# 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:

TUESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 29.


## Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, August 16, 1854.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met this morning, in pursuance of previous notice, at the St Charles Hotel, and organized for business. When upon motion of James Blackmore, seconded by Jno. Barton, it was

*Resolved*, That the Democrats of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Allegheny county, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding their primary assemblages, on SATURDAY, September 2d, and elect two delegates each, to represent them in County Convention, which will assemble at the Court House on the following Wednesday, (the 6th Sept) at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election.

The Democratic voters of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the several Boroughs, will meet between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., and of the Townships, between the hours of three and five o'clock, P. M.

The Democratic voters of Ross township will meet at Perry's old stand, Perrysville Plank Road.

The delegates representing the several Boroughs and Townships will also have to place in nomination three persons to be voted for as Directors of the Poor for Allegheny county.

On motion of John C. Dunn, seconded by David Campbell, it was

*Resolved*, That we return our sincere thanks to the gentlemanly proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel, for their kindness in furnishing such ample accommodations for the meetings of the Committee during the present year.

On motion, adjourned *sine die*.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Chairman.

JOHN BARTON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BLACKMORE, }

## News of the Day.

The mortality of New York and Boston last week was as follows:

| | Cholera. | Other Dis. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 180 | 702 | 882 |
| Boston | 26 | 109 | 135 |

Orestes A Brownson, the Boston *Bee* says, has accepted the invitation tendered him by Rev. Dr. Newman and the directors of the Irish University, to accept a professorship in that institution. His salary is about $3,000 a year. He is now preparing his first course of lectures.

Col. J. C. Fremont, the indefatigable explorer, left New York a few days since in the California steamer, with the view of landing at San Francisco and proceeding thence to the Sierra Nevada, to fix astronomically the position of the Pass which he discovered in that mountain during his expedition of last winter. This expedition, like his two last ones, has no connection with the government surveys and receives no aid from the survey appropriations.

## "SLAVERY AT THE WEST."

We published an article on this subject a few weeks ago, in which we predicted the abolition of slavery in Missouri within a few years, and that new free States would yet be formed out of Texas, and, finally, that slavery would yet be confined within narrow limits to the west of the Mississippi river. These probable events we attributed in part to the future operation of the principle, now established, that in all territories the question of slavery or no slavery should be treated as a *local* question, and decided by the local popular vote.

The Western *Chronicle*, published at Lexington, Missouri, copies our article entire, and then takes a strange way of answering it.

It sets out by saying that the *Post* supported the Nebraska bill, but it is nevertheless "Free Soilish in its tendencies." It will surprise our Pittsburgh readers to learn that the *Post* is "Free Soilish." It is not *pro slavery*. It is opposed to Congressional interference in the matter. It would give the North and South equal rights in regard to the new territories; and then let the popular will decide the question of slavery or no slavery in each of those territories. We believe that to the tribunal so properly double the question. That is our position; and we see not how any candid and liberal man can object to it. It is the position of the National Democrats.

To our prediction that Missouri would become a free State in ten years, the Western *Chronicle* says:

"The *Post* is certainly a sanguine reasoner, and yet it does not reckon altogether without its host. If Missouri permits Kansas to become a free State, the assumption that she will herself become a free State in "ten years" is not an idle one."

If emancipation in Missouri depends on the fact of Kansas becoming a free State, our prediction is, in our opinion, sure of fulfilment.

The *Chronicle* next pronounces many of our statements in regard to the decline of slavery in Missouri, as incorrect. It forgets, however, that we drew many of those facts from an article published shortly before in the St. Louis *Herald*. If we were misled then in regard to the facts, it was not by abolition papers, but by a Missouri newspaper. But we are satisfied to leave those facts, and the question of the continuance of slavery in Missouri, to the people of that State themselves. We hope they will decide it right, for Missouri, by her position and natural resources, may yet become one of the greatest and most wealthy and populous States of the republic.

The *Chronicle* adds:

"Colonel Benton is quoted by the *Post* as opposed to slavery in Missouri, and his success over his opponents cited as an evidence of the declining hold of the institution. Nor is the *Post* alone in this particular. The press generally regard him as the strongest friend freedom has, and his defeat will discomfit them much."

We assure our Western friend that Col. Benton's late defeat did not "discomfit" the Pittsburgh *Post* in the least. It was our Whig and Abolition neighbors who wept over it, though a Whig was elected in his stead. We are rejoiced when we hear of the election of good, *sound national Democrats*. That is the party to which the Pittsburgh *Post* belongs.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Journal* must imagine that it is going to do something wonderful soon. It has threatened a review of the democratic addresses for a long time, and, one would suppose from intimations given, that a terrible onslaugh was soon to be made. The most extensive preparations are advertised from day to day; old papers called for, their receipt announced; and a continued effort kept up to raise public expectation "on tiptoe."

We have waited long enough on this promised prodigy, and demand that the aconchment shall take place immediately. We wish the Empress of France and the editor of the *Journal* a safe time. But we cannot wait on our neighbor much longer. This state of alarming suspense he has been endeavoring to create is hard to bear. We have no fears for the result when it comes to light; and have no doubt it will be like the case of old; "*parturiunt montes et nascetur musculum.*"

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—Capt. Hollins, who was arrested and held to bail in New York, the other day, at the instigation of a merchant named Durand, who alledged that he had goods and other property stored at Greytown, valued at $20,000, had just returned from Washington, the *Journal of Commerce* says, where his official acts had received the sanction of government. If this is true Capt. H. will doubtless be speedily relieved from his embarrassing situation. He had telegraphed for instructions.

### Influence of Opposition Newspapers.

We have frequently said that those newspapers in this country most distinguished for their violent opposition to the present Democratic administration were entitled to no confidence; and that the people would not be deceived by them. We see many proofs that such is the general opinion. It is now well understood that their sole aim is to slander the Democracy and condemn every measure of the administration. How regardless they are of the truth in these statements may easily be learned from the shameless misstatements of the New York *Herald* and *Tribune*, in regard to the facts connected with the bombardment of Greytown. Those two papers boast that they have a larger circulation in Europe than all other American papers. Yet we find that the London *Times*, and the London *Daily News*, in speaking of this Greytown affair, pay scarce any regard to the statement of the facts of the case by the *Tribune* and *Herald*; and still less regard to their opinions. The *Times*, it is true, censures the act of destroying the town. But the London *Daily News*, generally an impartial paper on American affairs, and next to the *Times* in influence, takes a very different view of the matter. Here is an extract from its leader on the subject:

"The Americans have bombarded Greytown, and in so doing have shown a tolerable proof of that energy which has helped them to build up the most remarkable empire in the world in the shortest space of time possible. It is said sometimes that a popular government is the very worst that can be devised in order to be able to deal effectually with foreign powers in cases of interrupted relations. A popular government, it is said, may be admirably adapted for the administration of the internal resources of the country; but when foreign relations are concerned, then a unity, a concentration of power, are needed, which can never be obtained except in a state where the sovereign power is lodged in the hands of one or a few. It is a sufficient answer to this assertion to say that the most prosperous periods of many of the most illustrious states in the modern and ancient world have been precisely those where the people shared most directly in the sovereign power. Athens was a pure democracy in the time of Pericles. The Italian States passed through the periods of their most illustrious career when they were under popular government. The English nation has become powerful just in proportion as the people have exercised an influence over her legislature. The Government of England has at times been weak and vacillating beside those of other interests comprised in it besides those of the nation. The Government of the United States has no dynastic interest to consult. Its ministers are not taken from aristocratic families, who have links of connection with the princely houses of the continent. When the national interest is injured, or the national honor wounded, to the nation alone is committed the duty of seeking redress. The bombardment of Grey town is at least another proof of the determination of the American Government that no insult shall be offered to its subjects or its representatives without redress being afforded."

It must be very mortifying to the unscrupulous editors of the *Tribune* and *Herald*, that, after all their labor and expense to get up a false statement of the matter, and degrade our own government and country by their rihald abuse, the liberal presses of Europe throw aside their statements as unworthy of belief, and present views of the event highly favorable to the character and energy of the American people and government. The *News* views it as a prompt and energetic vindication of American honor and rights. It neither censures nor approves the act in itself; but treats it as an evidence that our Democratic government will promptly resent insults, and prevent or punish wrongs and injuries to our citizens abroad. That is the duty of government; and it will be done whilst Democrats rule. The *News* concludes another paragraph as follows:

"The United States have shown in this, as they did in the Kossta affair, and in other instances, that the rights of the American nation, and of American citizens, shall not suffer for want of vigor on the part of the American Executive. *All we have to do is to take care that out of this Greytown affair, our Government do not contrive to stir up ill blood between ourselves and the Americans.*"

OBITUARY.—Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., one of the ablest and most universally respected divines in the country, died in Andover, Mass., on the 4th instant, aged 73. He was born in 1849, and at the solicitation of his friends, set about the preparation of a complete edition of his works, which were partly completed in 1851 in five octavo volumes. Dr. Woods was a theologian of the school of Jonathan Edwards, and maintained inflexibly the principles and practices of the earlier New England orthodox divines, against all the criticism and speculation of Tubingen, Cambridge or any other seat of modern "heresies." He was the father of Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. LLD., President of Bowdoin College.

THE RULING PASSION.—N. P. Willis is notorious for his love of being lionized. For the sake of being talked about, he will sacrifice almost anything. This passion it appears likely will be strong in death, judging from his last act—*that* letter from Idlewild. Every one who read it come to the same conclusion, viz: that he was about to shuffle off this mortal coil. The consequence is that more kind things have been said about "poor Nat." in the last two or three weeks than had been in as many previous years. Having enjoyed these little tributes to his memory, Willis now announces that he was wholly misunderstood; that so far from expecting to die he is in a fair way of recovery and is about to commence a new series of papers for his periodical. This may be put down as the last Willis-ism.

ALL THE FOOLS NOT YET DEAD.—Winston P. Noble, a young man, and son of ex-Governor Noble, of Indiana, was swindled in New York, a day or two since, out of $125 and a gold watch and chain, valued at $250, by some "patent safe" operators. It was done by the same sharp practice that has been exposed in the press hundreds of times; and against which, any one who reads the papers, and had a grain of common sense, should have been on his guard.

[For the Daily Morning Post.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time for holding the primary meetings is fast approaching, various communications appear in the Democratic journals, urging the nomination of certain individuals, to fill the various offices in the gift of the people of Allegheny county. There being many good and true Democrats who have not yet been named, I deem it my duty to propose the following named gentlemen, for the consideration of the coming County Convention:

*Congress*—John Barton, City.
*Assembly*—Wm. M. Stewart, Allegheny; M. Harbison, Robinson; J. W. Biddell, City; Dr. H. C. Gross, Patton; J. K. Moorhead, City.
*Recorder*—James Salisbury, Birmingham.
*Commissioner*—Elijah Trevillo, City.
*Register*—J. Harvey Robb, Lower St. Clair.
*Clerk*—J. H Phillips, Allegheny.
*Auditor*—Edward Thompson, Wilkins.

Yours, &c., THIRD WARD.

[For the Daily Morning Post.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me to suggest through your columns, the name of John H. Phillips, Esq., of Robinson township, as a suitable candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Phillips has been long and favorably known to the Democrats of Allegheny county as one of the most industrious and energetic men in the party.

His popularity was evidenced in the fact of him having the largest vote of any on the ticket a few years ago, when he was a candidate for County Commissioner.

A man of sterling integrity, correct business habits, and irreproachable character. I have no doubt, if nominated, he will be triumphantly elected over either of the pleblad candidates—Horner or Hilands.

HICKORY.

The Honorary Degree of L. L. D., has been conferred on Thomas D. Moreton, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, by the Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pa.

### Mr. Soule at Madrid.

Mr. Gallardet, who is said to be be the brother-in-law of Mr. Soule, the American minister at Madrid, has written to the Courier des Etats Unis as follows:

"The residence of the American legation enacted its part in the scenes of the insurrection at Madrid. Mr. Soule occupies the first and second stories of a magnificent hotel, belonging to the marquis Bedmar, the ground floor of which was reserved by the marquis for his personal use. He possessed there a very handsome collection of ancient and modern arms. The marquis of Bedmar has acquired a certain notoriety by his conservative opinions, and by the marked favor which he formerly enjoyed from Queen Isabella. Scandal had connected itself with this intimacy, upon which a variety of tales were founded, including a projected flight, which had been defeated by Narvaez, then minister, and a fainting fit, of which a royal corset perpetuated the remembrance among the martial trophies of the hotel Bedmar. Other conquests were subsequently added to this august trophy, and, among others, that of the Italian dancer, Cerrito.

But if the marquis was so successful with the royalties of politics and the dance, he had not been lucky enough to gain the good will of the people of Madrid, who besieged his *hotel*, at the same time as those of Messrs. Salamanca and Quinto. On hearing the shouts and blows which were showered upon his gate, Mr. Soule thought that the people had come to demand the Italian! lst, Mora, who, with Mr. Sartorius, the principal editor of the Heraldo, had sought an asylum with the American minister, of whom he had been one of the most violent adversaries. This asylum had been granted by Mrs. Soule, a native woman, who has happily found an opportunity of avenging by kindness, her own wrongs and those of her husband. The latter had then caused his gates to be closed and put in a state of defence.

But a delegate of the insurgents explained to him, but in hand, that they had no idea of violating his domicile, which was sacred to them, both for his private and public character. They desired only to possess themselves of the arms of the marquis of Bedmar, and in order to show the difference of their sentiments, they had respected the American eagle, placed above the crown of the marquis, which had been placed. Thus advised of the object of his visiters, Mr. Soule ordered the gates to be opened to them, saying at the same time, that "tyranny always being provided with arms to oppress the people, it was just that the latter, in its turn, should find arms for its defence among its oppressors!" These words were loudly applauded, and the collections of the marquis of Bedmar were carried off in a moment by the people who religiously respected the upper stories.

It was no fault, moreover, of Mr. Soule, if Queen Isabella was not delivered in season upon the true aim of the movement, at the head of which O'Donnel had placed himself. After the return of the court to Madrid, and the first engagement of Vicalvaro, represented by the ministerial journals as a victory, the minister of Prussia conducted the diplomatic corps, and proposed to go and compliment the queen. "If on this account of her return I give my consent," said Mr. Soule in this meeting, "if it is for resistance to the wishes of the people, I will not unite in your compliments."

On arriving at the palace, the minister of Prussia made an emphatic speech for the "consolidation of thrones," and against assassins. Mr. Soule, on the contrary, said that it was not only necessary to censure, but to ascertain if the popular movements had not legitimate causes, which there was no disposition to acknowledge or understand.

On the 25th of July, after the triumph of the insurrection, the diplomatic corps made a second visit to the queen, but on this occasion, one of condolence. Mr Soule thought his colleagues would express themselves with modesty; but seeing that they made use of swelling phrases, to say the least of them, out of place, against the revolutionary spirit, he believed it his duty, on his part, to remind the queen of his former remarks, adding that, far from condemning the events which had just transpired, she could now find an opportunity of inaugurating a new era of greatness for herself, and of prosperity for her people. Queen Isabella appeared now to recognise that the minister of the United States was a more sagacious counsellor than the Prussian envoy.

Far from profiting by the lesson of sagacity which he had given them, the enemies of Mr. Soule took advantage of it to renew their attacks upon him. They accused him of having passed the limits of international courtesy, because he alone had the courage to speak the truth to an unfortunate Queen, deceived by flattery. They accused him of having been one of the principal promoters of an insurrection, and they charged him, moreover, of making an appeal to all the European demagogues. This was confirmed in their opinion by the announcement in the London Morning Advertiser, that the son of Mr. Soule had arrived, that he was charged with a mission, and that he was also directed to the American embassy at Paris, but I have the best of authority for asserting that its only object was to consult Mr. Soule's eminent colleagues as to their opinion of the intention ascribed to General Pierce, of sending a special commissioner to Madrid to treat of the Black Warrior question. I learn that they entirely disapproved the project, and that they deemed it more proper to associate the negotiators with Mr. Soule, if the question needed such special consideration, than to trust it entirely to the hands of persons unversed in European affairs. Both Mr. Mason and Mr Buchanan advised Mr. Soule to await further advices from Washington before taking any decisive step.

[From Paris Correspondent of Philada North American]

### The Great French Exhibition of 1855.

We are now within less than a year of our universal exhibition, and report speaks very highly both of the extent, and of the quality of the exertions making in this country and in England for the friendly contest In Paris, there is scarcely a commercial establishment of consequence which is not preparing to put forth its greatest strength on the occasion; indeed, not to do so would be little short of self destruction, for it is known that the imperial eye and patronage will look coldly upon all who absent themselves from this national display. The *Palais de l'Industrie*, in the Champs Elysees, is now rising rapidly, and shows already its domed glass roof above the trees. Of its elegance of form, and richly carved stone architecture, there can be but one opinion; its size and capacity for accommodating all that it is destined to contain may be more doubtful. Still, the French arrange and "get up" these things so well that one can hardly feel apprehensive as to the result. The productions of the great national manufactories of Sevres, Coblentz, Beauvais, &c., will, it is said, far exceed anything exhibited in England; but, both as regards these, and, also, the productions private enterprise and industry, great activity is observed. We hear, too, that in England prodigious efforts are being made in almost every department of industry and art to cause themselves to be well represented. Everything, in short, seems to portend that the exhibition of 1855, if, perhaps, less colossal than that of 1851, will be superior to it in excellence of production and in the spirit of national emulation.

[From the London Times, August 11.]

### Alterations in the Prayer-Book.

There has been laid before the House of Commons a copy of the alterations proposed in the Book of Common Prayer, by the bishops and others appointed by the Crown to revise the book in 1689. The alterations suggested by the commissioners were no less than five hundred and ninety eight in number. Many, though of odedly improvements and quite unobjectionable, were merely of a verbal nature. One of the most notable of the changes proposed was to add (on the great festivals) after the Ten Commandments a recital of the eight beatitudes, with a suitable response from the people. So far as the alterations suggested affected doctrine, the key to them will be found in the desire to conciliate objectors and prevent the spread of dissent. The word "priest" was to be altered to "minister;" the Apocrhypha was to be disused; those who scrupled kneeling at the sacrament were to be allowed to receive it in a pew, in some posture of reverence; in baptism the sign of the cross was not to be made if the parties thought it sinful, the parents might upon occasion be the sponsors, and the words, "by baptism regenerate" were displaced by the single word "regenerated."

HON. E. Joy Morris has been nominated for Congress, by the Whigs of the first district. He is opposed by Hon. J. B. Florence, Democrat, and John Titus, Native American.

A few nights since, some fiend in human shape cut out the tongue of a valuable mare belonging to Mr. Wm. Smith of Clearfield tp., Butler co. The authorities are on the track of the despicable wretch and he will probably be arrested.

Wm. Birney, editor of Philadelphia Register, has been held to bail in $1,000 to answer at Court the charge of libelling Stephen T. Beale, dentist. The communication expressly charged Mr. Beale with committing an outrage upon the person of a young girl, while she was under the influence of chloroform.

### Late Work San Juan—Re-building of Greytown.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Puenta Arenas, on the 14th instant, says:

All those who left Greytown on the day of the bombardment have returned, and T. J. Martin, the ring-leader of all the outrages committed, has been appointed commandant of the town by Lieutenant A. D. Jolly, commander of the British war schooner Bermuda. The negro M'Lane, who led the band of Jamaica negroes to the American consulate, to arrest the Minister to United States, Mr. Borland, has been appointed constable.

These are the men that this British officer has appointed as rulers of the town, instead of putting them in close irons on board of his vessel. Had it been an English minister that was insulted, these very men whuld have been arrested and treated as pirates. Between these two officials, they manage to arrest some poor devil every day, and send him to Lieut. Jolly to be whipped. On the 31st of July Capt. Hancock, of the brig of war Espiegle, sent a force of fifteen marines and eight armed sailors to this place, to take the two paltry iron cannons which Lieut. Jolly did not take when he took the brass piece. These three pieces of cannon, with some other arms, were taken from San Juan by order of the United States government, and placed here by Captain Hollins, of the sloop of war Cyane, for safe keeping. They were taken back to San Juan, and placed under the flag-staff.

The town, Phoenix-like, is rising from its ashes. One month ago to-day, there were but three buildings in the town, which were left by order of Captain Hollins, for the people might not be destitute of shelter; there are now about one hundred houses in the town, which were left by the Commandant, for also