Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::::SEPTEMBER 7

STATE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SENATOR:
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles township.

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES B. FULTON, Tarentum;
SAMUEL SMITH, Allegheny;
R. A. BAUSMAN, South Pittsburgh;
C. MAGEE, Pittsburgh;
L. B. PATTERSON, Millin.

SHERIFF:
RODY PATTERSON, City.

PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio township.

TREASURER
THOMAS BLACKMORE, Upper St. Clair

CORONER:
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, City.

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB TOMEB, Pittsburgh.

AUDITORS:
JOHN MURRAY, South Pittsburgh;
A. W. PENTLAND, Sewickley.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
WM. BELTZHOOVER, Lower St. Clair.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

Under a resolution of the late Democratic Convention, the following gentlemen have been appointed the County Committee of Correspondence for one year:

Hon. Charles Shaler, Pittsburgh; Col. W. G. Hawkins, Wilkins Township; B. S. Miller, Sewickley; James Sallaburr, Birmingham; Thomas S. Hart, Indiana Township; William Johnson, Lawrenceville; Jacob L. Kiesner, Riverview; R. R. Roberts, Pittsburgh; James Herriman, Pittsburgh; Michael Snee, Jefferson Township; John H. Phillips, Robinson Township; John Sill, Versailles Township; John N. McIlvoy, Pittsburgh; Col. James Scott, Pittsburgh; Elizabeth; John Roth, Pittsburgh; Col. Andrew Scott, Pittsburgh; A. Harlip, Esq., Allegheny; Morrison Foster, Allegheny; Samuel Kirk, Plum Township; A. B. McFarland, North Fayette Township.

The Committee of Correspondence above named will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, September 8, 1855, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SAML. W. BLACK, Chairman.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON AND ABOLITIONISM.

Three months ago the name of Passmore Williamson had not been heard of by ninety nine one hundredths of the people of this State. Now he is the candidate of the Abolition party for Canal Commissioner. And what has given this man, so lately unknown, this sudden notoriety, and this claim upon public confidence? His friends will answer, "It is because he has shown himself a good Abolitionist." The records of the Philadelphia Courts will *indicate* that it is because he has abetted and encouraged an assault and battery, abducted a negress and her children, and sworn to an untruth. He is in jail on a charge of having made under oath a false answer to a writ of Habeas Corpus. He was under indictment for assault and battery. He is charged with having enticed away a slave from her master against her will. It is true that, in regard to this last charge, the woman now swears that it was not against her will; and she seems ready to swear to anything her new found friends may desire. But certain it is that respectable witnesses testify directly in contradiction to her present story. But the main feature of Williamson's case, and the one that has made a great man of him, is that alleged false answer *on oath* for which he is in prison. And this is his recommendation, and the only one we have yet heard of, to a high and responsible office. A Canal Commissioner takes an oath to do his duty faithfully. Mr. Williamson will swear with alacrity, perhaps, if he gets a chance. But will his oath bind him?

What else has Passmore Williamson done to show his fitness for Canal Commissioner? We know of nothing, unless it be that he has proved himself a worthy member of that party that swears eternal hatred and hostility to the people of the South. Large quantities of merchandise coming from and going to the South have heretofore passed over our public works; and it is probably supposed that by placing Williamson in the office of manager of those public works, he will have the power to wreak his unprovoked vengeance on everything South ern. No matter about his fitness for the office Character, capacity, honesty, are old fashioned virtues, and don't suit the distempered times in which we live. No inquiry is made for such qualifications now. "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he attached to the constitution?" Such were the questions in reference to candidates that used to be asked by our fathers. Is Williamson honest? He is in jail for alleged false swearing. "Is he capable?" He was never heard of before as a business man, and has had no experience in public affairs. "Is he attached to the constitution?" He belongs to that Abolition party that proclaims the constitution a lie, and the Union a compact that should be dissolved. He belongs to a party, one of whose champions burned a copy of the constitution at a public meeting not long ago, to show his abhorrence of it.

The old catechism won't do for these modern times. Our fathers were old fogies, and their old homespun sincerity and patriotism would be laughed at now-a days. Let us reverse the old catechism, and apply it to Williamson, who is now nominated for a high office. "Is he dishonest?" Behold his imprisonment for an alleged crime. "Is he incapable?" He has given no evidence of capacity. "Is he *opposed* to the Constitution?" He belongs to the party that defies, abhors, and publicly burns it. He'll do, shout REPUBLICANS in State Convention assembled, and he is nominated "*by acclamation.*"

But there is a deeper motive in this nomination than the mere unfitness of the thing. The party that publicly burns the Constitution, that preaches disunion, that says that when the Bible comes between them and slavery they will give it no quarter, has a motive for this nomination that is easily seen. It is the same party that has labored for years to degrade the Executive and Legislative functions of this government, and they now strike at the Judiciary. All functions and all branches of our noble fabric of government must be assailed, and the confidence of the people in them destroyed. To resist the execution of the laws unto murder is heroism. To be adjudged guilty of a crime is a recommendation to office. To be removed from office for a cause shown is martyrdom deserving a crown.

We congratulate the country upon two events: one is that that pseudo Legislature of Kansas are enacting laws so extravagant, absurd and wicked as to render them powerless and void. The absurdity of its acts renders it an impotent farce, and the rascality of its proceedings is so arousing public indignation as to render the future freedom of Kansas a certainty.

The other cause of congratulation is, that this Abolition party, under the false name of Republican, is, in its initiatory steps, so passing the bounds of decorum and propriety as to open the eyes of all sensible men, and will render the party powerless for mischief, as it is incapable of good. The republican party had one precedent for its nomination. Some years ago a citizen of Pittsburgh was in prison for an alleged offence against public law. He was nominated and elected Mayor while there, and Governor Johnston pardoned him out of jail that he might be sworn into office. The republicans follow that example. Let the people judge them.

Mr. William G. Elwood, a successful and enterprising merchant of Franklin township, Westmoreland county, died at his residence on Monday morning last, after a few hours illness.

Grasshoppers vs. Polygamy.

By the last advices from Salt Lake, up to the 1st of July, it appears the grasshoppers, after having devoured every particle of wheat, oats, grass, &c., had commenced their ravages upon the young fruit trees, and even peaches and apples, half grown, were destroyed by them. They would rise up in swarms, and fill the atmosphere for miles as they flew along from place to place. The gardens and even public grounds had been replanted two and three times, and as often eaten up again.

From this it would seem highly probable that the social problem which has arisen in the valley of the Salt Lake, and which it was thought would perplex Uncle Samuel sorely, is to be solved by the grasshoppers, and without his intervention at all. If the crops of Utah are occasionally eaten up by these insects—and Col. Fremont in his Report says that it is not unfrequently the case—there is not much danger of a powerful community of polygamy-loving Mormons taking very deep root. They will have to emigrate to some region where the crops are not so uncertain.

Some newspaper chap, who has not much faith in Mormonism, but considerable in special providences, suggests that this grasshopper visitation has been sent to plague the polygamists for their manifold sins. Without having any sympathy whatever for the peculiar institution of Brigham Young and his followers, it strikes us as very ridiculous to call in a demonstration of God's providence" that which occurred many times long before the Mormons had occupied Utah.

News of the Vicinity.

One day last week Mr. John Millison, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. After hanging a short time, he was discovered and cut down before life was extinct.

The Democratic County Convention of Venango last week nominated James P. Hays, Esq., for Assembly, Miles W. Sage for Treasurer, and James Duffield for Commissioner. The Democracy of Clarion county have also made their nominations, as follows: Assembly, John M. Fleming; Prothonotary, David B. Long; Register and Recorder, C. E. Bonan; Sheriff, Jacob Torney; Treasurer, John Keetley.

The Republicans of Butler county met in convention on Monday last, and placed in nomination the following ticket, viz: For Assembly, E. McJunkin, Esq., of the Borough of Butler; For County Commissioner, Robert Glenn, of Worth township; for County Treasurer, William S. Boyd, of Butler; for Auditor, William Spear, of Franklin township; and for Trustees of Academy, Revs. Findley and Fetter.

The Stockholders of the Bank of New Castle, have elected the following Board of Directors: Charles T. Whipps, Joseph Kissick, A. L. Crawford, Thos. Falls, Cyrus Clark, L. L. McGuffin, R. Cochran, George Pearson, E. Sankey, J. P. Sherwin, Wm Steward, Wm Aebre, and J. Pierce. The Directors elect then organized and elected Charles T. Whipps, President, and Samuel E. Nutter, Cashier. The Bank will commence operations the early part of next week.

Deaths by Steam

The season for railroad collisions has arrived and from appearances thus far there will be a bountiful crop of killed, wounded and missing. The first of the season came off at Burlington, N. J., by which one hundred men, women and children were either murdered outright or maimed for life, this was soon followed by an accident "on the Ohio and Pennsylvania road at Remington, by which five men were injured more or less; then by one on the Pennsylvania Central near Derry Station, three men were run over and two of them killed, and now as the very latest we have the report of a driver injured by a train running off on the Stonington Road. In Europe you can for a small consideration buy a ticket which besides passing you over the road will also insure your life; if this plan was in vogue here we would advise all to purchase a ticket of that kind so as to leave something for your friends to remember you by. Railroad travelling is very uncertain.

P. S. A few more of the same sort will be found in our telegraph column and the end is not yet.

How K. N. Victories are Won.—The *Dispatch* of yesterday contains the following:

In M'Keesport, on Thursday, the American party elected their candidates for Burgess, by seven majority. The polls closed at six o'clock, or the majority would have been much larger.

This is a fair specimen of the way reported Know Nothing victories are brought about. Yet, the fact that they elected their Burgess by seven majority, is substantially true, but he was about the only officer elected by that party. Thus:

BURGESS.

W. H. Hill.....88; Thos Lynch K N 58

COUNCIL

D. Pollard, Citizen	96	D. L. Hendrickson, K. N.	58
A. Miller	96	L. Mathews	88
T. Penney	92	Wm Mouck	87
R. Shaw	91	J. M. Barrett	87
Wm. Cook	88	T. McOtil	81

CONSTABLE.

James Euer.....98 | J. R. Hendrickson 71

There was no test in the vote for Constable as both the candidates turned out to be members of the secret order.

Another Slander Nailed

Certain interested parties and others who are no interested, have industriously circulated and tried to convey the impression that Thomas Blackmore, Esq., our candidate for County Treasurer is or has been a member of the order commonly called Know Nothings. They have further given out by insuendoes and broad assertions that he would refuse to sign the test. Yesterday Mr. Blackmore happening to be in town for the first time since the meeting of the Convention, dropped into Col S. W. Black's office and signed the test for candidates as adopted by that body. Mr. B. is the first man to inscribe his name, and it must silence the slanderous charge put forth so industriously.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from C. N. Allen, of the Cadiz (O.,) *Sentinel*, a veteran Democratic paper in the Buckeye State. When the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is finished, and this event will take place in a few months, Cadiz will be within three hours ride of this city and will therefore be a new opening for our merchants. Those who wish to make new customers in that section of Ohio will find the *Sentinel* a capital medium for advertising their wares.

Erastus Brooks, Esq., formerly of this city, and who carried on a controversy with Archbishop Hughes recently, has been defeated for a Senatorial nomination in a Whig Convention of the Sixth District, New York.

Gov. Winslow, of Alabama, has come out against Know Nothingism in a letter to his friends in Gainesville, in which he pronounces it the greatest political humbug ever attempted to be practiced on an enlightened people.

Go to —"Young man, do you believe in a future state?"

"In course I does—and what's more I intend to enter it as soon as Betsey gets her wedding things ready."

"You mistake me; do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?"

"Most assuredly; if I should cut mugs with a red-haired woman I should expect my hat indented by the first broomstick she could lay her hands on."

"Go to, young man, you are incorrigible. Go to."

"Go two. If it wasn't for the law against bigamy, darn'd if I wouldn't go a dozen. But who supposed, deacon, that a man of your years would give such advice to a person just starting in life?"

This took the deacon down.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

The Study of Modern Languages.

We are in an age of energy and of improvement, and in a country peculiarly distinguished for its rapid advancement and for the restless and unwearied ambition of its inhabitants. We are men at a time of life when tutelage has not ceased in other countries. We leave our homes and our friends, mere youths, in search of a new settlement and a sudden fortune, and do not return to the place of our birth until we can write ourselves "the member" from some Western district, or have been favored by the blind goddess. All here have equal political rights; the highest honors and the noblest stations are open equally for the rich and the poor, for the high and the low; and the consequence is a corresponding population—a population anxious to acquire only those elements of information which can be brought into immediate use. And hence there has never been a land that has given rise to so much improvement in the arts—without science; to so many orators—with at learning; to so much legislation—without statesmen. We make a professional man as we make a journey—by steam; we select a Congressman as we select a wife—by accident, or under the influence of feeling. In such a country, we confess, we do not expect to find men devoting their whole lives to the thorough and masterly comprehension of a dead dialect, secure, in this way, of a place among the scholars and the celebrated men of learning of their country. We would endeavor then, but without taking away the means of acquisition from those desirous of emulating European scholarship and erudition, we would endeavor to make education more practical and better adapted to the age of the country in which we live. We won't have more time bestowed in our colleges upon the modern languages, at the expense of Latin, and especially of Greek.

Among the Teutonic languages, the German holds the first place. It blooms still in its native purity and freshness, not inferior to Latin and Greek in their brightest days. Its literature, pressing all the sweets from all the flowers, is like a beehive, from which many foreign nations gather honey.

The study of the Teutonic languages, not only in England, but also in France and Italy, has become the delight of the learned, of the dilettanti, of everybody who aspires to a refined education. The Anglo-Americans have a still more imperative motive for this study, as more than one fifth of them are Germans, and as from year to year the immigration of people that speak hundred languages increases, the study of languages is nowhere so necessary and useful as in Anglo America, the happy asylum of man kind, where so many tongues that are spoken on earth meet.

F. L. APEL.

Latest From Norfolk and Portsmouth.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The news from Norfolk and Portsmouth is truly appalling. The epidemic instead of decreasing as it was hoped it would a few days ago, is steadily becoming more and more malignant and the days of victims seeming to be more frightful except. Many who have nobly braved the disease since its first appearance in attending upon the sick and the dying have, since Saturday, fallen victims themselves, and others who hastened from their distant homes but recently to alleviate the suffering of their fellow mortals are now down with the disease. The medical profession, it will be seen by the letters, has lost another of their number—Dr. Geo. Holden—and several others are ill. Wm. F. Cunningham, Esq., one of the veteran editors of the Norfolk Beacon, we regret to say, is dead, and his late partner, Mr. Gatewood, is ill. A large number of other prominent citizens are either among the victims or the sick. The Norfolk Herald of Monday says:

"The 24 hours ending yesterday at 12 M. shows a fearful mortality. Twenty nine deaths are officered, and 19 more have been ordered, which undoubtedly falls short of the actual number. Between 40 and 50 are said to have been the number of burials, but some were of persons who died within the preceding 24 hours, and were kept over for want of coffins to inter them. A shipping fact. Fifty coffins were received from Baltimore on Sunday."

One of our Norfolk physicians, Dr. C. H. Mason, who visited Norfolk during the steam ers yellow fever, in 1853, and published an interesting work on the disease, has been placed in the hospital. He was taken sick on Sunday, in Norfolk, and died on Saturday, his service was fifty five days. On Sunday, there were 1,000 cases of the fever, and in Portsmouth about five. The Doctor thinks the disease is contagious, and says as there is no medicine to cure it, it is a fearful attack. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, who left Norfolk on Sunday, says that in Norfolk on Sunday