Daily Morning Post.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 16.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Rocks, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, in Philadelphia, on the 17th of August, 1854.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.

GEO. C. WELKER, Secretary.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

David Campbell, James Blackmore, Henry M'Collough, John H. Phillips, John C. Dunn, T. S. Rowley, R. H. Kerr, J. A. Pearkson, J. S. Kennedy, Alexander Black, J. J. Binding, James A. Irwin, A. B. M'Calmont, J. A. Dunlevy, D. W. Ross, John Layton, Thomas J. Keenan, George F. Gilmore, B. R. Williams, William Bennett, John Barton, Joseph Birmingham, John Roth.

☞ The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Chairman.

JOHN BARTON, Secretary. [au14

News of the Day.

We invite attention to an article on Kansas, which will be found on our first page.

The Democracy of Northumberland county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Maj. William L. Dewart; Senate, Gen. Jesse C. Horton; Assembly, David B. Montgomery.

If any one will see to what preposterous ends the spiritual mania will lead one, let him read the account of the "Physical Saviour," in another column. One might suppose the description was a hoax, had not the account appeared in the *New Era*, a Spiritual journal.

For the forty eight hours ending Monday noon, there were eight deaths from cholera in Cleveland, and seventeen from other causes, making twenty-five in all. In Chicago, on Saturday, there were twenty-one deaths, five of which were from cholera. In Detroit, on Friday, there were fifteen deaths—five of cholera.

For the week ending the 5th instant, there were, in Buffalo, 155 deaths, of which 70 were from cholera. In New Orleans, for the week ending the 6th instant, there were 212 deaths—none of cholera, and 29 were from yellow fever. There were only 144 deaths in Baltimore for the week ending the 13th instant.

Richard Penn Smith, a gentleman of very superior intellectual qualifications, and author of several plays and novels which were very highly esteemed, died on Saturday at his residence, at the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county. His father was Wm. M. Smith, a distinguished lawyer; and his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Smith, first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. His conversation was so brilliant and instructive as to make him many friends, and he had the natural capacity to stand in the very front rank of literature, but from some reason (or none at all) he did not exert himself, which is much to be regretted.

BOMBARDIMENTS, DO.

Files of papers published at the British port of Kingston in Jamaica have been received in this country, and the eastern papers are noticing the entire similarity of their language with that of the Whig presses of this country in relation to the Greytown affair. One editor says that not only is the same view of the case taken, but that the language of denunciation employed is almost word for word the same. The whig press is now firmly allied to England in this cause against our own country. Of course: It was so in the Mexican war. It was so in the war of 1812.

The Kingston papers call on old England to send her fleets and bombard the cities of New York, Boston and Baltimore. We would respectfully advise Johnny Bull to postpone these bombardments until his fleets have taken Revel, Helsingfors, Cronstadt, Sebastopol, and a few other Russian ports. If he will wait till that is done our cities will have plenty of time to prepare themselves for their fate. Still, the British editors, and British *Whig* editors must have something to talk about, some humbug to rant about; and the bombardment of New York is just as good a theme as any other.

The whole course of Gen. Pierce's administration, thus far, has shown that for the next three years, at least, this country is not to be treated as a weak nation; nor its flag made a target for British and Spanish guns; nor its citizens made victims of plunder and insult abroad. Weak and strong will be punished, until our flag and citizens are respected.

The strongest nation of the world will no longer submit to continual insults, although Whig editors counsel it, and rave like madmen when tardy vengeance overtakes the offenders. A few doses of Cyane pepper, skillfully administered, will cure the enemies of this country of their chronic propensity to fire at our ships, plunder our commerce, and insult and imprison our citizens.

The Philadelphia *Argus* says:

"The National Administration is for the country and its honor, and from that position the united thunders of a British fleet at Boston and New York, and the British press of Jamaica and the United States cannot drive them.

We are glad to see that the neutral presses of the country are, now that the case is fully understood, adopting a true American tone on the subject. The Philadelphia *Ledger* spoke first. The Baltimore *Sun* winds up a strong article with the following remarks:

"The upshot of the matter may be that San Juan will fall under the "protectorate" of the United States government; and this will constitute the best guarantee for the future occupation of the place by a more decent, orderly, and reputable set of people, and good security against the importation of Jamaica negroes with British instincts, as British emissaries.

A MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.—St. Louis papers of a recent date contain accounts of a boy, nineteen years of age, who is gifted with almost incredible power of calculation in numbers. He has had only forty days' schooling, and has made very poor use of his time at that, judging from the style of his advertisement; but the gift, he says, is a natural one, as he could tell any sum equally well when three years old. These youthful mathematical prodigies never amount to much, perhaps on the principle that a smart child makes a dull man. By the way, what has become of the "Wonderful Vermont Boy," whose prodigious calculating powers caused such a sensation some eight or nine years ago?

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of lots and farms for sale on Long Island. Mr. B. M'Lain, of this city, is agent for the proprietor, and will sell lots and farms very cheap.

Old Berks has Spoken.

The Democracy of Berks county held their annual county meeting on the 8th instant. It was a very large and enthusiastic gathering; and the resolutions passed show that that stronghold of Democracy is sound to the core.

The second resolution expresses in strong language their approbation of the administration of President Pierce, and their admiration of the firmness, wisdom and energy he has displayed in relation to our foreign policy. The third resolution is the following:

"3. *Resolved*, That we repose full confidence in the Hon. William Bigler. His integrity as a man, a Democrat, and the chief executive officer of this Commonwealth, have alike won for and entitled him to the confidence, esteem, and regard of his fellow-citizens; he has merited, and will receive, the cordial support of the honest and patriotic voters of the Keystone State."

The fourth resolution is highly complimentary to the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, their representative in Congress.

The fifth resolution declares their full confidence in the ability and integrity of Chief Justice Black and Col. Henry S. Mott.

The 6th and 7th resolutions declare for civil and religious freedom; and condemn all secret political societies, and all intolerance

The 8th resolution endorses the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and entirely approves it as a reaffirmance of the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty, and of non-interference by Congress in local affairs, or on the subject of slavery.

A SILLY FALSEHOOD.—We stated some time ago that it was a device of whiggery to charge upon the democrats every thing they do themselves. They *foster* and encourage a secret political society; and to screen themselves from the odium they immediately get up the falsehood that the democrats also have formed a secret political society.

Whig editors must have a great respect for democrats. They seem to think that if they can satisfy the people they are doing only what the democrats do, it will be all right. The *Gazette* now says that the democrats have formed a secret political society, the members of which all swear they will vote for Bigler. We have never heard of such a thing. It is simply a falsehood.

But we will tell our neighbor what has been done. The democrats have formed a *public* political party, well organized, harmonious, strong and confident, all the members of which *do* affirm they will vote for Governor Bigler; and elect him, too, by a rousing majority.

THE MERKINESS OF WHIGGERY.—The Central Whig Committee of Warren county, Ohio, have issued "a card" announcing that they will resign on the 19th of August, so that there may be "no impediment to the thorough organization of the friends of Freedom, irrespective of former political parties." Does any one suppose that had a straight Whig ticket a chance of success, this committee would evince any such a meek disposition to unite with "Free Soilers and Anti-Nebraska Democrats?" We trow not. But it is meet for a party so near dissolution to show a little humility.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The August number of this splendid Review is received. It commences a new volume—price three dollars per year. Contents: Diplomatic History of the Eastern Question; Tectotalism, and Laws against the Liquor Trade; Hermann Eschylus; Kaffir Wars; The Great Social Problem; European Emigration to the United States; The Russian War, &c. &c. It is an excellent number. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., and for sale by Miner & Co., Smithfield street, and Gildenfenney & Co., Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

☞ We received two dollars yesterday from an Ohio subscriber to pay for our weekly paper another year. The gentleman informed us in his letter that he has taken the paper twenty-eight years, and has no thoughts of giving it up, or leaving his bill. We would like about ten thousand subscribers of that sort. Our list is increasing, but not quite fast enough. A few more clubs would be very acceptable in these times of high prices for everything but newspapers.

"THE GERMANIA AND AGRICOLA OF TACITUS," literally translated, with explanatory notes, original and select, by an admirer of the classics. A copy of this little volume has been handed us, and it looks very much as though it would be useful to students of colleges and academies who are employed in reading Tacitus untranslated. It is printed by J. T. Shryock, 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh; and is for sale at the bookstores.

☞ The severe drought appears to extend nearly all over the Union. It is very severe in Maine, in Virginia, in Illinois, in North Carolina and other parts heard from. Corn and potatoes are suffering, and unless rain soon comes there will not be half a crop of potatoes.

INDIANA BANKS.—We would like to say a few words about the Indiana "free" Banks, if the *Journal* is willing. What says the Bank Champion? Does the word "*free*" mean having full liberty to swindle? Those Banks may be all right, but Cincinnatians are very much afraid of them.

☞ The Democratic County Committee meet to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the St. Charles Hotel. We hope there will be a full meeting. See notice and names of members of Committee in the preceding column.

☞ Who are the real murderers in the St. Louis riots? Will the Know-Nothings answer.

.....Coal has been discovered in Kansas.

.....There is no free farm law for Kansas.

.....There are thirty-eight iron foundries in Pittsburgh.

.....The merried women in Japan shave off their eye-brows, and blacken their teeth.

.....The receipts of the U. S. Treasury for the last quarter, were $16,800,000.

.....Some of the New York hotels are reducing their prices. The numerous boarding-houses are injuring their business.

.....The Egyptian railway between Alexandria and Cairo will soon be completed. It is in operation part of the way now.

.....A man in Troy, New York, was foolish enough to wake up a sleeping watchman the other night. The watchman was so angry that he arrested the man and put him in the tombs.

.....An extensive milk dealer in Paris was lately fined 20,000 francs, and condemned to six months imprisonment, for mixing water with his milch.

.....An old pilot says no mosquito will ever bite where a mosquito has bit before, *at any time*; so that his protection against that bloodsucker is to be bitten all over as soon as possible, and then be invulnerable!

.....There are four universities in the kingdom of Sardinia, with three thousand students, and twelve thousand pupils in the secondary schools. That little kingdom is trying to keep up with the age.

.....A bill was introduced in the Senate, during the last session of Congress, which provides, among other things, that the passage money paid by emigrant passengers, who die on ship board, shall be refunded. This will insure good attention to their health during the passage.

A LONG BILL.—Those who think the last Congress did nothing, should read the following and then change their tone, and say it did too much: The post route bill, which was signed by the President on Thursday night, required for its enrolment one thousand sheets of parchment, costing $200! It is a recapitulation of all the existing post routes in the United States, to which some six or seven hundred new ones are added. The arrangement is alphabetical, for convenience of reference.

The Price of Wheat.

The following table, which we find in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, is from the minutes kept at the office of the Van Rensselaer Manor, at Albany, where large amounts of rent are payable in wheat, or a cash equivalent, on the first of January each year; and as two parties are deeply interested in the price, it is probably the most reliably correct of any record that can be obtained. There is quite a lesson in these figures—look at them:

Price of wheat per bushel, January 1, at Albany sixty-one years, viz:

1793	99/75	1814	$1.87½	1835	$1.00
1794	1.00	1815	1.62½	1836	1.50
1795	1.37½	1816	1.75	1837	2.25
1796	2.00	1817	2.25	1838	1.62½
1797	1.50	1818	1.87½	1839	1.75
1798	1.25	1819	1.75	1840	1.12½
1799	1.16¾	1820	1.00	1841	1.00
1800	1.66½	1821	77	1842	1.25
1801	1.81¼	1822	1.12½	1843	1.87½
1802	1.00	1823	1.25	1844	2.00
1803	1.12½	1824	1.25	1845	90¾
1804	1.25	1825	1.09	1846	1.12½
1805	2.00	1826	87½	1847	1.12½
1806	1.43¾	1827	1.00	1848	1.31¼
1807	1.37½	1828	1.10	1849	1.12½
1808	1.12½	1829	1.75	1850	1.18¾
1809	1.06	1830	1.00	1851	1.12½
1810	1.56¼	1831	1.25	1852	1.00
1811	1.75	1832	1.25	1853	1.18¾
1812	1.87½	1833	1.25	1854	1.75
1813	2.25	1834	1.00		

It will be noticed that only five times in all those years wheat has been $2 or upwards per bushel, while it was seventeen times at $1 or under—twice at seventy five cents. Only once in thirty seven years, that is since 1817, to wit in 1837, has it reached $3. The average price for the whole period is $1,38. For the last thirty years it is $1,25. So the probabilities, it would seem, are that that will be the price next January. Those who are interested may, however, be better able to form a judgment on that point than any one else. But so far as present prices are concerned, it may be taken as certain, that the crop of wheat is too good, too wide extended, and the demand for export to Europe or California too limited, and flour speculators too hard up to allow them to be maintained.

[Correspondence of the St. Paul (Minnesota) Times.]

Touching Instance of the Fidelity of a Dog.

SHAKOPEE, August 2, 1854.—A murderous assault was made on the person of an unoffending German, named Ernest Kaiser, on Monday evening last. He had been to Chaska for the purpose of looking at some timber, and having been carried across the river by a friend, he started for Shakopee. Not knowing much about the country, he could not find the road, and meeting three men, he inquired of them the way to the nearest place. They agreed to show him the road, and carried him some distance up the river. His suspicions being excited, he refused to go further, when he was struck across the head with a gun and felled to the earth. He was then beaten with the gun until he became senseless; then robbed of a gold watch and thrown into the river.

The water revived him, and when restored to consciousness he found one of his dogs holding him by the bosom of his shirt, and endeavoring to drag him ashore. By his assistance he gained the land, when he was again seized upon by the miscreants and carried into the river. His dog again came to his assistance, and helped to support him on the water. At this time the steamer Globe came along, and the attention of the crew being attracted by the barking of a small dog upon the shore, they found the man nearly exhausted, but still held above the water by his faithful dog; his body and limbs covered with bruises from the blows which the villains inflicted upon him.

Yesterday afternoon our citizens searched the country in the vicinity of the place where the act was committed, but no trace of the perpetrators of the deed have been discovered. A few days ago some individuals entered the house of Mr. Soules, at Spring Lake, during the temporary absence of the occupants, and took away three hundred and fifty dollars in bank bills, which they found in a chest.

Condition of Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

The Albany *Argus* of Monday last, under the head of "Starving Fugitive Slaves in Canada," publishes the following:

"We have received a circular calling attention to the condition of the fugitive slaves in Canada. It comes from colored people, we presume, and is signed J. J. Rice, Ambersthugh. It states that they are in great want and destitution, and in need of bedding, flannel and clothing generally suited to the climate, food, medicines, and assistance in every shape. Rice states that he has lived in Canada thirteen years "on incidental donations, and sometimes on scant fare." He denies that the Government does anything for the fugitives, and appeals to American abolitionists for aid in behalf of this suffering people, reminding them that "to furnish bedding, &c., to a destitute family just from slavery, is what slaveholders, who work the colonization enterprise, do in Liberia."

Rice, we fear, appeals to deaf ears and close-shut purses. Negrophily prefers mass conventions, political action, and double tracks for underground railroads, to caring for the passengers after they have reached their uncomfortable destination. It prefers election tickets to checks payable to fugitives in Canada. It delights rather in long speeches than in large collections. It thinks to be "heard for its much speaking." So that the poor negroes across the borders may perish with cold and starvation in the fierce Canadian winter, if opponents of the "Nebraska iniquity" be only returned to Congress in the fall election. Great is humbug!"

FEARFUL STATE OF ANARCHY IN CHINA.—Private letters and circulars received in Boston from China by the Arabia, give accounts of a sad state of affairs in that country, the result of the civil war which has been so long raging there. The Boston *Traveler* says:

"The old government having its hands fully occupied in repelling the attacks of the insurgents in the vicinity of Pekin, bands of armed robbers are devastating the country, particularly the central provinces. One letter states that forty-eight tea companies had returned to Shanghai from the central provinces, having been robbed of all their means of purchase.

"The great commercial mart of Honan has been burnt by an armed mob. Ningchow, the district from whence the Moning teas are brought is stated to be in possession of an armed rabble, who have beheaded the Mandarins and taken possession of the government. In some provinces the Mandarins have forbidden teas to be grown, for fear that it will attract the attention of the insurgents. These disturbances, it was thought, would seriously affect the forwarding of teas. All was quiet at Canton."

A son of Francis P. Blair, is one of the Benton men elected to the Missouri legislature.

To-morrow, the 17th inst., has been set aside by the authorities of Wheeling, as a day of fasting and prayer.

According to the returns received at the Auditor's office, the number of hogs in Kentucky over six months old, is 1,515,699, an increase for this year of 158,807.

It is now one hundred and fourteen years that the Methodists have existed as a people. They now number in the world nearly two millions of communicants, and preach the gospel to ten or twelve millions.

John Mehan, the man who was arrested in Cninnati on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Patrick McGill, has been discharged from custody, there being no testimony against him.

Kennett's sotusl majority over Benton is 1008. The average vote of the Whigs elected in St. Louis is about 6,250; that of the Benton ticket about 5,250. The vote of the Anti-Benton men who were placed on the People's (or Know Nothing) ticket, is about 4,800.

Mr. John B. Dilton, row a lawyer at the New York bar, and formerly connected with the Irish Insurrectionary movement of '48, has received permission, it is said, to return to his native country. Mr. Dillon held a distinguished position in the Dublin University.

The Susquehanna Railroad Company, it is reporter, have settled all the cases of damages, resulting from the accident on the 4th of July, for about one hundred thousand dollars. Petitions are also in circulation for the re-instatement of Mr. Scott, the conductor of the train, who was so severely injured, but is now recovering. They are numerously signed.

The Campbellite Churches of Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington, have purchased the Baptist Theological Seminary, edifice and lot, in Covington, for the sum of $25,000. All the lands of the Institution except the Seminary lot, were purchased by the city of Covington, for a park