention.

The motion was recorded, and recorded with great cheering.

Mr. Clark, of Michigan, opposed the amendment of Mr. Tappan. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out several words. The gentlemen became very excited in his opposition.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, was in favor of the report as originally presented. The gentleman made a most eloquent address in opposition to the theories of Smith and others.—He was opposed to incorporating woman's rights, and other questions, in our platform, which had no more relation to it than mesmerism, and which would lead us into regions of mist and darkness.

Mr. Willey, of Maine, said they were evidently drifting to sea—that if they did not adopt the platform of majority of the Committee, they would be farther than ever from harmony. The gentleman followed in an address in favor of adopting the report as originally presented.

Prof. Pinney, of Ohio, made remarks in favor of the majority report, and in opposition to it erecting of the minority if they had not these ideas incorporated in the platform.—He said the morals of the people would misunderstand the word legalized in the resolution. Slavery, in the idea of the people, was legalized by the statute books.

Judge Spaulding withdrew his motion.

The motion of Mr. Tappan, striking out the fourth resolution was before the house, and

Mr. Chase, of N. Y., spoke in opposition to the withdrawal of the resolution. He said nine-tenths of the people of the United States were in favor of the platform as it stood.

The question was loudly called for, and the vote was taken by States, and the resolution was stricken out by a vote of 134 ayes to 76 nays.

The resolution of Mr. Tappan in regard to seamen was then passed.

The original resolution, amended, was presented by Mr. Booth, of Wis., as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Tappan. The following is the resolution of Mr. B—it forms the 14th in the platform, and was adopted with great unanimity.

14. That slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment or usage can make right, and that christianity, humanity and patriotism alike demand its abolition.

The question then recurred to the original report, as amended.

Mr. Smith, N. Y., hoped he would have an expression in regard to the minority report.

The chair decided that pending the question of the amendment to the amendment, the previous question was ordered, consequently debate would be out of order.

Mr. Noble, of New York, appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was sustained by a majority.

The question then recurred to the platform presented by the committee, as amended. The States were called and the result was as follows:

YEAS 192—Nays, 15—7 of the Nays were from Virginia, 2 from Illinois, and 6 from New York.

Mr. Smith, of New York, moved the adoption of the minority report, in order that he might be relieved of the responsibility of withdrawing it. His motion was amended by adding the report on the table.

Mr. Booth, of New York, presented a resolution which he said, would cover some of the objections of Mr. Smith, of N. York, to the platform in relation to the land reform question. He said the spirit of which monopolized large quantities of land, would prompt men to sell out in lots, the great object, as a funeral place; sell the ruin of Heaven, and settle up Gods' sunshine and sell it, on a speculation, to the shivering multitude. [Cheers.] The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That all men have a National right to a portion of the soil; that as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, asked a gentleman from Michigan, (Mr. Chase,) who had explained the spirit of the resolution' what the population of the world would do when the land was all monopolized.

Mr Chase, of Wisconsin, said that any contingency which should arise under the Providence of God, the Divine Being would provide for. Several gentlemen followed in addresses.

Mr Smith, of New York, said the passage of the resolution would go far towards making the platform of the meeting perfect. So long as land monopoly existed, the abolition of the one would follow the abolition of the other.

Mr Hopkins, of Mass., moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President, in the manner provided in the report adopted in the morning.

Mr Bird, of Mass., moved that the letter of John P. Hale to a gentleman of New York be read. He was declared out of order.

Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, nominated JOHN P. HALE, of N. Hampshire, as a candidate for President.

Dr Young, of New York, nominated SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, as a candidate for President.

S C PHILLIPS, of Salem, MASS., was also nominated for President.

GEORGE W JULIAN, of Indiana, SAMUEL LEWIS, of Ohio, and GEORGE H EVANS, of New Jersey, were nominated for Vice Presidents.

The following is the result for President, each State voting the number of electoral votes to which it was entitled:

States.	Hale.	Chase.	Adams.
Maine	8		
New Hampshire	5		
Massachusetts	8	8	2
Connecticut	6		
Rhode Island	4		
Vermont	5		
New York	21	3	
New Jersey	7		
Delaware	3		
Pennsylvania	27		
Maryland	8		
Kentucky	10		
Virginia	15		
Indiana	13		
Illinois	11		
Michigan	6		
Iowa	4		
Wisconsin	10		
Ohio	23		

The following is the total result:

John P. Hale, of N. H.....102
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.....5
Gerrit Smith, New York.....3
Charles F. Adams, Massachusetts.....1
Thomas H. Benton, of Mo.....1
S C. Phillips, of Mass.....1

George W. Julian, of Indiana.....104
Samuel Lewis, of Ohio.....3
Joshua R. Giddings.....16
George H. Evans, of New Jersey.....3
J. H. Collins.....1
Charles Durkee of Wisconsin.....1

There being no choice, the Convention was about to proceed to another ballot, when Samuel Lewis, in a pertinent speech, withdrew his name.

Messrs Vaughan, Spaulding, and Brisbane of Ohio, Harding of Indiana, and others, paid compliments to Mr. Lewis and bore testimony to his worth as a man.

The Convention then proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

George W. Julian.....107
Samuel Lewis.....23

On motion, Mr. Julian was declared unanimously nominated.

Cheers were given for the candidates, in the midst of which the Convention adjourned, at half past seven o'clock, to meet at Musick Hall, at 8 o'clock, and announce the nominations to the mass Convention, which was to assemble there.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 12.

The House passed the bill regulating coats and fees in the United States Courts.

The House next took up the bill declaring the bridges over the Ohio River, at Wheeling, and Bridgeport, lawful structures, in their present position, and making them post roads, and directing officers of steamboats to regulate the use of their locks and vessels, and any piers and chimnies belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the elevation and construction of these bridges. Pending its consideration, the morning hour expired.

The House then considered the bill for the relief of Thomas Ritchie, proposing to give him half the prices established by the law of 1819, for executing the printing of last session.

After an ineffectual motion to postpone, the House went into Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill. The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING.—The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and passed.

The Fishing question was then taken up—Mr. Soule now speaking upon it.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

NEW YORK, August 12.

The steamer Africa arrived here this morning at ten o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 31st ult.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON MARKET.—The demand has been good and prices are stiffer, but the quotations are unaltered. The sales of the week reached 113,000 bales, of which speculators took 40,000 bales, and exporters took 13,000. New Orleans fair 6½; N. O. middling 5¾; Upland fair 6; Upland middling 5⅝. A good demand prevailed, owing to the scarcity of yarns, which are not being quoted higher than after Pacific's advices. The stock on hand on Friday was 654,000 bales, of which 327,000 is American, against 539,000 American last year.

Lard—58s.

Breadstuffs—Flour, western canal, 30s; Ohio, 36s. Corn Yellow 31s: white do. 28s.

At Havre on the 19th of July, Cotton had advanced from 2 to 4 francs. The sales were upwards of 12,000 bales. Coffee is dear, ordinaire 84; Upland 67@82. The imports were 4,000 bales. The stock on hand 90,000 bales.

Barings London Circular of the 30th says: Coffee is dull, being 6½@8 lower. Sugar dull at a similar decline. Teas generally dull, but not lower. Turpentine, rough, 8s6d@9s.

MONEY MARKET—Consols for the account, 96¾. In American stocks there was less business done, but no material alteration. U. S. 6ses, 1862, 105@106; Ohio 6ses, 1875, 104@105; Pennsylvania, 87@88, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Corn steady. Choice qualities American wheat in fair demand; inferior nominal. Indian Corn dull. Some cargoes to arrive have been sold. Wheat, mixed and red, 5s6d@5s8d; white 5s 6d@5s8d. Flour, Ohio and New Orleans 32s@33s6d; yellow corn 31s@31s3d; white do 28s3d@28s9d.

Provisions—Beef quiet; U. S. prime mess, 80s, 85s@105s; new 115s@130s. The stock of Pork is very light. Bacon, heavier, 47s@52s. Shoulders 29s@30s. Lard dull, 56s@58s; ordinary to middling 58s@42s. In Tallow an extensive business has been done at 33s@36s6d for P. Y. C.

Consols on Friday were quoted at 100¾@100¾; money 100¾ and 100¼ account.

There has been some advance on coal rates.

The election returns are all in, but so close that it is impossible to decide whether the government has a minority or majority.

It is expected that Parliament will meet on the 24 week of October next.

The reports of the crops are satisfactory.

Further election riots have occurred at Limerick.

The French ministry has been changed. Drouyn De L'Hoys has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Magne, Public Works.

The receipts in the French treasury has increased.

General Gourmand, Napoleon's attendant at St. Helena, died at Paris on the 27th.

Rodger's spinning mills, near Tours, had been burned.

The Spanish expedition to the Philippine Islands has been successful.

Count Nesselrode, Russian Premier, has been superseded by Baron Meyendorf.

The cholera prevails in Warsaw.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.

An extra session of the Missouri Legislature has been called, for the 25th of August, to enact the necessary law, to secure the recent grant of lands for the Pacific Railroad by the United States.

The White of the Eleventh District, in Indiana, have nominated J. M. Wallace, for Congress. The Democrats have nominated I. W. Ross in the Fourth District.

The Whigs have nominated O. H. Browning, for Congress, in the Fifth District of Illinois.

The St. Louis Republican says, the returns received indicate the election of two Whigs to Congress, from Iowa.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.

James Johnston, of Washington county, Kentucky, murdered John Fullen, on the 3d instant. The Governor offers a reward for his apprehension &c.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 12.

Flour—State $3.87@4.02 Southern $4.25@4.50. Grain—Corn mixed 69@69. Provisions—Pork, prime, $17.75 mess $20, shoulders 8. Lard in bbls 11½. Beef unchanged. Ohio whisky 22. Linseed Oil 62@64.

CINCINNATI, August 12.

The river has fallen four inches—weather clear and pleasant. Nothing done in flour; market dull. Bulk of trading upward. 10, Cheese 6; no sales Provisions; sales 50 bbls Shoulders at 6¾@6¾.

COMMERCIAL POST.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY

Patricks & Friend, Exchange Brokers,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

LOANS.	Bid.	Asked.	For.	Val.
United States 6s, 1863	$ 117.00	$ 118.00	$	100.00
United States 6s, 1868	100.00			100.00
Pennsylvania 6s, 1863				100.00
Pennsylvania 6s, 1868				100.00
Allegheny county 6s		100.00		100.00
Allegheny county coupons		100.00		100.00
Pittsburgh city 6s	95.00			100.00
Pittsburgh city coupons, payable in New York	100.00	103.00		100.00
Allegheny City 6s		97.00		100.00
Allegheny City coupons, payable in Philadelphia	91.50	92.50		100.00
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh	56.00	57.00		50.00
Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank	56.00	57.00		50.00
Exchange Bank	54.00	55.00		54.00
Farmers' Deposit Bank				
Allegheny Savings Bank	184.00	190.00		
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge		23.00		25.00
St. Clair street Bridge	20.00	30.00		25.00
Hand street Bridge	40.00	45.00		50.00
Northern Liberties Bridge	31.00	38.00		50.00
INSURANCE STOCKS.				
Western Insurance Company	14.00	15.0		
City Insurance Company	11.00	12.00		
Associated Firemen's Company	5.00	6.00		
TELEGRAPH STOCKS.				
Atlantic and Ohio	42.00	44.00		50.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Louisville	42.00	44.00		50.00
Lake Erie		25.00		50.00
Pittsburgh Gas Works	54.50	55.00		50.00
Monongahela Slackwater				50.00
RAILROAD STOCK.				
Pennsylvania Railroad	45.00	46.00		50.00
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad	40.00	41.50		50.00
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	45.00	46.00		50.00
Marine Railway and Dry Dock	102.50	105.00		100.00
Turtle Creek Plank Road	10.00	10.00		25.00
Perrysville Plank Road	20.00			25.00
Greensburg Turnpike	8.00	10.00		50.00
Chartiers Coal Company		18.00		20.00
COPPER STOCKS.				
Pittsburgh and Boston	103.00	110.00		
North American	29.00	35.00		
North West		30.00		
North Western	8.00	9.00		
Isabella	6.50	6.00		
Ohio Trap Rock		12.00		
Wisconsin		125.00		
Pittsburgh and Isle Royal		10.00		
Douglas Houghton	5.75	6.00		
Minnesota		9.00		
Ridge	4.50	6.50		
Pine Steel	1.12	1.75		
Adventure		2.00		
Aztec	2.25	4.12		
Pittsburgh	1.25	2.00		
Peninsular				
Avery		2.00		
Forest	4.50	5.50		
Phœnix	6.50	8.00		
Iron City	3.50	4.25		

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY

Hoon & Sargent, Exchange Bankers,
Corner of Wood and Sixth Streets, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Pittsburgh Banks	par	State 6s and branches	3/4
Philadelphia "	par	Other solvent Banks	1
Brownsville "	par	Bank of Sandusky	—
Bucks county "	par	Granville	50
Easton "	par	Norwalk	50
Columbia Bridge Co	par	Urbana	50
Danville "	par	Wooster	25
Delaware co. "	par	INDIANA.	
Doylestown "	par	State Bk and branches	3/4
Easton "	par	ILLINOIS.	
Germantown "	par	State Bank Branch	50
Lancaster Banks	par	Bank of Illinois	75
Lebanon "	par	KENTUCKY.	
Montgomery co banks	par	All solvent Banks	3
Northumberland "	par	MISSOURI.	
Pottsville "	par	State Bk and branches	3/4
Wilkesbarre "	par	MICHIGAN.	
Schuylkill county "	par	All solvent Banks	3
Washington "	par	WISCONSIN.	
West Branch "	par	Marine & Fire Insurance Co. at Milwaukie	3
Wyoming "	par	TENNESSEE.	
Battle	3	All solvent Banks	3
Chambersburg	3	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Erie	1	All solvent Banks	3/4
Gettysburgh	3/4	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Harrisburg	1	All solvent Banks	1/4
Hollidaysburg	1	GEORGIA.	
Middletown	1/4	All solvent Banks	1/4
Waynesburg	1	ALABAMA.	
York Banks	1/4	All solvent Banks	5
Relief Notes	5	LOUISIANA.	
United States Bank	15	All solvent Banks	1/4
Alleghany City "	par		
Pittsburgh City "	par		
Allegheny Co. "	par		

EXCHANGES.	
New York	¼ prem.
Philadelphia	¼ prem.
Baltimore	¼ prem.
Cincinnati	1 dis't.
Louisville	1 dis't.
St. Louis	1½ dis't.

NEW YORK.	
New York City	par.
Country Banks	par.
NEW JERSEY.	
All solvent Banks	par.
DELAWARE.	
All solvent Banks	par.
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore Banks	par.
Country Banks	¼ dis't.
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Va. & branches	par.
Farmers' Bk. & branches	¼ dis't.
Valley Bk. & branches	1 dis't.
Exchange Bank & branches	1 dis't.
Wheeling Banks	¼ dis't.
Wheeling branches	1 dis't.
NEW ENGLAND.	
All solvent Banks	par.

VALUE OF COINS.	
American Gold (new)	par.
American Gold (old)	par.
Sovereigns	$4 82
Guineas	5 60
Frederickdore	3 70
Ten Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 90
Louis d'ors	3 80
Napoleons	3 83
Doubloons, Patriot	15 70
Doubloons, Spanish	15 70
Ducats	2 10

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY MORNING POST,
Friday, August 13, 1852.

REMARKS.—The markets, since the date of our last general review, has not exhibited any material change. The inactivity noticed in our last, continues to pervade in all the departments of trade. The weather, during the past week, has been quite changeable; somewhat unpleasant; the frequent heavy showers seem to have had but little effect on the crops. Produce, and Provisions generally, continue firm. The stocks of Bacon are now exceedingly reduced and scattered. Flour, during the past week, has come forward but sparingly, the farmers having not yet finished their harvesting. The accounts of the Wheat and Oats crop are of the most favorable description, as well here as throughout Europe. The news by the last steamer from Liverpool, bring the most favorable accounts of the crops generally, throughout Europe.

COTTON.—The market as yet, is barely supplied with new, and prices nominal.

ASHES.—Little doing—demand limited; small sales of pots at 5¾ cash and time; sales pearls at 5¾. 4 more; sales at 4¾@5 pots nominally 4@4½.

BACON.—There continues a regular brisk demand for this article. We quote Manufacturers' prices—regular discount of for cash.

Sugar cured, hams, per lbl	$8 00
XXX do	6 00
XX do	9 00
Common Sugar cured	2 50
Shoulders	4 50
XXX do	2 25
Sugar cured