The Daily Post.

TUESDAY MORNING: SEPTEMBER 6.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE:
GEORGE F. GILLMORE, of Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JOHN N. McCLOWRY, of Pittsburgh

STATE SENATOR:
SAMUEL McKEE, of Birmingham.

ASSEMBLY:
JOSEPH H. DAVIS, of Allegheny City;
SAMUEL W. MEANS, of Robinson township;
PHILIP H. STEVENSON, of Moon township;
JACOB STUCKRATH, of Allegheny City;
ANDREW JACKSON BEAUMONT, of Pittsburgh

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER:
JAMES BLACKMORE, of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY AUDITOR:
JOHN T. SYMMES, of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:
JOEL KETCHUM, of Elizabeth.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
THOMAS NEEL, of Tarentum.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Judge Douglas arrived in our city last evening, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, where he will be happy to meet his friends to-day. It is expected he will address his friends from the balcony of the St. Charles this evening, prior to leaving on the western train for Columbus.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The passing political history of the country—the obvious necessity that the National Democracy in the approaching Presidential contest, should select for their leader a statesman of prominence, experience, ability and honesty, have fixed the popular mind upon Stephen A. Douglas, as being in a pre-eminent degree one of the bold, progressive, energetic and intellectual men of the times. In him we have a brilliant specimen of the free spirit of the country and the age—a statesman, honest, experienced, fearless in the right, and capable for any emergency which may arise in the administration of the affairs of a Republican government. In his personal, as well as his political history, he is a true examplar of a National American man. No country brings forth so many great men as our own, for here we have no privileged class. It is our boast that the highest positions of power and honor, which can exist under our constitution and government are open to all. Worth, talent, energy, genius, brain and soul, are the standards of American greatness. The brilliant orator, the eminent statesman, the patriotic lover of his country, and the true hearted man whose name heads this article, is possessed of all those qualities which entitle him to the honor and esteem of a people whom he has so faithfully served, and whose interests he has devoted his life and talents to advance. In looking over the list of the great Democratic men of the country, the eye rests upon his name as the one whose great popularity and proud position in the party, is more like than any other to attract, as with magnetic influence, the masses of the people of the country to the Democratic standard in 1860. In this regard we see Mr. Douglas; in this regard we shall henceforth speak of him. He is our first choice as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination by the Charleston Convention.

In committing our journal to the advancement of the prospects of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860 over all others who are named, it is but fair and proper that we should give our reasons for so doing, and we hold them to be of such force and potency that the task is both an easy and a pleasant one.

First. Mr. Douglas is no new man, picked up on the ground of availability only, and presented to the people on the ground of a negative popularity. He is an experienced and tried statesman and a man whose services have been rendered to the whole country. He has so frequently and elaborately defined his position that it is fully and entirely understood by every one. His speeches in the Senatorial campaign in Illinois, last year, and his speech in the Senate on the 23d of February, his letter announcing the conditions on which he would accept the nomination of the Charleston Convention, his slave trade letter, and more recently, his carfully considered and admirably written essay in Harper's Magazine, are amply sufficient to let the people know what he means to say and what he means to deny, upon the absorbing topics connected with the rights of the people under the constitution of the country. We shall publish his essay from *Harper's Magazine*, and it is not necessary for us now to enter into the details of his political creed. Suffice it to say that no principle which he promulgates—no doctrine which he enunciates—no argument which he uses—can be denied or refuted by any Democratic mind. On his platform, the Democracy in 1860 must stand or fall.

In heart, and brain, and effective power of action, in perseverence and decision, and administrative ability, his past history proves him to be the most fitting man named for the high office of National Chief Magistrate. His dignified and courteous bearing as a man, his fine elocution, his magnificent voice, his eagle eye, his brow, massive, like that of the God-like Daniel, are qualities which, of themselves, bespeak the great power of the man.

We do not enter the field as the avowed advocate of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, from any captious or embittered feelings toward the present Administration. We have no such feelings and have never had. We have always and ever shall, treat the distinguished Democrats who are at the present time at the head of the affairs of the nation, as their great honesty of purpose, eminent ability, and distinguished public services demand at the hands of every American citizen, and especially of every Democrat. If the Administration has quarrels they are nothing to us, nor will they be permitted to work divisions in the ranks or distract the members of the great Democratic family from their party allegiance.

We take Mr. Douglas for his own merits, having unclouded faith in his ability to administer public affairs, intelligently, liberally, safely, and honestly. We take him because we believe that his nomination would be a signal of harmony among the States, and of peace and unity in the great Democratic brotherhood. We take him because it is our sincere and honest belief that no other man in the party can be elected in 1860. The Opposition fear nothing so much as his nomination. They and their journals lose no opportunity to disparage him in the eyes of the South. They pretend to think that in the present struggle, the South, like a gamester, has staked its all upon a single throw of the die, and in such a crisis will not dare trust any Northern man and more especially are the envenomed shafts of the Abolitionists aimed against Mr. Douglas. This shows whom the Republican leaders most fear to meet in the coming contest. It is the Opposition who have raised this bugbear that Mr. Douglas is unpopular at the South, and let no Democrat be deceived thereby. None but the enemies of the Democracy, and a few ultra fire-eaters of the extreme South, are endeavoring to throw this idea of unpopularity prominently forward in order to operate upon the hesitancy of the North. They see and tremble at the daily growing strength of the "Little Giant," and as Cressida said to Troilus, they say

> "Prythee tarry:—
> You men will never tarry—
> O foolish Cressid! I might have still held off,
> And then you would have tarried. HARK! THERE'S ONE UP."

Yes, Douglas is up, and will continue going up in the hearts of the people. We assert that he is popular with the South, and the result at Charleston will prove the truth of our assertion, and when nominated the South cannot hesitate between Douglas and Seward. The South is the last portion of the country which should complain of Mr. Douglas. He has gallantly, consistently, and "all the time," maintained their equality in the Union and defended their interests and reputation. His doctrines of equality "know no North, no South." They should ask no more than equal rights in the territories, and they never will be permitted to assume any other position. Mr. Douglas never talks of "irrepressible conflicts between opposing and enduring forces." He preaches the same doctrine of equality everywhere. His position is understood, and his honest, able, patriotic endeavors for the national good are appreciated everywhere, from Maine to Georgia. On the stump or in the Senate Chamber, he is the same bold champion of popular rights. Whether he be the candidate of the party or not, his platform will, as sure as the sun shines, be adopted. It is the only one upon which can be settled, what is and ever has been the most vexed and serious question which has ever originated since the formation of our government—the proper regulation of the slave interest. He regards it not purely as a moralist, but as a political philosopher and philanthropist. There can be no permanent settlement of disturbing questions without his powerful aid.

He will be to Pennsylvania what General Jackson was in days that are past. The same enthusiastic joining of hands among the Democracy, and a similar magnificent majority will attest his popularity with the people.

He is a man whose attachment to the Union is beyond cavil, vindicated by no verbal declaration, but by a lifetime of service. He is just such a champion as the Democracy must delight to crown with the laurels of victory. The expedients of his opponents to obtain a little personal prominence at his expense, are emphatically "played out." We do not advocate him because we consider him the "winning man," but because, in our honest judgment, he ought to win. We feel the sharp necessity of just such a man to save the country. He is the people's friend—opposed to tyranny, no matter what shape it may assume. He is in favor of the people making their own laws. Like a brave sailor, he has weathered the storm in many a contest, and know just where the shoals lie. He fears neither Scylla nor Charybdis, but will sail the good ship "Constitution" without a scratch upon her. He is a man tried and true, to whom the interests of the State may most fitly be committed. He will cement the Union by a total abnegation of internal strife. He will hail to the mast the flag of a consolidated Democracy, and, next year, from Texas to Maine, shall go out the fires of sectional strife, and "Black Republicanism" will then "bid the world farewell."

We are in the field for Douglas, and

> "We will, according to our strength and qualities,
> give him advancement."

Vice President Breckinridge.

We have no doubt that Mr. Breckinridge is sincere in his disclaimer of a Presidential candidacy. He is but 39 years of age, and the expiration of a term, or even of two terms in the presidential office would place him in retirement in the meridian of his life. It would be better that a career should not thus quickly culminate, if it were so soon to close; and if Mr. Breckinridge wishes to plan out a wise and well ordered life, he will do well to shun the premature honors of the Presidency.

Still he is not beyond the reach of the Democracy of the nation, who, if they want him, will have him, not for his sake but because of their own necessities. He declined, on the floor of the Cincinnati Platform, to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency; but the Democratic delegation of New York, will not forget how their Democratic acclamation, which was communicated itself to the Convention, was confirmed by it and by the country.

Seals on Legal Instruments.

In the *Monthly Law Reporter*, there is an "Essay on the Use of the Seal in Legal Instruments." The writer traces its history from ancient times, and justly attributes its use to the want of learning among all classes, which was so common that many of the clergy even were unable to write. This ignorance no longer existing, the old maxim comes into play, *Ratie est legis anima, mutata legis rationa mutata est lex*—which may be rendered, the law changes with the reason of it. This, in fact, is the construction of the writer, who can see no utility in the continued employment of a little piece of wafer, gum or wax, neither of which possesses any thing at all personal or distinctive. Besides, the majority of the States have already abolished the formality of the waxen seal.

The Democracy of the Territory of Nebraska on the Slavery Question.

The Democracy of the Territory of Nebraska, at their late convention, made the following declaration of their views on the slavery question. They say:

"But inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undoubtably to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subject of slavery, as to them may seem proper, and whether such laws when passed be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress, but by the Supreme Court, on appeal from the decisions of the Territorial Courts."

The people of the Territories do not like the doctrine that they can not legislate on slavery as well as on other subjects, and that they are to be dictated to by outsiders, either in Congress or in the States.

A Disinterested Patriot.

Colonel Schouler, formerly editor of those very interesting papers, the *Gazette* of Cincinnati, and *Journal* of Columbus, has recently published an article in the paper with which he is now connected in Boston, saying:

"In the next Presidential election we are for winning victory is, in our judgment, the great end to be kept in view. * * * What we want is possession of the Government."

Mr. Cobden and the Ballot of the United States.

We make the subjoined extract from the great speech recently delivered by Richard Cobden, in Rochdale, England, at a political soiree held in his honor. It will be seen that the opinion of an eminent citizen of Philadelphia is referred to in relation to the ballot:

I have no faith in the existing means, and I won't lend myself to a delusion, or practice those means any longer. What you want, besides such a plan as I have spoken of, is, for your parliament to allow at least the experiment of the ballot. (Loud cheers.) I don't speak of the ballot as a cure for all evils, or as a political measure mixed up with other questions of organic change. I speak now of it only as a means of preventing, to a large extent, the exercise of this gross corruption, and as a moral instrument to check the growth of that rottenness which is sapping the foundation of our electoral system. I am by no means certain, and I say it with all frankness, that the ballot would have a very decisive effect in forwarding any one paticular party's interest at the poll. I am not prepared to say that my views with regard to public questions would be more represented by the ballot-box than they are now by open voting. I think very likely that the party—the political party that most dreads the ballot, would sometimes profit by it. but this I say, any one who has inquired as to the conduct of elections in America, in Switzerland, in France, in Spain, and anywhere the ballot is adopted, and will compare them with tumult, the violence, the bloodshed, the disgusting and hideous corruption we witness at our elections,—I say nobody can doubt, as a moral engine, as the means of repressing these excesses, the ballot is the best resource, the best expedient we can have. (Cheers.)

I will mention one illustrative fact which I acquired in America on this subject. Now, understand, I am not going to quote America as a country where you should go for imitation in everything regarding her political institutions, which are as unfit for us in many respects as ours would be unfitted for them. (Cheers.) But this I may say in passing, that the white men of the United States have a theory of government which they have laid down in their institutions, which, if the human instrument be equalled to the political machine, means to deal justly and fairly by every man in their community. But now I confine myself to one fact that was given to me in my travels in America. I was speaking to a gentleman—whose letter I may read, for it is in but few words—whose name (Mr. Randall) is known to some of our statesmen here, for I remember he gave evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons upon which I, sat to inquire into the mode of proceeding of our houses of Parliament in order to furnish information as to the rule of the Congress of the United States. He is a man standing high, both socially and politically. He mentioned this fact in conversation with me, and, wishing that I should have the full benefit of the information under his own signature, he wrote me a letter after I left Philadelphia, where the gentleman lives, (and I shall take care to have it published,) addressed to me at Washington. It contains these lines:—"I have been for fifty years connected with political and party movements in Philadelphia, and I never knew a vote bought or sold. (Cheers.)

That is one of the largest cities in America, and contains one of the largest populations of mechanics and workmen. In Philadelphia has changed its character from being, as it formerly was, a city of support, and has become almost entirely a manufacturing city, with control of population in it. This gentleman would not have told me, I am sure, that elections in America are free from corruption—that there is not very often a great deal of manoeuvering and party management—that there are not to some degree personations and double votes, and the like—he would not have told me that with that exception all the elections are carried on peacefully and tranquilly but he mentioned the fact that the ballot prevented such an obstacle to bribery that nobody cared to buy a vote and pay for it when he did not know that he got value in exchange. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I do not say one word of my experience in America at present, for, to confess the honest truth, I was too kindly treated there; and I feel that I was received so kindly there from my connection with a great question of cosmopolitan interest, and I felt, in all humility, that I was greeted as the representative of others who had the same claim as myself to receive the kind civilities of those people, and if they presented themselves there they would be received with the same hospitality as myself. But I confess I was so kindly treated in America that I feel I am not an impartial witness in their cause, and that I ought to say as little as possible on that topic. (Laughter.)

The Republicans of Minnesota are indulging in too much literature. They have published a tremendous address, long enough and stale enough to make a Congressional speech of the most extensive character. It begins at the beginning, saying: "Seventy two years ago this government was formed. At that time the subject of slavery, and so on, for quantity to a wearisome extent. If the Republicans of Minnesota are defeated, we shall be convinced that this epitaph might be written with propriety: "Died of too much literature."

The Philadelphia *Press* announces the arrest of the scoundrel who swindled the fifteen young ladies of that city, by engaging them as music teachers for Southern families, taking them to New York, and there leaving them, after robbing his victims of their money and baggage. The rascal was captured in Washington, yesterday, and identified as a man who has been heretofore engaged in the Patent Office, named Hiram P. Leslie. We hope that justice will be administered to the scamp, and that speedily.

The Proprietors of the New York *Sun* have now in process of construction at a cost of forty thousand dollars, a press that will feed itself and print both sides of the paper at the same time, and with the same rapidity that presses now in use do half the work.

Northern Lights.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine will probably be remembered by the old folks of years to come, as the Northern Light year, since, in addition to the spiritual radiance which shoots from the pulpit, press and politics of those living above the Pennsylvania line, we have had from the far land of snow, any quantity of mysterious fire of assorted colors, of the description which has so much puzzled philosophers. We must except Merriam, the sage of Brooklyn Heights, who not only knows that the light is a sort of thread spun in the "silkery" of the skies, but confirms his knowledge by asserting that he once picked up a piece of the silk in question, and has it yet, wound on a reel, we suppose, and carefully put away in a bottle, as sailors are wont to stow away yarns.

On the morning after the great star-shower of November, 1832, the old *National Gazette* of those days, in mentioning what it had heard of the occurrences—for sleepless reporters were probably unknown a quarter of a century ago—said that a piece of one of the falling stars, about the size of a piece of chalk, had been picked up by a milkman. Unless memory deceives us, such was the assertion. In view of Mr. Merriam's statement we would like to ask what became of that piece of star? Is it still in the city. Sparkles it on the breast of some policeman, or is it on some *claqueur* in a parlor? Whoever has it, let him generously bestow it on E. Merriam, that he may stow it safely away in company with his little specimen of the raw silkery of the skies.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A Runaway Locomotive and its Bad End.—Monday morning, just before seven o'clock, the locomotive of the gravel train on the Illinois Central Railroad, detached from the train, was standing at the upper depot in this city. It had been fired up, preparatory to work, the proper valves left open and the proper ones shut for its stationary security, as the engineers avers, while he went to eat his breakfast. Soon after, from some unexplained cause, the locomotive was seen moving along the track at a moderate pace toward Dunleith. It passed the lower depot in this unattended and independent state until it came to the Railroad Bridge, which was drawn. It approached the chasm boldly, leaped off, surely, fell about eighteen feet perpendicularly, and was smashed to pieces inevitably.—*Galena Advertiser.*

Railroad Difficulties Adjusted.

Chicago, September 5.—The difficulties on the Michigan Railroad have been settled by the road agreeing to pay three months wages down, and the balance in October. The trains commenced running regularly to-day.

The mammoth steamer Great Eastern was called the Leviathan, but the name did not seem to take. The Colonel suggested that, in honor to the heir of the British throne, it should be called the Prince of W(h)ales, thus combining the royal with the cetaceous idea.

The people of Vermont go through the form of electing the Republican ticket on Tuesday.

Arrival of $6,000 in Treasure.

[Special Despatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Kansas City, September 1.—Drs. Lee and Templeton arrived here to-day, direct from the gold mines, by the way of Denver City. They have, as near as we can ascertain, some six thousand dollars in treasure, comprising specimens of the several qualities of gold and quartz. Their reports of the mines are very encouraging, and recommend the Arkansas route. H.

☞ "I CAN NOW INDULGE IN THE RICHEST food with impunity, whereas, previous to its use I was obliged to confine myself strictly to the plainest food." Such is the experience of not only one of our customers, but of hundreds of persons here, in Philadelphia, New York, Montreal and Quebec, who have used Brandreth's Holland Bitters for Indigestion, Nausea, and Acidity of the Stomach.

Read Carefully.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Brerlander's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at one dollar per bottle. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 27 Wood, between First and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer North Briton.

The English Royal Family Passengers on the North Briton.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Farther Point, September 5.—The steamship North Briton has passed this point for Quebec, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday afternoon, the 13th ultimo.

Nothing of importance has transpired of the proceedings of the Conference in session at Zurich.

The Assemblies of Modena and Tuscany having adopted resolutions banishing the dynasties by the former Dukes, and annexing the Dukedoms to Piedmont.

The steamer Weser, of the Bremen and Hamburg line, has been withdrawn for repair.

Messrs. Cunard advertise the screw steamer Baltic for Halifax, to sail on Saturday, the 27th ult., simultaneously with the Arabia for Halifax and Boston.

Mr. Lever's offer to charter the Great Eastern has been rejected

The Russian frigate Grand Admiral had arrived at Portsmouth

Several members of the English royal family are passengers on the North Briton. Their visit to Canada is supposed to have reference to the contemplate visit of the Prince of Wales to the British possessions.

The Danish loan has been a partial failure.

It is reported that the British Government congratulated France on the recent political amnesty.

The impression prevails that the recent appointment of General McMahon to the command at Lille, is in consequence of the projected fortifications at Antwerp.

Three per cent. rates closed on the Paris Bourse at 69f 5c.

The Paris flour market was heavy.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company recently deputed Mr F. C. Webb, an engineer of considerable experience in testing and experimenting on telegraph cables, to proceed to Valentia and examine to present state of the Atlantic cable, and his report is published in the English papers. After detailing the scientific results of his experiments, he concludes as follows: "I am of the opinion that the fault exists about 200 statute miles from Valentia, measured along the cable, and that the cable between that spot and this shore is comparatively perfect. Yes from here cannot now decide whether the cable is mechanically covered, or all attempts detect the reception of the most intense currents from the opposite shore, have long since proved fruitless. Still, from various circumstans attendant on the decline of the insulation there is every reason to believe that the continity, both of the cable and the conductor, is perfect. Whether any other faults exist beyd the one alluded to, it is impossible to ascain by tests from Valentia, and the fact that goals received at Valentia were always bov than those received at Newfoundland, yres undoubtedly that worse insulation halways been near Valentia. Therefore it seq probable that if the fault which exists on this at, which very likely forms the principal use of leakage, could be removed. The station would be so far improved as to rendthe cable again available for signalling, pided the fault, which is said by those who ave tested from Newfoundland, to exist near inity Bay, was repaired."

Gigantic frauds, in connexn with the extensive Carron Iron Comp of Scotland, were being brought to ligh It is alleged, that for a long series of yeathe managing portion of the company hasen guilty of frauds on the shareholders, unprecedented daring and extent.

LATEST BY TELEGR.

London, Wednesday.—The *Times'* city article dated last evening, says, the funds to-day were quiet. Upon the fault of the biddings for the Indian loan brokers known consols advanced ¼d, but subseqy relapsed, and closed at the same as on Mon

The *Times'* city article says thands continue to show remarkable steadi Money if in good supply, and transactiok place on Tuesday, in the discount mar at 2½ per cent. Business in the Railway ket was quiet, but firm.

Torlesters festival at the Crystal ace yesterday attached over 52,000 people, greatest concourse ever assembled there.

The builders' strike in London as no sign of adjustment. The chair maker Worcestershire are also on a strike, ather branches of trade gives signs of discok.

France.—It was reported that the ligh government had congratulated the Fren ambassador on the recent political amnes and that Victoria addressed very warm congratulations to Napoleon on the occasion.

Commands had been distributed to the shals at the head of the army of Italy. Mahon is appointed to the Command at where a body of troops is being concentra Canrobert, Castellane, and Baraguay D'liers return to their former commands Nancy, Lyons, and Tours; Noll replaces B quet at Toulouse; Magnan retains his post Commander in Chief of the army of Paris.

The *Moniteur*, in announcing these nomin tipns, says that the augmentation of thea commands is in order to form a more equa division of the military force of the Empire

The *Constitutionel*, in a semi-official notice, says the reduction of the French army will immediately take place after the arrival of the corps d'armee from Italy at their respective garrisons.

The rumor of a duel between Generals Canrobert and Neil, which prevailed when the Africa sailed, proved unfounded.

It was reported that Changarmer would refuse to accept the amnesty.

Latest.—Paris, Wednesday.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following:—The Emperor, having ordered that the army be placed from a war to a peace footing, the Minister of War has given orders that, from September, twenty thousand men should return to their homes, whose term of service expires in 1859.

Belgium.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies agreed to the project for the fortification of Antwerp, by a vote of seven hundred and fifty-seven to forty. *Le Nord* contends that the project will endanger the neutrality of Belgium.

Italy.—The Modenese National Assembly, on the 20th ultimo, unanimously decreed the forfeiture of the House of Hapsburg Lorraine, of the ducal throne. The following day the annexation of Modena to Piedmont was unanimously decreed by a vote by ballot, and Signor Farino was continued dictator. A loan of five million livres was also voted.

The Tuscan National Assembly, on the 20th, unanimously voted the annoxation of Tuscany to Piedmont, amidst acclamations of *Viva il re!*

A defensive league has been formed of the States of Central Italy.

Important News from Mexico.

New Orleans, September 5—Advices from Vera Cruz state that Messrs. Grew and McLane had returned, having presented President Buchanan's ultimatum to Juarez, demanding the immediate ratification of the treaty.

Nothing important from the Capital had transpired.

Iegollado had ordered the troops at Tampico and neighborhood to march to San Luis Potosi which will be the general rendezvous of the Liberals. He intends attacking the Capital in October. All the Pacific coast is in the peaceable possession of the Liberals.

Vidauri is organizing forces at Nuevallon against the Indians and Americans.

Pesquirra had defeated the Indian depredators at Sonora after a severe battle.

Business at Mazatlan was good.

Tepic had been recaptured by the Revolutionists after considerable fighting. Marquez conducting $2,130,000 to San Blas from Guadarjara per the British war ship Calipso, the governor of San Blas has resolved to prevent its shipment if the duties are not paid, and a difficulty is apprehended. Corma left Mazatlan with fifty men to join the Liberal forces in Jalisco, and to attack Marquez at Guadarjara.

Bolton and Barrows land claim is a forgery.

Gov. Doglass, has issued a protest against Harney's occupation of San Juan, and sent a message to the Vancouver Assembly, declaring that the British forces are to be landed at San Juan. There is a doubtful rumor that the British steamer Satellite attacked the Island and killed thirty Americans.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, September 5.—The Leavenworth *Times* states that a collision between the Democrats and Republicans occurred on Saturday night, both parties having demonstrations prior to the municipal election to-day. The Republicans were holding a meeting at the intersection of two streets, a Democratic torch-light procession attempted to pass through, but being resisted, a general melee ensued, several hundred on both sides participating, using stones, bludgeons, pistols, and knives. One was shot, and five or six severely cut, but none fatally. The Republicans maintained the ground, and proceeded with their meeting. The affray is believed to have been purely accidental, and is universally regretted. Some apprehension of a renewed disturbance was felt, but effective measures have been taken to prevent it.

The Denver express, with dates to the 27th, arrived yesterday with a small quantity of gold dust.

In Gregory's Diggings, some of the miners had penetrated three feet through a strata of sulphurate of iron, finding rich dirt below.

The discoveries on the Colorado prove remunerative.

The Indian depredations continued, and isolated parties of miners were frequently cut off by them.

Arrival of the Steamship Havana.

New Orleans, September 5.—The steamship Havana, of the Louisiana and Tehuantepec line, has arrived below, with San Francisco dates to the 23d ultimo, and Minititlan to the 1st.

The Pacific mail steamships Sonora and Cortez, sailed from San Francisco on the 20th ultimo, for Panama, with over two million dollars in specie, and twelve hundred passengers.

A British man-of-war had arrived at San Francisco, from Vancover's Island, and it is supposed that she brings despatches from England concerning the San Juan dispute.

No arrivals are reported at San Francisco. Business has improved. Provisions are unchanged. Candles had advanced one half cent. Sugar is firm; refined sold at 11¼ cents.

Advices from Vancouvers Island to the 13th ult., state that General Hawes, on the 9th ult., ordered four artillery companies from Fort Washington, to re-enforce Captain Pickell, who still occupied San Juan unmolested.

Gen. Hawes had forwarded despatches to Washington.

Horace Greeley had addressed a large Pacific Railway meeting at San Francisco.

Schooner Capsized.—One Life Lossed.

New York, September 5.—Last Wednesday the schooner John Elliott, Captain John Green, capsized in the North River, foot of 91st street, and sunk in deep water. The vessel was subsequently raised and towed to the dock, foot of Fourth street, where she was pumped out, yesterday. In the cabin was found the body of a man who had taken passage from Haverstraw, but it is believed that he was a resident of Philadelphia. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

From Washington.

Washington City, September 5.—Colonel Fauntleroy, of the First Dragoons, is assigned to the command of the Department of New Mexico, and will immediately proceed to relieve Brigadier General Garland, whose ill health prevents his return to the Department.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce have unanimously resolved to memorialize Congress for the restoration of the mail service to Havana.

Death of an Ex-Governor.

Indianapolis, September 5.—Ex-Governor Wallace, an old resident, and lately Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died of apoplexy last night.

R. T. KENNEDY.....W. S. KENNEDY.

PEARL STEAM MILL.
ALLEGHENY CITY,
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
WHEAT RYE AND CORN PURCHASED,
FLOUR, CORN MEAL AND HOMINY,
MANUFACTURED AND DELIVERED
IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY
au25dylw

JENKINS says his brother is doing well out West; he got two new Hats in five years. Evidently Hats are much harder to get out West than they are at FLEMINGS.

MINERAL WATERS.—Blue Lick and Bedford waters in bottles, charged with carbonic gas. Also, Saratoga water, fresh from the springs, at L. WILCOX'S,
corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

SOLUBLE GLASS CEMENT.—An excellent article for mending broken parts of Glass, Porcelain, China, &c., &c., at L. WILCOX'S,
corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

RED, WHITE, BLUE, Green, Gray, Yellow, Brown and Plaid Tweeds—a good assortment. Also, Prints, Gingham, Checks, &c.
C. HANSON LOCKE, 74 Market street.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FRUIT.—Oranges—40 boxes "Mentos."
Lemons—100 boxes "Mentos."
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & ANDERSON,
aug19 39 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel

50 BARRELS WHITING, for sale by
BECKHAM & KELLY,
jy18 Allegheny City.

INDIA RUBBER PENS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Folders, Rulers and Inkstands, for sale at the stationery warehouse of W. S. HAVEN,
my28 corner Market and Second streets.

FOUNDRY METAL.—300 tons extra No 1 Anthracite, very soft, for sale by
JOHN MOORHEAD.
ap23

A. W. FABER'S EVER POINTED PENCILS, with button screw, just received by
W. S. HAVEN, cor. Market and second.
and Wood and Thirds sts

TONIC CHOCOLATE DROPS.—Blair's Wyeth's Tonic Chocolate Drops, of pure iron and cocoa, highly esteemed for their tonic influence, in giving strength and a healthy color to invalids, especially for females and children. For sale by
L. WILCOX,
28 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—1½ miles from the Court House; 3 acres of ground, well fenced in; spring trees, apple, peach and cherry; grapes, currants, shade trees, a locust grove, &c. Cottage House with hall 5 feet wide, 2 parlors, dining room and kitchen, 5 bed chambers, 2 cellars and store room; portico; out stable, carriage house, &c. The situation is pleasant and healthy—in a good neighborhood; a well of good water; also a large cistern for soft water. Will be sold or exchanged, by
my28 S. CUTBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

ONAN PURE LEFON OIL just received and for sale by
BECKHAM & KELLY,
aug12 Allegheny City.

SPONGES.—A fine lot of Fishing Sponges also, Logan Bros.' Turco Glycerine, a cheap substitute for Spermaceti, a new and useful article. For sale by
my28 WILCOX, cor. Smithfield and 4th sts.

PERFUERY.—A large assortment of French, English and American Perfumery of all kinds. Hair Pins, Tooth Brushes, Combs, etc., at L. WILCOX'S,
my28 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

GOOD SHIRTS for men, at 50, 60, and 70 cents, warranted to give satisfaction, always ready made, by the piece or yard, always at the lowest prices.
JOS. HONES, 77 Market street.
aug2

BLACK ENGLISH GRAPES, of the best quality, at 77 Market street.
JOS. HONE.

TOMATOES.—30 boxes very choice tomatoes, just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
aug18 corner Market and First sts.

MANILLA CLOTH PAPER.—A superior article, large size and extra heavy.
KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

COMMERCIAL.

Stage of Water.

River—two feet water in the channel.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1859.

Flour.—Duller than Saturday. No sales from first hands. From store, 845 bbls sold at $4.90@5.00 for superfine; $5@5.25 for extra do, and $5.40, 5.50, $5.60@5.65 for extra family.

Grain....Sales 1000 bush red and white Wheat from depot at $1.20@1.25; 100 bush red do at $1.15; from store 150 bush Kentucky white at $1.40; 50 bush do at $1.45; 100 bush Mediterranean at $1.25; 120 bush do at $1.20. Sales 100 bush Corn from store at 90c; 50 do at 95c. Sales 100 bush Oats from store at 40c; 71 bush at 38c. Sales 81 bush of Rye from store at 78c; 200 bush do at 90c.

Hay...Sales 19 loads from scales at $14@18 ⅌ ton.

Rye Flour...Sales 50 bbls., from store, at $5.20.

Corn Meal....Sales 50 bbls. from store at $4.25.

Feed...Sales 1 ton Ship Stuffs at 90c ⅌ 100 lbs.

Bacon...Sales 1600 lbs. shoulders at 7½@7¾c; 2200 lbs. sides at 9½@9¾c.; 2000 lbs. hams at 10½@10¾c.; 8 tcs sugar cured do at 12½c.

Oil...Sales 50 bbls. Lard No. 1 at 85@90c. ⅌ gal; 5 bbls No. 2 at 80c.

Rosin...Sales 20 bbls. No. 2 at $3.75 ⅌ bbl.

Soap...Sales 20 boxes Rosin at 5c.

Candles...Sales 70 boxes Mould at 13c.

Salt...Sales 73 bbls. No. 1 extra at $1.20@1.25.

Cheese...Sales 78 boxes W. R. at 8@8¼c.

Rags...Sales 2 tons mixed at 3¼c. ⅌ lb.

Fish...Sales 25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel at $11; 14 half bbls do at $5.75.

Starch...Sales 15 boxes Pearl at 6¾c.

Sugar...Sales 17 hhds. N. O. at 7¾@8c; 18 bbls do at 8¼c.

Molasses...Sales 20 bbls. N. O. at 40@41c.

Coffee...Sales 48 sacks Rio at 12¼@12½c.

Eggs...Sales 600 doz packed at 8½c.

Lime...Sales 24 bbls. Louisville at $1.25

Beans...Sales 35 bbls. small white at $1.40 ⅌ bush.

Peaches...Sales 27 baskets Jersey at $2.37.

Whisky...Sales 118 bbls Rectified at 28c, 28½@29c; 67 bbls Old Rye at $1 ⅌ gallon.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, September 5.—The Flour market is exceedingly dull and the tendency is downward; old stock of superfine is offered at $4.50; fresh ground at $5, but there is no export demand, and the sales are merely confined to the wants of the home trade. The receipts and stocks, however, are small. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. The receipts of Wheat, although small, are in excess of the demand and prices are weak; sales 3000 bushels at $1.15@1.20 for red, and $1.20@1.27 for white. Rye ranges from 72c to 76c. Corn dull, and has declined 2c; sales 8000 bush yellow at 76@78c, the former rate for fair quality; 4000 bush new Oats brought 38c. Provisions are held with more firmness, and the stocks are very much reduced; 150 bbls Mess Pork sold at $15.50; 125 casks cumvased Hams at 12c; Sides at 10c; Shoulders, 8c; a lot of green salted at 7½c. Lard steady at 11½c in bbls and 12c in kegs. Ohio Butter sold at 11@14c. Whisky firm at 27½c.

New York Market.

New York, September 5.—Cotton drooping, and without demand; 400 bales sold. Flour declined excepting State; 9,000 bbls sold: Ohio $4.70@5.25. 1,500 bush. Wheat were sold at 2c decline; white $1.30@1.45; red, $1.20; old Chicago spring unsound 72c; common red Ohio $1.17. Corn declined; 54,000 bush sold mixed 80@81½; yellow 83c. Oats firmer at 33@42c. Mess Pork unchanged; sales at $14.87@15.00; prime $10.25@10.50. Cut Meats: hams 8½@8¾; shoulders 7¼. Lard steady. Rice dull. Leather buoyant. Hides firm; Buenos Ayres 25c. Tallow dull at 10½. Sugar heavy; Muscovado 5⅝@6c. Spirits of Turpentine 45@46c. Rosin steady, 3000 bbls sold at 50@55. Cotton freights to Liverpool steady at 5-16@7-32d.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, September 5.—Flour unchanged and dull; sales 500 bbl. at $4.50 for superfine. Whisky active and firm; sales 400 bbls at 23@23¾. Wheat, 92@98c for fair to prime red. Corn is in fair demand at 78c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Oats dull at 40c. There is a good demand for Bacon; sales of 100 hhds at 7¼ for Shoulders and 9¼ for sides. Mess Pork unchanged; 200 bbls sold at $14. Bulk meats in demand at 6¾ and 8¼. Groceries steady and unchanged. Molasses steady at 37@37½c.

Foreign Markets.

Per Steamer North Briton.]

Liverpool Markets, August 24—Coffee dull. Rice firm, Carolinas, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

London Markets, August 24.—Breadstuffs declining. Wheat dull, and partially 1@2 lower. Cofiee dull. Rye dull. Linseed Oil 28s. Wool unchanged.

The London Money Market is steady; American stocks dull. Erie railroad securities have declined slightly.

New York Stock Market.

New York, September 5—Stocks higher—

Illinois Central R.R....	67	Michigan Central.....	46¼
Mich.-Southern.....	20¾	Cleve.