HOME MATTERS.

FREE SOIL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DEBATE ON THE PLATFORM CONCLUDED.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, said, you know, Mr. President, my great reluctance ever to address an audience, when I do not feel that there is a great necessity for so doing; and I was in hopes, things were going on so smoothly in the beginning of the afternoon, that I might be excused from the necessity of saying one word, and that we would come together at once, the Convention adopting the majority report, with the additions proposed by Mr. Tappan, of N. Y. (applause) But, sir, I regret to find that a difference of opinion seems to exist in the minds of some of the friends, in regard to the platform which we have so laboriously constructed. It is with sorrow I view the position of our friend from Maryland (Dr. Snodgrass, who opposed Mr. Tappan's resolutions,) and I can sympathize with his sensibility on this subject, because he lives in a slaveholding State, and he is bound to look well to his steps; we certainly have placed him in a situation by no means desirable.

I feel that it is my duty, in all action with regard to slavery, in which my fortune calls me to participate, to regard the platform in a national point of view. Now, gentlemen, every extreme step which you take, is a step which checks the spread of Anti-Slavery principles in all the southern States. One of the proposed resolutions is of a character which we would think extremely harsh in our own case. It requires the gentlemen from Virginia, Delaware and Missouri to go home, and meet every day among their familiar acquaintances men, who are stigmatized as pirates. I will appeal to you if it is not best to select such modes of advancing our cause as will prove productive of the most good to it.

If, Mr. President, I had derived no other advantage from attending this Convention than that of making the acquaintance of the gentleman from New York, and listened to the burning and heartfelt address which he delivered, I would feel that I was amply recompensed for all my trouble in coming here, and when listening to it, I despaired, when I reflected that it might be my duty to come somewhat in conflict with him, for I saw the strong current that was setting in in his favor. Luckily for me, the Chairman of our committee, (Mr. Giddings,) with that power which characterizes him, has taken hold of the subject with the grasp of a giant, and left nothing for me to do. I am willing to leave the issue as it lies, between them; but with regard to the gentleman from New York and the platform, I will say a few words. When I heard him, I could not help feeling struck with his intellectual power, and with his moral sensibilities, which caused his eloquence so to fasten on the hearts of all who heard him, and I bethought myself, "Oh, what a valuable aid he might be to the anti-slavery cause!" but then I asked how it was that this gentleman, with all his power, had felt it his duty to stand aloof from us, and continue to labor among a very few hundred men in the State of New York. The reason, I fear, is, that the gentleman has tried to do what he wishes to do now, broken the bridge between us, and asked us to go over to him, instead of his coming over to us, and taking one step to help us. He asks us to abandon the organization which we have already made, and enter into another, embracing a very different class of objects from those which we have already supported. Now, I understand Mr. Tappan to say that with the alteration which he has proposed, Mr. Smith will support the platform. I so earnestly desire the co-operation of his strong mind, that, for my part, did he ask three times as much to be struck out, I would regard it as a cheap purchase.

If I understand the matter aright, no motion has been made to recommit, and as it is late in the day, and we have much business to transact, and besides, many of us earnestly desire to return home, I, for one, wish the report as amended, to be adopted, and that we may go on at once with the nominations. (Loud applause.

DR. SNODGRASS, of Maryland, said, nothing but a sense of duty would have compelled me to open my lips on this occasion, but, much as I respect Lewis Tappan, without whose aid I would have emancipated from my old erroneous ideas on the subject of slavery, I dissent from the opinion expressed by my friend Mr. Adams, that he would give three times as much as has been conceded, for the votes of Messrs. Smith, Tappan, and their friends. I know full well how much they have done for me, but I know too, my duty to my colored constituency. No, I cannot surrender my principles by adopting any compromise; I can give them away for no price, no matter how high. My principles I will never sell, so help me God.—[Loud applause.] Now we are asked to say that slavery cannot be legalized. We might as well say that the tables does not stand upon its legs before the President; for the black laws cover our statute books, staring us in the face as actualities.

I have, together with the delegates from Maryland, Delaware, and other Slave States, held a caucus from a room in the Monongahela house—men in slave States, in a free State, laboring for the interests of freedom—and we feel that the report of the majority of the committee has gone as far as we dared to go as delegates to the convention. Remember that your resolutions go out as the sentiments of those who are regarded by the people of the South as fanatics in the wildest and most hellish sense of the term. Why not use plainer terms in the minority report? The people are not all lawyers at the South, any more than they are at the North. Why depart, then from language which they can understand? Besides, why did they not make out a strong case. Why not show me some reason for it? then, perhaps, I may go with you.

MR. COFFIN, of Kentucky, said that the gentlemen did not represent his sentiments.

Mr. BELL, of Virginia. "Give me Liberty, or give me death."

Dr. SNODGRASS had not consulted those gentlemen; but he believed that all the rest had been present. They had from the South twice as many States as were represented at Buffalo, and three times as many delegates. He begged the Convention then, to do nothing which might make their Southern brethern protest against the platform.

Mr. LINN said I am a Kentuckian, and know some of the sentiments of the Anti-Slavery men of that State. I believe they are ready to adopt the minority report. I like the majority report as a whole very well but I am willing to take that of the minority; and hope that, for the sake of conciliation, it would be unanimously adopted.

Judge SPAULDING, of Ohio, moved to recommit the majority report to the chairman, Mr. Giddings, to be reported back together with the amendments of Mr. Tappan.

Mr. CLARK, of Michigan, moved that the chairman be instructed to strike out the words "or human" from the amendments of Mr. Tappan. Four years ago, at Buffalo, he for the first time raised his voice in the anti-slavery cause, and, and now he found thousands disgusted with the compromises of the other parties, coming over to them. He trusted that they would avoid falling into the error of compromising their principles.

Mr. Tappan, of N. Y., read his first resolution on slavery. It did not say that the slave laws were not law; but that they were not law in the highest sense.

Mr. CLARK thought that for them to say that slavery was no law, and of no force, was absurd. What was human law in its highest sense? There was no higher or lower law known to human law; and to say that there was, is a miserable subterfuge. If this platform passes, as it is evident it will do, every man here, when he got home, would avail himself of *mature deliberation;* and if they did not support the platform, don't blame them.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois [whose brother was killed at Alton, in that State, in 1835, while defending his Anti-Slavery printing office against a mob] opposed the recommitment. He did not like such quibbling as had been exhibited. Slavery does exist, it is legalized, and every one knows it. They talked of expediency. One of the most inexpedient things they could do was to quibble for the sake of a few votes. He was tired of it; and if they yielded to the gentlemen in this thing, next year they would be called on to support the rights of woman, and to say that they were men, and no mistake. (laughter) He had no idea of galloping on a moonbeam into the regions of mist and darkness. He presumed that the Convention would pass the amendments, but for one he would not vote for them.

He could recollect the principles of the old Liberty party as easily as Mr. Clay could count the gashes on the body of his bleeding country. The first was, that slavery existed by law, was created by law, and therefore the North was responsible. Were they going to make a chasm between the two sections of their party, and put no plank across? For his part, he would act with all who would act with the Anti-Slavery men, whether, in so doing, they were influenced by the love of God or not. Did they intend to say that if the Whig or Democratic party would come out and adopt their platform, they would not act with them? (Cries of yes, yes.) Well, for his part, he would do no such thing. If the Democratic party adopted this platform he would go with them. (A voice. They must come to us.) Mr. L. said that the speaker quibbled.

Mr. WHITE said that if a heathen nation became christianized, they would not say that the Christians went to the heathens.

Mr. Lovejoy wished to know why, then, they were so anxious to baptize their party with the name of Democracy.

Mr. LEVY called Mr. Lovejoy to order.

Mr. Lovejoy said—Let there be no difference between us, friends. If a mist has come between us, as it did between Lot and Abraham. Let us do as Lot and Abraham did.

Mr. VAUGHN interrupted Mr. Lovejoy.

Mr. Lovejoy, however proceeded. He did not want to occupy the time of that Convention, but he had come a thousand miles to attend it, and he felt the importance of the matter then before the house. He did not want to go home and say, when asked what they had done, that they had resolved slavery was not lawful. He wanted to abide as near as possible to the Buffalo platform. They might say that John Van Buren had apostatized; but that did not injure it. Arnold's treachery did not invalidate the Declaration of Independence. Judas Iscariot betrayed his Master, yet that did not injure the Christian Religion. He would not detain them any longer, and had not intended to say any thing upon the subject. The majority report was good, and he trusted that it would be adopted as a whole, and that the Convention would proceed to nominate candidates. He would not vote that slavery was not legal, for he knew too well its crushing power.

Mr. WILLEY, of Maine, had labored upon the platform with the other gentlemen of the committee, and he thought that the farther they departed from the majority report, the less likely they were ever to find land. The committee felt, and he felt, that the substance of what was demanded was embraced in the majority report. The only merit of the amendments was their ambiguity; for every man would take out of them the meaning which best suited them.

Professor FINNEY, of Ohio, said that if they could have the question without any further debate, he would sit down; but a few things had struck him all through the debate, and he wished to say that the mistake of the abolitionists was that if they did not all agree, the minority would secede from the majority. Was that republicanism? was it religion? (Cries of no, no.) Now what did the South care for the abolitionists of the North, if they did not all vote together? And unless they agreed on the 39 articles of a political creed, would split up into sects and denominations, just as the church of God had done. They should not separate, unless some fundamental principle were invaded. The whole difficulty between them lay in this question: What did they mean by "legalizing slavery?" Certainly if human law can legalize a wrong, slavery is legal. Now, who will deny that the law has been enacted, and can be enforced? Suppose we say that it is not legal, and that we are asked forty times, between this city and our homes, what we mean by it, some will say one thing and some another. They all agreed that slavery never could be made right—let them then say that it is wrong—that it is contrary to the law of God—that it can never be made right by law. Let them not mistake their will for their consciences, as they did when they got indignant on the subject—adopted the 39 articles of a political faith, and let the slave bleed on, unless women's rights were conceded. There was a great outrage to be righted, and they should lay aside all their minor differences, and unite to wrench the whip from the hands of the slave driver. Why not unite in defence of the slave, as the South did in keeping him in slavery?

After withdrawing pending motions a vote was taken on *striking out the fourth resolution* of the majority platform, and resulted as follows: yeas 134, nays 79.

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	4	6	Indiana,	9	1
N. Hampshire,	1	4	Illinois,	4	4
Vermont,	5	1	Michigan,	5	2
Massachusetts,	9	0	Iowa,	3	0
Rhode Island,	2	2	Wisconsin,	5	0
Connecticut,	4	0	Kentucky,	10	2
New York,	26	7	Delaware,	3	0
Pennsylvania,	15	2	Maryland,	6	2
New Jersey,	7	0	Virginia,	15	0
Ohio,	20	3		134	76

The 18th resolution was struck out, and Mr. Tappan's substitute adopted.

Mr. Booth proposed, (as an amendment to the Tappan's substitute for the 14th resolution,) the original resolution, amended by striking out the words "the enormity of," also striking out "cease to or mitigate," and inserting instead the words "make right"—making it read as follows:

14. Resolved, That slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no lawnor usage can take right, and that Christianity, Humanity and Patriotism alike demand its abolition.

The previous question was moved and sustained.

Mr. Boothe's amendment was adopted—but there, being misapprehension, by general consent the vote was again taken, and resulted in the same way, by a large majority.

The 14th resolution, as amended, was then passed—with few dissenting voices

The whole platform coming up, Gerrett Smith moved the minority report as an amendment to the whole.

The chair decided this out of order—the previous questions having been sustained—from which decision Mr. Noble, of New York, appealed, and the decision of the chair was sustained.

The vote on the platform, as amended, was then taken by the States, and resulted as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	5	0	Maryland,	23	0
N. Hampshire,	5	0	Ohio,	9	3
Massachusetts,	13	0	Illinois,	9	2
Vermont,	6	0	Michigan,	6	0
Connecticut,	6	0	Iowa,	4	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	Kentucky,	12	0
Pennsylvania,	22	0	Wisconsin,	5	0
New York,	30	0	Virginia,	15	0
New Jersey,	7	0	Indiana,	10	0
Delaware,	3	0		195	15

G. Smith moved the adoption of the minority report, to relieve him from the responsibility of withdrawing it.

Many objecting to vote directly against the report, a motion to lay Mr. Smith's resolutions on the table, was almost unanimously adopted.

Mr. Booth offered the following resolution on Land Reform, (prefaced by a few pertinent remarks,) which after some discussion, was adopted unanimously.

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

Gerrit Smith said its passage would go very far towards making this platform perfect. Land monopoly was the parent of slavery.

Mr. Hopkins moved to proceed to ballot for President and Vice President, which was unanimously agreed to.

John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, Massachusetts, and Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, were placed in nomination, when the vote resulted as follows:

For JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, received the following: Maine 8; New Hampshire 3; Vermont 5; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island 3; Connecticut 6; New York 24; Pennsylvania 27; New Jersey 7; Maryland 8; Delaware 3; Ohio 23; Indiana 13; Illinois 11; Kentucky 10; Virginia 16; Michigan 8; Wisconsin 5; and Iowa 4. 192 votes.

For S. P. CHASE, of Ohio, received 2 from Massachusetts, and 3 from N. York. 5 "

For CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, 1 from New York, 2 from Massachusetts, 3 "

For GERRITT SMITH, of New York, 3 from New York, 3 "

For WILLIAM GOODAL, of New York, 2 from New York, 2 "

For CHARLES DURKEE, of Wisconsin, 1 from New York, 1 "

For STEPHEN PHILLIPS, of Massachusetts, 1 from Massachusetts, 1 "

For THOMAS H. BENTON, of Missouri, 1 from New York, 1 "

Whole number, 206

(Wisconsin and Maryland at first threw thirteen votes for Charles Durkee—but afterwards changed their vote, casting it for John P. Hale.)

The Chair announced that JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, was duly nominated the candidate for President of the United States—and on motion of Mr. Rogers, of New York, the nomination was declared unanimous, amid deafening and long continued cheering.

The Convention proceeded to nominate for Vice Presidency, when the first ballot resulted as follows:

For GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana,	104
For SAMUEL LEWIS, of Ohio,	83
For GEORGE H. EVANS, of N. Jersey,	3
For JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio,	16
For J. H. COLLINS,	3
For CHARLES DURKEE, of Wisconsin,	1
Whole vote,	210
Necessary to a choice,	106.

There being no choice, Mr. Lewis of Ohio said he had been placed in an awkward position. He never wished an office, and (after giving his reasons therefor, and recommending Mr. Julien's nomination) respectfully but positively declined the nomination.

J. C. Vaughn followed in favor of Mr. Lewis, as a friend of the principles, and a pioneer in the cause of education in the West—but would yield him for the young standard-bearer in Indiana.

Another Ohio delegate said some of them were unwilling to give up their venerable father for the younger man, who could afford to wait.

Judge Spaulding protested against Mr. Lewis' nomination after his declination.

Mr. Brisbane, as chairman of the Ohio delegation, expressed a readiness to give up Mr. Lewis, if they consented—but was met by cries of "no."

The chairman of the Indiana delegation (which voted for Lewis,) said they had heard of no other man for the office till they came here, but he would follow that gentleman's advice and vote for Julien.

A motion to suspend the rules, and vote by acclamation, was lost.

Mr. Lewis was sorry so much had been said on a matter which he supposed would have been settled by his previous remarks. He was not a candidate, would not accept—and every vote for him would be thrown away.

ON SECOND BALLOT:

Geo. W. Julien of Ind. had	187	votes.
Samuel Lewis of Ohio	33	"
Whole number 220—necessary to a choice	111.	

The Chair announced that GEORGE W. JULIEN of Indiana had been nominated for Vice President—which nomination was unanimously confirmed—and the convention (at half-past seven o'clock,) adjourned to meet at daylight, at Masonic Hall.

DEATH OF EDWARD S. BLAINE, ESQ.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors and Officers of the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association," Mr. H. Wood, Chairman, announced the sudden death of Edward S. Blaine, an officer of the institution. Upon which the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep sorrow and regret of the death of our friend and colleague, Edward S. Blaine, an honorable and valuable member of this Association, we deem it a duty, as well as a melancholy satisfaction to offer our testimony to his character and service, and this sincere tribute to his memory, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Edward S. Blaine a most faithful member, and an excellent and efficient officer of this Institute, it has lost one of its warmest and most abiding friends: that to his care and constant attention, his manifold and laborious services, continuously and uniformly rendered, his watchfulness over its every interest, and to his persistent advocacy of every measure that might promote its prosperity; to his time and labor systematically, and cheerfully expended without other desire and expectation than the advancement and increased influence of the Institute. This Association owes much of the usefulness, and success which has marked its progress for the last two years.

Resolved, That in his more private relation, in the transactions of business, in the every day duties of life, in the kindly offices of acquaintance and friendship, he was alike respected, honored and loved, and that his example for integrity, courtesy, amiability and virtue, commends itself to all, both young and old.

Resolved, That we attend his remains to the grave and that we urgently request the members of the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association" to join us in this last tribute of respect to our beloved and lamented friend.

Resolved, That a Committee of eight be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to act as pall bearers, and make such arrangements as may be considered advisable to carry into effect the above resolutions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Greensburgh.

Messrs. Chas. McKnight, Jas. Magoffin, Geo. Holtzman, Alex. Gordon, James Thompson, John Henderson, H. L. Blagwalt and George Duff were appointed a Committee of Arrangements as specified in the above resolution.

HENRY WOODS, Chairman.

GEO. E. ARNOLD, Secretary.

FRONTIER CONVENTION ON THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Scott Club, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Convention in this City on the 10th of September. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements:

Gov. WM. F. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

Casper Geng,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
C. Darragh,	Alfred Lloyd,
Col. L. Sahl,	J. G. Comstock,
T. M. Howe,	J. M. Cooper,
J. Albiston,	C. Pugh, Reserve tp.,
Capt. J. Young,	Ernest Eggers,
H. Holtz,	R. Wilson, Jeff. tp.,
E. Jones, St. Clair tp.,	
John Morrison, Allegheny City,	
B. Kelly, Penn Township.	
Col. A. Hilandz, Ross Tp.,	
Maj. Snodgrass, Mifflin Tp.,	
Dr. McGrew, West Elizabeth,	
P. A. Way, Ohio Tp.,	
Capt. Peebles, McKandless Tp.,	
J. H. Hays, Baldwin Tp.,	
F. Karns, East Deer,	
John O'Hara, Indiana.	
Thomas McMasters, Patton,	
John M'Gill, West Deer,	
W. K. Vankirk, Elizabeth,	
Capt. Reed, Tarentum.	
John Brown, East Birmingham,	
Yost Ruch, Pitt Township,	
J. A. Vincent, North Fayette,	
Joseph Wilson, Jefferson Tp.,	
John Rea,	Thomas Daft,
James Wilson, Indiana.	

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Allegheny Temperance Association held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, in Dr. Rodger's Church. It was resolved to propound the following questions to the candidates for the October election:

"Will you, if elected to the Legislature, use your vote and influence to abolish the traffic in intoxicating liquors?

"Will you use all honorable means to procure the passage of a law, similar in its provisions to the Maine Liquor Law?

"Will you, if elected to the office of Associate Judge, so far as is consistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, use your official power against the granting of any license to sell intoxicating liquors as a common beverage within this country?

MOST IMPORTANT ARREST.—Mayor Guthrie, of this city, procured information, a short time since, of the existence of a gang of counterfeiters in Montour county, in this State. A man was arrested here, who belonged to the gang, and who promised to pilot an officer to the scene of their operations. Officer Hague, of the Mayor's Police, was detailed for the duty, and proceeded to Philadelphia, in company with the agent. Mayor Gilpin, of Philadelphia, gave officer Hague the assistance of Capt. Bennett, of the Police, and officers Bunting and Moser.

On Monday morning, Hague and the other officers, proceeded to Washingtonville. Here they were joined by the citizens who had accompanied Hague from this city, who informed him that they had seen the counterfeiters, and they were at work on the money, and that Moser remained at the tavern. The agent also stated that he had discovered where the plates of the spurious fives, on the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, and a plate of 20's on the Cape May Bank, were concealed. Officer Burton and the informant were despatched to procure them; they were found in the possession of a widow lady—in whose care they had been deposited.

Officers Hague and Bennett now proceeded to the house of the counterfeiters. On approaching, they were discovered by the counterfeiters—and Dr. Geltner and associate—an engraver—jumped from the second-story window of the house. The engraver made his escape into the woods; but officer Moser pursued Geltner, and finally succeeded in arresting him—but he made his escape, and the officer shot him three times before he could be again arrested. The shots took effect in the region of the shoulder, they are severe but not mortal. The engraver took with him the plate of the counterfeit 2's on the Harrisburg bank—which they were working off at the time of the descent of the officers.

The whole of the counterfeiting apparatus and implements, consisting of the press, engraving tools, printing materials, chemical preparations, &c., were secured. The press is a complete affair. About six hundred dollars in spurious Harrisburg two's were likewise secured, with a number of other spurious bills of different banks.

The officers procured wagons and started for Danville, taking with them Dr. Geltner. Medical aid was procured; and the Doctor, who is a most accomplished penuman and counterfeiter, was committed to Danville jail, in default of $1000 bail.

This is a most important capture; and it is mainly owing to Mayor Guthrie and Hague, who planned the descent, that this nest of counterfeiters was broken up.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—John Jones was charged on Saturday morning, before Mayor Guthrie, on oath of W. C Wray, a watchman, with attempting to stab him on O'Hara street on Friday night. The defendant was intoxicated at the time. He was fined five dollars, and committed in default.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling of Mr. Ernest Popp of Robinson township, was entered by burglars on the Sixth, and robbed of three twenty dollar gold pieces, and three hundred and forty dollars in silver. A man named Maxwell Cornelius was arrested at Jack's run by the Mayor's police on a charge of being concerned in it, but he asserts that on the night in question, he stopped at Shepler's hotel in the Diamond. He was committed for further hearing.

THE FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION, at a meeting on Friday, placed in nomination the following persons:

Judge of the Supreme Court—WM. M. STRINGENSOS, of Mercer.

Canal Commissioner—JONAS WYMAN, of Philadelphia.

It was recommended to the party throughout the State, that they organize a nominal county ticket.

The subject of establishing a Free Democratic newspaper in Pittsburgh, was referred to Mr. W F. Clark, of Mercer, one of the Committee on the subject, with full power to act. The following Committee was appointed to draft an address to the public—W. F. Clark, of Mercer, Neville B. Craig, and Samuel Mays, of Pittsburgh, and John S. Mann, of Potter.

ESCAPE.—Samuel Tinnefrock was found lying in a state of intoxication across the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a few minutes before the arrival of the eastern train on Friday. He was taken to the watch-house and was committed to prison on Saturday.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our full reports of the Free Soil National Convention, have crowded out all strictly local news for some time past

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

The steamer Illinois arrived to-day, bringing nearly $2,000,000 in specie and 350 passengers. She brings California dates to the 17th July, and Panama to the 27th.

The mails and the specie were brought to Panama by the steamer Northerner

The cholera had almost disappeared from the Isthmus.

Among the consignees of specie, are: Adams & Co., $423,000; American Exchange Bank, $475,000; Burgoyne & Plume, $185,000; Wells & Fargo, $76,000; George B. Upton, $25,000; and J. M. Forbes, $11,000.

The California news is of but little interest. Collisions with the Indians continue. The whites under Major Harvey attacked a party of Pasquales, and killed five. Another party under Lieut. Moore, attacked a band of Indians on the Mercer River, killing six, and taking twelve prisoners

The barley crop in Sacramento valley was harvested and yielded heavy grain of superior quality.

A meeting was held at Mariposa on the 4th of July to take into consideration the propriety of expelling the entire foreign population from the country.

The government schooner Active sailed from San Francisco on the 13th on a coast survey at the mouth of the Columbia river.

A detachment of Dragoons under Lieut. Stoneman went in her for Port Oxford.

The stock of the San Francisco and Maryland Telegraph Company was nearly all taken.

A new Democratic German paper has been started at San Francisco.

The news from the mines is encouraging.

The markets at San Francisco were animated. Sales large lots Hams at 30@32; heavy sales Lard at 40@44; Clear Pork $40; Mess do $33@$35; Prime do $38; southern Pine Lumber $80; Carolina Rice in fair request at an advance—it is quoted at 20@22.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14

SENATE.—A message was received from the President in reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the difficulties between the American Consul at Acapulco and the Mexican authorities.

Mr. Borland stated that McGinnis the witness who refused to testify before the Select Committee had appeared this morning and taken the oath. The resolution for his imprisonment was laid on the table

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

When the doors were opened again, Mr Bright introduced a bill granting land to Illinois and Indiana for a Railroad from Cairo to Spring field.

Mr. Meriwether's resolution for information as to moneys paid Scott and Pierce was taken up and debated.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Jones, which was rejected and the resolution adopted, yeas 26, nays 11.

The Presidents Message in relation to the Fisheries was taken up when Mr. Seward replied to the remarks made by Messrs. Mason, Toney, Borland and Soule. He gave a history of affairs and stated that last year the British fleet consisted of vessels containing 144 guns, which this year had been reduced to 101 guns and insisted that no cause exists for the alarm which has been created, which is purely imaginary and has been occasioned by the President and Secretary of State acting upon unofficial information.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ficklin asked the consent of the House to introduce a bill to suppress small notes in the District of Columbia. Refused.

The consideration of the bill declaring the Wheeling Bridges lawful structures and Post Roads, was resumed, when the Hon. Thomas M. Howe concluded his remarks, styling them unisances Mr. Williams defended the bridges until the close of the morning hour

The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up, the non concurring in the amendment giving $20,000 to test the practicability of substituting camels, on the western plains, for horses. The bill then passed.

The House then went into committee on the private calendar, and shortly after adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.

Mr Rice, Consul to Acapulco, has arrived at the City of Mexico

PIERCE ON SLAVERY.

BALTIMORE, Aug 14.

The Washington Republic of this morning publishes a correspondence between Edward De Leon, late editor of the Southern Press, and Franklin Pierce. De Leon asks Pierce if the reports published of his new Boston speech are correct. Pierce replies that the reports are grossly and absurdly false and asserts that he has always been denounced as a pro slavery man by the Manchester Democrat and Concord Independent Democrat; he refers to his course in Congress and his acceptance of the Democratic platform as a guaranty of his soundness on the slavery question He further says: am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an Abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here this week; and the untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech it too ridiculous to be considered by any serious light." Pierce's letter is dated Concord, July 28rd.

DEATH OF A SENATOR

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

Benjamin Matthias State Senator from this city, died this morning, suddenly.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.

Advices from St. Johns state that the Mississippi will sail for Halifax on Friday.

A British War Steamer had made its appearance off Bathurst

St John papers exult over an announcement that Lord Derby had taken the Fishery matter from Crampton. They think Derby will stand by the Colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

The City of Glasgow sailed yesterday with 390 passengers and $50,000 for Liverpool.

THE CROPS—ILLNESS OF CASSIUS M CLAY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.

The weather continues dry, but with little appearance of rain. We learn from the interior of Kentucky and the northern Ohio papers, that there had been copious rains on Monday and Tuesday, which greatly benefitted the growing crops. A private letter from Cassiusburg, Iowa, states that there will be a larger crop of corn in that State than ever before.

Cassius M. Clay continues very sick at Whitehall, Ky.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

EVENING.

Cotton—Sales quite small

Flour active at previous quotations; Rye flour worth $3,75; Corn meal has advanced 12½c, sales 150 bbls. at $3,37

Grain—Little wheat offering; sales Delaware at 88c; Southern Rye 70; good Yellow Corn at 70c.

Provisions firm at former rates.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

Flour—Sales 5000 bbls State $2,87@4,06; Southern $4,25@4,50.

Grain—Sales 3000 bus Southern wheat at 86. Sales 11,000 bus corn mixed at 66@68.

Provisions—Sales 300 bbls prime pork at $17,75@19,25 for mess. Sales 100 bbls prime beef at 8@9; mess $14,75@18. Sales 150 bbls Western beef hams at 18½.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

EVENING

Cotton—Sales 600 bales middling uplands 10¼; middling Orleans 10¼. The sales of the week were 15,500 bales.

Flour—Sales 14,000 bbls: State $4; Genesee $4,12; Southern $4,41.

Grain—Sales 12,000 bushels southern wheat at 86; Red western do 90; sales 14,000 bushels mixed corn, 68.

Provisions—Mess pork $20; prime do $17,75; sales 150 bbls beef; unchanged; sales 200 bbls lard at 11¼.

Groceries—Sales 200 boxes Muscovado sugar at 5¼@5¾; 200 boxes Havana at 6; sales 450 bags Rio coffee at 9¼; Java 10¾

Linseed Oil—Sales 3000 galls at 64.

Spirits Turpentine 42; rosin $1,35

Whiskey—Sales 500 bbls Ohio at 22; prison do 22¼.

Stocks—Pennsylvania Coal Company 116¼.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

NOON.

CINCINNATI, August 14.

The river has fallen three inches.

Flour—Dull, sales 200 bbls $3,15.

Whiskey—17¼.

Nothing done in Provisions.

Sales 600 pigs lead at $4,80@4,85.

Sales Linseed Oil from canal at 60c cash.

Nothing done in Groceries.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.

The river has fallen four inches since last evening; weather cloudy but dry.

Flour—Dull; small sales at $3,15.

Whiskey—17½c.

Provisions—Stagnant; no sales for several days.

Groceries—Dull; no sales of importance, but prices are unaltered.

Sugar—5¼@6¼; molasses 33½@33¾; coffee 9¼@9¾.

Grain—Wheat 50½@57@58; corn unsettled; oats 20c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WESTERN Money Bought and Sold; Eastern Exchange for sale by Collections made on the West; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission by H. D. KING, Banker & Broker, aug6 No. 55 4th street.

SUGAR—20 hhds. N. O., for sale by aug6 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

MOLASSES—45 bbls. S. H., for sale by aug6 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

WRAPPING PAPER—75 reams Crown, Double do., and Medium, for sale by aug6 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

CHEESE—250 bxs. W. R.; 25 " Pine Apple; for sale by aug6 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

BROOMS—114 doz. gilt handled; 10 " Plain " 20 " birch " 25 " Chinese, for sale by aug6 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

PINT FLASKS—80 gross for sale by aug6 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

HONEY—A second supply of new Honey very choice—50 bxs. rec'd for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO., aug6 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

VENISON—300 lbs, prime cured Hams; for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO. jy21

PICKLED OYSTERS—A superior article put up by Underwood & Co., of Boston; just rec'd and for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO., jy19 No 255 Liberty st.

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA—A supply of this elegant preparation; rec'd and for sale by L. WILCOX & CO., jy7 corner Market st. and Diamond.

WHITE GOODS—Such as Mull, and Nainsook Muslins, Swiss do., plain and tacked, Jaconets, plain and barred, Cambrics, Long Cloths, Bishop's lawns, and an excellent assortment of Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Sleeve work, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, &c., to be had at low prices, at store of MURPHY & BURCHFIELD jy19

MOSQUITO NETTING—Murphy & Burchfield have opened an additional supply of Mosquito Netting, white, barred and colored. Also, Silk Bobinett for do. jy19

BLUE MASS—25 lbs. for sale by jy22 R. E. SELLERS.

JAPAN VARNISH—3 bbls. for sale by jy22 R. E. SELLERS.

FLORS. BENZOIN—50 oz for sale by jy22 R. E. SELLERS.

TEAS—50 chests, half do. and quarter do. in store; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GREASE—10 bbls. in store; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FIRE & WATER PROOF MIN'L PAINT, in st ore for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

N. O. SUGAR—220 hhds. on hand, and for sale by RUBRIGHT & INGHRAM.

CLARIFIED SUGAR—12 hhds St. James, on hand and for sale by RUBRIGHT & INGHRAM.

LIME—65 bbls. Louisville, rec'd for sale by HARDY JONES & CO.

UNDERWOOD'S Pure Lemon Syrup; Do Sarsaparilla, Pine Apple & Ginger Syrup Do Raspberry Vinegar; Do Strawberry do; for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO., No. 256 Liberty st.

CALABRIA LIQUORICE—2 cases, prime article; for sale by J. KIDD & CO. jy16 Cor Wood street.

OIL PEPPERMINT, Rec'd a lot; for sale J. KIDD & CO.

VINEGAR—10 bbls. pure Cider, for sale by VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

TUBS—20 doz. for sale by VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

NAIL RODS—150 bundles Juniata Flat; for sale by VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

CHEESE—250 bxs. Western Reserve this day rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. jy14 Corner Liberty & Smithfield st

STARCH—Bonbright's & Gartner's for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. jy20

SALERATUS—100 bxs. warranted fine Pulverized; for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS jy20

LINSEED OIL—125 bbls, for sale by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. jy20 corner Wood and First streets.

LARD OIL—25 bbls. prime; for sale by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SPTS. TURPENTINE—25 bbls. for sale R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

ALCOHOL—80 bbls. 75, 82 & 96 per cent. for sale by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

WHITE CORDED MUSLIN—20 pcs. of the best quality, just received A. MASON & SONS, jy19 Cor and 64 Market street.

CHEESE—40 bxs. prime, in store and for sale by S. HARBAUGH.

PILL FILES—Assorted sizes; for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

CHOICE ROCHELLE—1080 lbs. in store and for sale by J. KIDD & CO. jy19

ORANGE PEEL—1 case fresh dried, for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

Gothic Hall—July.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS, the proprietor has determined to close out his stock of

Men and Boys' Summer Clothing

at the lowest possible figure. At a great reduction. The above goods are invited to call. Cash buyer can be accommodated.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

R. CHRISTIE, 74 Wood street.

5,000 DOLLARS to invest in Mortgage on good Real Estate in the City or in Allegheny. Apply to A. WILKINS & CO., Exchange Brokers, 75 Fourth st.

PARASOLS—A. A. Mason & Co. are selling out the balance of their large stock of plain and fancy Parasols at a great reduction from former prices. jy21

FEATHERS & GINSENG—

[illegible] Feathers; [illegible] Ginseng; now landing from steamer Twin City, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & C