Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS..... GEORGE F. GILLMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 20.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN C. KNOX,
Of Tioga County.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
P. C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE,
JONAS B. McCLINTOCK, Peebles Tp.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio Tp.

COMMISSIONER,
J. HARVEY ROBB, Upper St. Clair.

LEGISLATURE,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Allegheny.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, S. Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM WERNERSKI, Pittsburgh.
JAMES K. SCOTT, Bor. McKeesport.
WM. GLASS, Robinson Township.

AUDITOR,
JAS. E. McELROY, Moon Township.

SURVEYOR,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Fine Township.

DEMOCRATIC
County Committee of Correspondence.

The following gentlemen constitute the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year:

David Campbell,	A. R. McCalmont,	James Blackmore,	
Alexr. K. Tinsley,	Hy. McCullough,	D. W. Rose,	
John H. Phillips,	John Layton,	John C. Dunn,	
Thos. J. Keenan,	T. E. Howley,	Geo. F. Gillmore,	
R. H. Ferr,	D. A. Williams,	John A. Parkinson,	
William Bennett,	John S. Kennedy,	John Barton,	
Alex. Black,	Jos. Birmingham,	Wm. J. Anderson,	
James A. Irwin,	Geo. Hartle,	John Roth.	

The Committee are requested to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

We would remind our friends "learned in the law," that there is no office in Pittsburgh better prepared to print *Paper Books*, or any other legal documents, than the *Post!* We have no accomplished corps of job printers, and we invite the patronage of all who have such work to do.

☞ Our New York correspondent's letter will be concluded to-morrow.

The Gazette of Saturday.—False Issues.

The article in the Gazette of Saturday, is incorrect in almost every particular, as far as relates to the supper at Harbaugh's. Our information is from sources that whigs as well as democrats may believe. Our statements in regard to it were correct in all essential particulars, as we are informed by those who doubtless know. We had not intended to refer to the matter again; but the statement in the Gazette required correction. And now, why have we mentioned that matter so often. To such of our readers as do not see the Gazette, we will state that that paper has repeatedly asserted that the whig party is exclusively the temperance party of the State; and that the great democratic party is allied to intemperance; and, to use the language of the Gazette, "money and liquor will be freely used" by that party to defeat the whig ticket. Thus, the great party, constituting a majority of the voters of the State, is branded as the ally of intemperance; and willing, in this county, to resort to bribery and corruption, with "money and liquor," to defeat the whig ticket. Is this not a base slander on about half the voters of this county, to say nothing of the State? Was it not fair to meet the first hint of this calumny with the true assertion that the only known instance in this county, this fall, where "money and liquor" have been so used, was by members of the very party that claims to be the temperance party. It was in no spirit of ill-will to persons, that the matter was referred to. It was to denounce such modes of electioneering. And we at the same time said that if democratic candidates resorted to such measures, we would denounce it. Let reason and sound argument secure votes; and let the election franchise be pure and free. And let the Gazette prove it it can that the whigs are more temperate in practice than the democrats. The hard-working yeomanry, who constitute the great mass of the democratic party of this county, are not thus to be slandered by the Gazette without defence. They are not friends of intemperance, and bribery and corruption; and the Gazette will yet learn that such wholesale slanders will be sternly rebuked by the democracy, and the whole people.

The Gazette will of course say that we misrepresent his assertions. He always says that. In answer, we refer to the articles in the Gazette of Thursday and Saturday last; and to its frequent assertions, of similar import, since the two tickets were nominated.

It asserts, on Saturday last, that the democrats have made this temperance question an issue, by nominating a ticket opposed to it, except one candidate. Now, does the Editor of the Gazette not see and know that that very exception proves that the democrats made no issue upon the subject; but simply declined to drag the temperance reformation into the political arena. What! the Democratic County Convention openly committed against the prohibitory law; and yet nominate a candidate for the Legislature, well known to be a warm friend of the measure. We might as well argue that that fact alone proves that our Convention was openly committed *for* the measure. But neither are true. It simply shows that the democrats utterly refuse to make it a party question; or to drag the subject into the political contest. They nominated good men without reference to the question. They had not as a *democratic* convention. They received a temperance address. They decline to make that cause an element of political controversy, and take no action on the subject. They nominate a ticket without reference to the subject, as is clearly proved by the fact that some of the nominees for Assembly are in favor of a prohibitory law, and others have not, as far as we know, expressed any opinion on the subject. Yet the Gazette boldly asserts that the Democratic Convention has, by its action, forced the issue upon the whigs. We forbear to characterise that allegation as we think it deserves. We appeal to our readers. Does the Gazette tell the truth? The Gazette charges us with mystification. Is there any here? He charges us with misrepresentation of course. That he always does. But we deny it. We have taken the full scope and evident design of his articles, and replied to them in all candor.

Our County Convention met as a *political* assembly, not as a temperance convention. It discharged its legitimate duties, without going into the market to see what *isms* were for sale; and what cunning and fraudulent bargains could be made to deceive the people, and strengthen a falling party. *Our* party is not falling, because we rely on our principles, and not on bargains and false issues, for success. We assert again that it is a manifest attempt on the part of the whigs to draw strength to its shattered ranks, when it seeks to ally the prohibitory movement to its side. And should the attempt succeed, it must either result in securing a whig majority in the State, or the prohibitory law must fail. The Gazette is willing to risk the sacrifice of the latter, for the desperate chance of winning the former.

Again we say, Democrats, don't be deceived. Be not persuaded to desert your ancient and honored banner, by a scheme so apparent, and so palpably dishonest.

A few words more in regard to the course of the Gazette, and the course pursued by the Post, and we have done. We write in no personally unfriendly spirit, but we will neglect no duty.

We charge the Gazette with seeking to prostitute a cause of moral reform, to serve a political, or party purpose. See the article in the Gazette of Thursday. The Post refuses to do any such thing.

We charge the Gazette with seeking to add to the asperities of political controversy, the bitterness of sectarian warfare, by arraying one religious denomination against another; and this too for a political—a party purpose. See Gazette of Thursday, and almost every day in the week.

The Post refuses to do any such thing. We hold all denominations to be equal before the constitution and the law; and we consider it a dangerous error to seek to make these differences of faith and church policy, an element in political contests.

And, finally, we charge upon the Editor of the Gazette an attempt to force upon the public mind a false issue in this campaign. No such issue as he alleges was tendered by the Whig Convention; and no such issue was accepted or contemplated by the Democratic Convention. That the democratic nominations were made without reference to that question, is abundantly proven by the character of our candidates for the Assembly; and the Gazette, we think, must know it, even while he asserts the contrary.

THE GAZETTE.

Our readers well know, that since the change of proprietorship in our paper, the utmost care has been taken to treat our editorial brethren with courtesy and kindness; and that we have pursued an honorable and gentlemanly course towards them. Some differences of opinion have been expressed; and occasionally, some good-humored joking has passed between us. And how has this friendly spirit on our part been met by our neighbors? Even before the change, the American published some abuse, in anticipation of it. Since the change, we have met with the blackguardism we expected from that sheet. The Dispatch followed next, in some of the most malignant articles perhaps ever published, so far as the impotent aim to do harm to personal interests was concerned. The Chronicle joined the gathering pack in full cry. The Gazette followed, and has become one of the bitterest revilers we have to deal with. Now, note the fact. Each one of these attacks was unprovoked by us, and in several instances, came from those who, up to the date of our connection with the Post, had been personal friends. We don't include the editor of the American in the number. He was never a personal friend, and never can be. But in every instance it was our neighbors who struck the first blow. And, in replying, we have repeatedly said that we would, to the utmost of our ability, avoid harsh language. But any one who has read those papers for a day or two past will see that it is impossible to forbear longer employing the terms the occasion demands.

The *Gazette* is enraged beyond all decorum because we compromised with the printers. But if he intends to say that we did anything dishonorable in the course we have taken he states a falsehood. We did agree with the others that we could not pay the 80 cents at first asked; but we never agreed to form with other publishers just such "a combination" as the *Gazette* abuses the printers for forming. We had a fight to do so we did. Our office is not controlled by the compositors. Neither shall it be controlled by the Third street editors, and blackguards.

We have only to add that we have received from the *Journal* thus far courtesy and kindness. We hope it will continue. For the others it must be word for word, and blow for blow. Lay on McDuff. We have no fears that these revilers will succeed in injuring the prosperity of our paper. The constant increase of subscribers indicates no damage yet. And the frequent compliments for the course we pursue indicates that those whose opinions we value are satisfied. That is all we want. Whig and guerrilla papers can do us no harm. We confess this abuse is a new thing to us. We did not know we had a dozen enemies in the world, and no one accused us of dishonest or dishonorable acts. But go on neighbors if you like it. You can neither harm nor alarm us. Come one, come all, and all at once, if you choose. We glory in a contest where we know we are in the right. The printers must be paid.

THE GAZETTE, DISPATCH, &c., &c., &c.

THE HEAT ON THIRD STREET.

The weather was very warm in our city on Saturday; but from the appearance of the papers prepared for the press on Third street, on Saturday, and which appeared yesterday morning, we should imagine the heat must have been much greater on that street than any where else. The Third street editors, one and all, except the Journal, are perfectly rabid against the Post. The Dispatch leads off, and endeavors to incite some desperado to come and thrash our whole establishment. Let them come, Gentlemen; we are prepared for scoundrels of all shapes and sizes, for puppies of all colors; and for blackguards of every calibre.

The editors of the *Dispatch* and *Gazette* both well know that the only thing that appeared in the *Post* of Saturday morning, to which they have any reason to object, was one short sentence in the local column. That sentence, we said in yesterday's paper, we entirely disapprove, and nothing of the kind will appear again.—This remark is no concession to rabid blackguards who have assailed us so furiously in yesterday's papers, the *Dispatch*, and *Gazette*, and *Chronicle*. But it is a mere expression of our own sense of propriety. We have no objections to any experiments in the printing, or any other business. We have only to express our entire want of faith in the success of the experiment, so far as city printing offices, and daily papers are concerned. That is our opinion, and we believe it will be found correct. But the editor of the *Gazette*, &c., well know that a word or a line will occasionally appear in the local column of a daily paper, that the proprietors would not approve if they saw it. The same thing has happened in every office in this city, from time to time. And no *Editor* but a *scoundrel* would attempt to represent it, through his columns, as the sentiment of the proprietors, until it was ascertained to be so. And no editor, but a malignant *coward*, would try to incite *others* to make personal assaults, that would probably result in maiming or death. To those only who have done these things, do these remarks apply.

In regard to our local Editor, we can truly say, that a better man for the post he occupies, cannot be found in our city. Industrious, obliging, intelligent sober, and amiable in his deportment, he has won friends wherever known; and he has nothing to fear from the few greedy proprietors, who happen to know that he too is a working man, and a warm friend of working men. After months of hard labor, this is the first instance in which anything has occurred to give to the watchful enemies of the *Post* a chance for attack. The sentiment of the sentence objected to is a quotation, and the words marked as such. We regret that it occurred; but at the same time, we do not seek to turn attention to him alone. If the rascally suggestion of the *Dispatch* leads to mischief we will see him out, if he *needs* any aid. We believe, however, he will need none.

Queen Victoria has prohibited the polka being danced in her presence.

The Trade in Breadstuffs—Prospect of Another 1847.

The rise in breadstuffs in England is a notable fact. Good Ohio and Western canal flour were selling at 51s. and 31s. 3d., and wheat was quoted in Mark lane at 50s. to 58s. per quarter. On all sides we find the same evidence of short crops and prospective scarcity. Napoleon is continuing to effect large purchases of grain in London and at the Baltic and Black Sea ports. He has removed the differential tonnage dues on ships freighted with corn. Meanwhile, flour has risen nearly one hundred per cent. in many parts of France. In Belgium the duty, of 1800 on corn has been suspended. The exportation of breadstuffs from the dominions of the Pope and the King of Naples has been prohibited by law. Sweden, heretofore an exporter, has been competing with the English and French purchasers in the Baltic, and large cargoes of corn have been imported into the Swedish ports. Add to this that freights have risen so high at Odessa as almost to amount to a prohibition; that the navigation of the Danube is interrupted; that the occupation of large sections of the wheat-growing country in the southeast of Europe by the forces of Russia and Turkey have checked both agricultural and commercial operations, and the alarming nature of the approaching crisis will be seen with tolerable distinctness.

A second 1847 is in fact clearly foreshadowing. In that year, as most of our readers recollect, the failure of the crops in the British Isles caused an unusual exportation of wheat—nearly 2,000,000 quarters—from this country. Breadstuffs rose to fabulous prices—speculation knew no limits—and, as is invariably the case on such occasions, the net result of the fever was a commercial panic, accompanied by disastrous failures both here and in Great Britain.

Our present circumstances are not precisely analogous to those of 1847. Then, scarcity was confined to the British isles; and large supplies of wheat were sent from the Baltic, Belgium, France, Italy and the Levant, to England. Now, the failure of the crops is expected to be general; and the countries whose competition led to our ruin in 1847 are actually our customers. We shall be required to supply all Europe with bread. This very important distinction between the two periods must be carefully borne in mind.

At the same time, the old commercial plan of anticipating on this side of the water, and exaggerating a rise in breadstuffs in Europe, was never more finely exemplified than in our markets to day.

The above, from the New York Herald, is followed by some remarks cautioning speculators and dealers not to be too fast in running up prices, lest information of a different kind be yet received. The price of flour is nearly as high in New York now as in Liverpool. We concur in the suggestions of the Herald that it is not yet certain that the European crop will fall so far short of its usual yield.

TEMPERANCE IN GEORGIA.—In the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, we find a card addressed to the citizens of the State of Georgia, signed by Chas. J. Jenkins and Herschel V. Johnson, the Whig and Democratic candidates for Governor, in which they define their positions on the temperance question, which is now exciting some interest in that State, having been called upon to do so while in a public discussion. They agree upon a common ground on this subject, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, they publish it in this card. They represent themselves as friends of the temperance reform, and bid all efforts to advance it God speed; but think the cause more likely to be injured than benefitted by being connected with the partizans of political contests of the day.

Perhaps our neighbor of the *Gazette* will argue this question with the whig candidate for Governor in Georgia.

We are as warmly in favor of the reform as any journal in the State, but we object to having it made a hobby for imbibing politicians to ride into office upon.

For the Morning Post.

STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When you spoke so pointedly, on Saturday, in one or two of your leading articles, in laudation of the busy, thriving character of Pittsburgh, and the enterprise prize and good judgment of its people, it would have been well if you had given a little acid with your sugar, and told the property holders and city councils of their total disregard of the appearance of the city, and the comfort and convenience of the community in relation to the *pavements* of the streets, alleys and side-walks. What stranger, in passing along our thoroughfares, can help remarking the neglected and unsightly condition of the curb-stones; the worn out and dilapidated footways; the holes and puddles in the streets; the filthy gutters; the broken and rotten cellar doors; the snaggy and tottering awning posts, and the bad condition of many of the vault holes? And what is the conclusion that is forced upon the mind of the stranger in beholding these things? Why, that the city is tumbling downward; that is going to decay—and that property is receding in value, and that it is not worth keeping in repair. With such notions carried away and commented upon by visiters, it is no wonder that Pittsburgh, as you say, has no comparative notoriety, and that it is underrated abroad.

Of the evils complained of, they are to be found to some extent in every street and alley. Look at your own street (5th) between Wood and Liberty streets; the footway of the Exchange Bank, and along that side until it connects with Market alley, and look at the gutters and that alley, and the filth. Look at the filth and holes in the upper part of Wood street. Go to Fourth and examine it, between Market and Liberty. The condition of it is disgraceful, and the very bricks and stones cry out for shame.—Take a step further down and look at Third-st., and the curbing—and observe, especially, the footway immediately in front of the Journal office, occupied by the *Mayor of the city*, where the waste water from his engine has produced a nuisance of wet, and slush, and ice for years. Now pass on to Smithfield street and take a note of its condition in all its parts—bricks, cobble stones and curbing. Go, if you will, to Virgin alley, to Strawberry alley, to Barker's, Irwin's, Evan's and Diamond alleys, and Chauncery lane, and there you will see a condition of things that is disgraceful to the city. Go where you will throughout all our avenues in the old Wards, and the cause of neglect and disregard of appearances and public comfort, is so apparent that a thorough reform is absolutely necessary, and I believe the ordinances of the city already passed, are competent to effect it, if the Street Committee of Councils, and the Street Commissioner will do their duty. The latter officers have been more or less subject to censure for many years, on account of their incompetence or inattention to the duties incumbent upon them. How far these censures are justifiable I will not undertake to discuss, but latterly, the condition of things seem to justify them, or there is something radically wrong in other branches of the municipal powers. It is a matter worthy of consideration how far it would be proper for our citizens to elect, by ballot, certain of our city officers who are now appointed by councils. If this measure were adopted, I think the interests of the city would be better served.

A CITIZEN.

PANAMA FEVER.—Four hundred and fifty laborers have died on the Panama railroad during the effort to build it. Nearly every white person going there to work is attacked with the fever, generally within a few weeks after arrival. In consequence of the sickness and mortality, the contractors have been obliged to give up their contracts in an unfinished condition, and the company have resumed the work and are carrying it on by means of their own agents.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE NEW WORLD.—The board of local inspectors of steam boilers at New York, having completed their examination of witnesses in relation to the causes of the explosion on board the steamer New World, in July, have censured Mr. Washington Haws, the chief engineer, and revoked his license, thus suspending for the remainder of the period for which his license was granted. Mr. H. was severely injured by the explosion.

Martin Kosta, it is said, will leave in one of the first American vessels for Boston or New York. The Porte has demanded the dismissal of Weekbecker, the Austrian Consul, who arrested him so brutally in Smyrna.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The Hards and Softs in New York are fighting about nothing. They met at Syracuse, last week, and each division nominated tickets of their own men, and passed resolutions very much alike. The first resolution passed by the "Hards" endorses the Baltimore platform of 1852. The second endorses the doctrines of the President's inaugural. The third favors annexation, and declared the right of any foreign power to colonize on this continent as unadmissible. The fourth endorses the compromise as constitutional and must be carried into effect. The fifth congratulates the people on the fulfilment of democratic pledges regarding our public works. The sixth declares that a union of factions, holding conflicting sentiments, can be no more than coalition, and is disastrous. The seventh tenders the right hand of fellowship to all who come out with the party on the principles set forth in the resolutions. The eighth endorses the candidates. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the "Softs," in their Convention:—

Resolved, That we approve of the policy indicated by President Pierce, in his inaugural message, and in the formation of his cabinet; and the administration is entitled to, and will receive our individual co-operation and support while faithfully adhering to national principles, essential to the best interests of our country, and the permanent union of the democracy of the state and nation.

Resolved, [In favor of Gov. Seymour, &c.]

Resolved, [In favor of the enlargement of the Erie canal.]

Resolved, That we reaffirm as a fixed and settled feature of the political creed of the democracy of New York, a firm adhesion to the broad national position established by the resolutions constituting the Baltimore platform of June, 1852, and the sound and patriotic declarations announced to the world in the inaugural address of President Pierce.

Resolved; That under the sacred pledges of the constitution, our sister states possessing the institution of slavery are entitled efficient remedies to enforce their constitutional rights to the surrender of fugitive slaves—a right which the democracy of New York unhesitatingly recognize, and are ever ready honestly to support—and that the laws to enforce the same should be respected and obeyed; not with a reluctance, encouraged by abstract opinion as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs.

Resolved, That the democracy of this state, having in letter and spirit adopted the principles embodied in the resolutions of the national platform, now in convention assembled, repeats a portion of that platform, as indicating a past compact and present belief.

[The 9th section of Baltimore platform is here inserted.]

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever pretext the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That it has been announced that the foregoing proposition was intended to embrace the whole subject of the slavery agitation in congress; therefore the democratic party of the Union, standing on this platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last congress, the fugitive slave law included.

Items of News and Miscellany.

The Boston Transcript hears of several failures among the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts. It is stated that the price of manufactured articles of leather has not been sufficiently increased, to offset the advanced cost of the stock consumed. The Worcester manufacturer who has stopped payment, has been long in the business, and had been regarded as a wealthy man.—*Phila. Gazette.*

The North Carolina papers are discussing means to draw foreign emigration to that State. It seems that of the twenty-one millions of acres of land in that State, less than six millions are improved; and for these six millions, there is not one laborer for every twenty-five acres, whereas, a high state of cultivation would require five times as many. There is also a great demand for common laborers, for public works, railways, plankroads, &c.—*Ledger.*

A number of the Stono Masons about Liverpool have recently adopted the *moustache* as a protection against the fatal effects of dust, in the exercise of their craft, and with salutary effect. It is undoubtedly an important provision of nature for the protection of the lungs.—*Ledger.*

It is said the University of Virginia will commence its October session with about 600 students.

A general meeting of Presidents and Directors of the various railroads in the United States, we see it stated, will convene at Washington during the month of October, to consider the adoption of a code of laws, and the establishment of such general measures as shall guard against accidents on railroads, and give more confidence to travellers, and assurance that precautionary measures of the most reliable kind are being exercised upon every railroad throughout the Union. This is an important meeting, and will have a most salutary effect upon the public mind, besides tending to secure the adoption of a uniform system of railroad regulations.—*Washington Union.*

SECURITY OF ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.—Hillard, in his "Six Months in Italy," says that the reserve and exclusiveness of English travellers render them disliked in Italy, as on the continent generally; but our author adds to this picture the following paragraph:

"A new sense of the greatness of England is gathered from travelling on the continent; it is an Englishman go where he will, the right and majesty of his country seem to be hanging over him like an unseen shield. Let but a band of violence be laid upon an English subject, and the great British lion, couchant in Downing street, begins to utter menacing growls and shake his invincible locks. An English man-of-war seems to be always within one day's sail of everywhere. Let political agitation break out in any port on the globe, if there be even a roll of English broadcloth or a pound of English tea to be endangered thereby, within forty-eight hours an English steamer or frigate is pretty sure to drop anchor in the harbor, with an air which seems to say, 'Here I am; does anybody want anything of me?'"—*Wash. Union.*

Somebody stole a watermelon from a patch in Fitchburg, Mass., the other night, and left a pocket book on the ground containg $600. The proprietor of the patch advertises that he has a few more melons left.

The Dublin Exhibition is now attended by nearly 10,000 visiters daily, including a share of the Irish aristocracy. Its success is therefore no longer doubtful.

Regular Spanish *bull-baiting* is performed once a week with *mad cows* in the New York Park, around the City Hall, in honor of the city Fathers. Admittance free. The sport is fine, and not dangerous, if you can manage to keep out of the way.—*Mining Register.*

The Edwardsville *Enquirer*, of Saturday, has information of the dangerous illness of General Shields. He is at the house of Major Harbor, near Sparta, Illinois. He is at times deranged, and hissituation is regarded as extremely critical.

A dinner was given to Mr. William C. Rives, at Charlottesville, Va., by the citizens of that place, on Saturday last.

The next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will meet in the city of New York, on the 5th of October next.

THE CHARLESTON DUEL.—A telegraphic dispatch, in an eastern paper says:

A long correspondence is published in the Charleston papers, by the friends of Davidson Legare, who was killed in a recent duel in that city.

It is published as a reply to the statement of a Washington paper to the effect that the deceased was dismissed from the Navy for brutal conduct. The statement is denied and a correspondence published showing that he resigned.

The first letter, which led to the duel, is from Legare to Dunovant, requesting an explanation of the latter's conversation with Mr. McLure, in which he asserted that Legare drank.

He asks whether the conversation was such as to induce McLure to believe that Legare drank to excess. Dunovant refused to give an answer in writing, but would reply verbally.

The matter was referred to three gentlemen, and it was decided that Legare should make a full statement of the whole conversation with McLure.

Legare then addressed another letter to Dunovant, requesting the desired explanation, to which he replied that he could give no further explanation than he had given in a former conversation with Legare.

Two other letters passed between the parties, one by Legare, demanding the satisfaction of a gentleman, and the other from Dunovant, expressing his readiness to give every satisfaction demanded.

New Bishops for the United States.

The long expected appointments for the new bishoprics proposed by the late Catholic National Council have at length been received from Rome. We are authorized to announce them as follows:

The Very Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, a Frenchman by birth, but who has long labored in this country as a faithful missionary, and who is at present Vicar General of Cleveland, is appointed Bishop of Burlington, Vt.

The Very Rev. Mr. Coskery, Vicar General of Baltimore, is Bishop elect of Portland, Maine.

The Rev. Jas. R. Bayley a convert and nephew of Mother Seton, at present Secretary to the Archbishop of New York, is Bishop elect of Newark, N. J.

The Very Rev. John Loughlin, Vicar General of New York, is Bishop elect of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Josue M. Young, (a convert of New England,) for many years a Missionary at Lancaster, Ohio, is Bishop elect of Pittsburgh; Bishop O'Connor having offered to accept the new See of Erie, to obviate objections to its erection.

The Rev. George Carrell, S. J., a Philadelphian, is Bishop elect of Covington.

The Very Rev. Joseph Melcher, Vicar General of St. Louis, is Bishop elect of Quincy, Ill., and Apostolic Administrator of Chicago, until the appointment of a Bishop to this latter See, which is to take place forthwith. The present Bishop, Dr. Vandeveldo, is transferred to Natchez.

The Rev. Augustus Marten is Bishop elect of Natchitoches, La. The Rev. gentleman is at present pastor of the Catholic church in that place.

The Rev. Thaddeus Amat, C. M., so long known and esteemed in connexion with the Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, is Bishop elect of Monterey, Cal., the present Bishop being transferred to San Francisco, which has been made an Archiepiscopal See.

Santa Fe has a Bishop in the person of the present Apostolic Vicar, the Very Rev. Juan Felipe Ortiz, who now takes his title from the city.

The Rev. Frederic Baraga is appointed Vicar Apostolic in Upper Michigan.

There is no See for North Carolina, and no Vicariate for Florida.—*Cath. Herald.*

DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—Dr. Cullen, the projector of the Darien ship canal, has written to parties in Panama that a surveying expedition would start from England in November next; after arrangements have been made with the British Admiralty and the United States Government for their co operation. Dr. Cullen is to accompany the expedition.

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM R. STEVENSON, of Mercer county.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ROBERT MITCHELL, of Indiana county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, of Allegheny county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
LAWRENCE E. CURSON, of Montgomery county.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS COURT,
THOS. McCONNELL, of Allegheny.
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM M. SHINN, of Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WM. R. STEVENSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
AARON FLOYD, of Pittsburgh;
BRUCE TRACEY, of Ohio;
WM. P. FERGUSON, of Moon;
CHARLES W. BENNY, of Allegheny;
A. H. BURNS, of Findley.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
EDWARD ALLEN, of Pittsburgh.
FOR TREASURER,
GEORGE WILSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES SWISSHELM, of Wilkins. [sept15dwts

☞ **Worms! Worms!**—There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine at hand.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Successors to J. King & Co., 56 Wood street.

DIED:

On Monday, Sept. 19th, Mrs. MARY G. LOWRIE, widow of the late Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Mrs. Anne Christy, on Fourth street, near Grant, on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ONE WEEK
DURING THE STATE FAIR,
Commencing on Monday Sept. 20,
LEVI G. NORTH'S
Grand Combination Exhibiting Company
THE HIPPODROME
CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,

WILL perform in Pittsburgh on the lot in front of the AMERICAN HOTEL, FENN ST.

ON the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, and October 1st.

They will also give a grand Exhibition on a lot near the Fair Ground, on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

For further particulars see bills of the day and Illuminated Posters at the Hotels in the city.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

Admission 25 cents. sep20:2t

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following described Tract of Land, containing 111 acres, situated in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., 14 miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and near the line of the Steubenville Railroad—with coal and lime stone under the whole place, and easy of access—improvements as follows: A very comfortable Farm House, 30 by 28 feet, two stories high; Washhouse, Springhouse, and other out buildings; a new Frame Bank barn, 54 by 35 feet, finished in the best possible manner, with Stabling under the whole building; 100 bearing Apple Trees, best grafted qualities; a large quantity of Peach and Cherry Trees, all in bearing order; about 45 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with water in all the fields.

This Land is very comfortably situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the County, being remarkably healthy, near to Churches, Schools and Mills, and would not be in the market, only that the owner is about to remove to the far West. Terms easy and price moderate. For further particulars, see the owner, Wm. Robb, on premises, or the subscriber. JAMES C. HIGHBY, Agent.

N. B.—If the above is not sold before Thursday, 20th day of October, it will be offered at public outcry on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JAMES C. HIGHBY, Agent.

North Fayette tp., Sept. 19th, 1853. sep20:2t&4w4t

A FARM FOR SALE, situated on the Ohio River, in Lawrence county, Ohio, adjoining the town of Burlington, consisting of 100 Acres of good Land, 55 of which are in cultivation, 40 the river bottom, 15 upland, and the balance, 45 acres, is best of timber land on the hill part is good pasture, and Iron ore the fences are in good repair; Peach trees and Apple trees in abundance. The Farm is well watered and located in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Two dwelling Houses with outhouses. Price—$2,500.

sep20 J. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

PIG IRON.—225 tons Marietta anthracite forge metal.
" do do foundry do.
For sale by [sep20] KING & MOORHEAD.

Bleak House Complete.

MINER & CO., No 62 Smithfield street, have received the Bleak House by Charles Dickens, complete with illustrations. Price 50 cents.

Venice; the City of the Sea, from the invasion by Napoleon in 1797 to the capitulation to Radetzky in 1849; with a contemporaneous view of the Peninsula. By Edmund Flagg.

Memoirs of the life of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. By Thomas Moore.

The Mysterious Parchment, or the Satanic License; Dedicated to Maine Law progress. By Rev. Joel Wakeman.

Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Julia Bennett
Dandy Sponge.....Miss E. Wallarge.
Sexo.....Rel. White and Blue.....Mr. Healy.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND!
Cousin Joe.....Mr. Dutirege.
Margery.....Miss Julia Bennett.

Fall Style of Hats.

SAMUEL WEST, No. 251 Penna. avenue, (head of Wood,) has just received the FALL STYLE OF HATS, and would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers to it. He has also on hand a large and varied assortment of HATS and CAPS, which he will sell CHEAP, for cash. [aug15tf

Fashionable Hat.

McCORD & CO. will issue their FALL STYLE HAT THIS DAY. Also,
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS AND CAPS of latest Styles. To which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
☞ Corner WOOD and FIFTH STREETS. [augt26

Murder—$500 Reward.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, August 11, 1853.

IN pursuance of a Resolution which passed the City Councils on Tuesday, authorizing the Mayor to offer a Reward of $500 for the arrest and prosecution to conviction of the MURDERER or MURDERERS OF JAMES COLLINS, late of Cambria, who was murdered in Bay street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday night, I hereby offer the above reward for the arrest and prosecution to conviction of the said murderer or murderers.

aug18tf ROBERT M. RIDDLE, Mayor.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

H. KLEBER has just received a fine collection of Julien's and Foster's music:
The celebrated Royal Irish Quadrilles:
The Drum Polka, Julien;
Mont Blanc Polka, Julien;
Rival Schottisch, by F. Brown;
Silver Cloud Quickstep;
St. Nicholas Schottisch;
Sleighride Polka, by Stuhrsch;
Popsy Polka;
A tear song, by H. Kleber;
The sleep is the grave together;
Adieu dear native land, trio, by W. V. Wallace;
Lilly Bell and Old Dog Tray, by Foster;
Meet me by moonlight, duett;
Sofly ye night winds, ballad, by V. Wallace;
Atalanta Polka, by Bodwurth; and other fine pieces.
sep14

PIG METAL.—200 tons Marietta anthracite forge metal
40 do Rock Hill do foundry do;
10 do Mill Creek do do do;
For sale by [sep7] KING & MOORHEAD.

Money Loan Office.

JOHN A. O'BRIEN & CO.,
Corner 3d Third street, below Smithfield.

MONEY to loan in large or small quantities, on Gold and Silver Plate, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments and valuable articles of every description.

Furnished Pledges sold immediately after being out of date, or less redeemed. Bargains of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c., always on hand. sep7

A BARGAIN IN LAND.—9 acres of land, near the toll-gate on the Minersville road, on which is a good brick house, 40 rooms; a superior orchard, good springs and a well of good water at the door; every thing to make a splendid country home; All of which will be sold low. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Roberts, on the land, or of
sep6 THOMAS WOODS, 45 Market street.

MOLASSES.—250 bbls Plantation Molasses;
175 half bbls do do;
15 bbls Sugar House do (St. James,)
For sale by [sep14] MILLER & RICKETSON.

GLASS.—300 boxes 7x9, 8x10, 10x12 and 10x14 Glass in store and for sale by
sep14 MILLER & RICKETSON.

WOOL.—3 sacks Wool received and for sale by
sep14 MILLER & RICKETSON.

HOPS.—3 bales West. Hops in store and for sale by
sep14 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SUGAR.—10 hhds Plantation Sugar in store and for sale by [sep14] MILLER & RICKETSON.

MACKEREL.—20 bbls No. 1 Mackerel in store and for sale by [sep14] MILLER & RICKETSON.

STOCK WANTED.—20 shares in the Monongahela Bridge Co., for which market price will be given. Enquire of
sep14 THOMAS WOODS, 45 Market st.

SUNDRIES:—
300 bbls Plantation Molasses;
120 half bbls do do;
25 bbls "St. James" Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls Cider Vinegar;
75 bags Brazil Sugar;
100 bbls Plantation Sugar;
20 boxes White Havana do;
10 half chests N. H. Tea;
25 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
200 do do Oolong and Pouchong Tea;
120 bags Rio Coffee;
120 do Laguayra Coffee;
30 packets Gil Grv. Java Coffee;
150 boxes "Grant" 5's and 6's Tobacco;
25 do Russel & Holdason's do
120 do ass