archy. There is a letter from Fournier to Dupont as follows:

MY DEAR DUPONT—I am informed that the Emperor has done justice to your merits by promoting you to the rank of General of Brigade. Accept my sincere congratulation on an advancement which is more than on natural consequences of your knowledge and your courage. For myself, there is a double motive for rejoicing at your nomination. In the first place, the satisfaction given by a circumstance so flattering to your future prospect; and secondly, the permission which it gives us of having a turn together the first opportunity.

The singularity of this affair, lasting as it did, many years, attracted in time the public attention. Dupont and Fournier strictly observed the clauses of their treaty. Their persons were marked with numerous scars; they continued all the same for that to cut and slash at each other in most enthusiastic style; and General Fournier used to observe now and then, "it is really astonishing that I, who always kill my man, cannot contrive to kill that devil Dupont."

By-and-bye, General Dupont received the order to join the army of the Grisons. Dupont was not expected, and no preparations had been made for his reception. There was no inn on the spot occupied by the staff. The General was in rain trying to find a lodging, when he perceived before him a chalet, through whose windows the light of a fire was gleaming. Dupont did not hesitate to go and ask shelter and hospitality of the fortunate inhabitant of the wooden cottage. He knocked at the door; he opened it; he entered. A man was sitting writing in front of a bureau; he turned his head to regard his visitor. Recognizing the unexpected guest who came to interrupt his correspondence, he said before the other could cross the threshold:

"Ah! that's you, Dupont. We will have a little bit of a fence."

"By all means, with all my heart," said Dupont to Fournier, who chanced to be the occupant of the chalet. And they sat to work, chatting between the passes.

"I thought you were employed in the interior?" replied Fournier.

"The Minister has put me into the fourth corps."

"Really!, what a curious coincidence I command the cavalry there. And so you are only just arrived?"

"I got out of the carriage a few minutes ago."

"And your first thoughts were devoted to me. How very kind!"

At last General Dupont's sword after traversing General Fournier's thrust, struck the wall.

"Sacredie!" shouted Fournier.

"You did not expect that."

"Yes, I did. Directly I left my Guard I saw that I was caught. But 'tis you who don't expect what is going to happen."

During this little dialogue, one of the speakers played the part of the naturalist the other the part of the butterfly.

"Well let us see what is likely to happen."

"The moment you stir I will give you a thrust in the belly. You are a dead man."

"I will ward your thrust."

"Impossible."

"I won,t stir my sword an inch. I will keep you pinned till you throw down your sword."

"Do you know that this is a very disagreeable position?" said Fournier

"For you especially. Throw down your sword and I will allow you to quit."

"No I intend to kill you."

Fortunately, the noise which the two generals made, was heard by the officers, who came and separated the two combatants.

Dupont, the more reasonable of the two, now and then thought of the absurdity of a quarrel, which still went on after so many struggles, and asked himself whether he should not be doing right to killl Fournier, to make an end of the matter. Besides that, he was going to get married. One morning he called on Fournier.

"Are you come to fix a day for a match?" inquired the the latter, on seeing him enter.

"Perhaps I am, but first of all, let us talk a little. Listen to this; I intend to get married; and before I enter the serious state of matrimony, I should like to have done with you."

"Oh! oh!"

"Our quarrel has now lasted for nineteen years. I do not want to continue a style of life which my wife might consider not exactly comfortable; and therefore in virtue of the fourth article of our treaty, I am come to propose a change in the mode of combat, and so to have a final meeting, the result of which shall be decisive. We will fight with pistols."

"You don't think of such a thing!" cried Fournier, in astonishment.

"I know, that is your strong point; but to equal the chances, we will do this, if you like. One of my friends has, at Neully, an enclosure, planted with trees, and completely surrounded with walls; there are two doors to it, one at each end. On a day, and at an hour to be agreed upon, we will go to the enclosure separately, armed with our hostler-pistols, ready loaded, to take a single shot with each. We will try which can find the other, and whoever catches sight of the other shall fire."

"That's a droll idea."

"Does it suit you?"

"Ten o'clock on Thursday morning—will that do?"

"That's it; agreed. Adieu, till Thursday."

The hour and the day determined on, they were punctual at their rendezvous. As soon as they were inside their enclosure, the two antagonists sought after each other cautiously, halting at every step. They advanced slowly, with their cocked pistols in their hands, and eye on watch, and ear all attention. At the turn of an alley they perceived each other; by a rapid motion they threw themselves behind the trunks of a couple of other trees; in this position they remained for a considerable time, when Dupont resolved to act. At first he gently waved the tail of his coat just outside the tree which protected him; he then protruded half the thickness of the fleshy part of his arm, drawing it back instantly. It was for him that he did so; for immediately afterwards, a bullet sent a large piece of bark flying. Fournier had lost a shot.

In the course of a few minutes, Dupont commenced the same manoeuvre on the opposite side of the tree trunk, and he embellished his original idea by showing the tip of his pistol barrel, as if he in turn were watching for an opportunity to fire. Holding his hat in his right hand, he displayed it as far as the rim. In a twinkling, the hat was blown away; fortunately there was no head inside it. Fournier, therefore had wasted his second bullet.

Dupont then sallied from his fortress, and marched up to his adversary, who awaited him in the attitude of a brave man for whom there is no further hope. When Dupont was within a couple of paces of his enemy, he said:

"I can kill you, if I like; it is my right and privilege, but I cannot fire at a human creature in cold blood. I spare your life."

"As you please."

"I spare it to-day, you understand clearly; but I remain the master of my own property, of which I allow you the provisional enjoyment. But if ever you give me any trouble, if ever you try to pick a quarrel with me, I shall take the liberty of reminding you that I am the lawful owner of a couple of bullets, especially destined to be lodged in your skull, and we will resume the affair exactly at the point where I think proper to leave it to-day."

So ended a duel which began in seventeen hundred and ninety-four, and only finished in eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Michigan, September 3.—The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, of which Hon. Robert M'Clelland was President. The following nominations were made: Governor, Charles E. Stuart, of Kalamazoo county; Lieutenant Governor, Geo. C. Monroe, Hillsdale, Secretary of State, J. P. King, Mackinac; Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. C. Jacokes, Wayne; Treasurer, Edward Kanter, Wayne; Commissioner of Land Office, John Ball, Kent; Auditor, Gen. John J. Adam, Lenwee; Attorney General, J. G. Sutherland, Saginaw; Member of the Board of Education, A. S. Moore, Kalamazoo.

Resolutions were adopted declaring their adherence to the Cincinnati Platform, asserting the right of every people to vote upon their own constitution if they so desire, expressing confidence in President Buchanan's Administration, and congratulating the country upon the settlement of the search and seizure question on the basis of Gen. Cass' protest.

The Morning Post.

JAMES P. BARE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 4, 1858

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIST DISTRICT
ANDREW BURKE, City.

SENATE:
SAMUEL McKEE, Birmingham

ASSEMBLY:
THOMAS DONNELLY, Collins,
PHILIP STEVENSON, Moon,
JOHN M. IRWIN, City,
ROBERT MORROW, Ross.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE, Allegheny.

SHERIFF:
BARNES FORT, Upper St Clair.

PROTHONOTARY
ALEXANDER BLACK, Switchley.

COMMISSIONER:
THOMAS FARLEY, Allegheny.

CORONER:
WILLIAM ALEXANDER City.

AUDITOR:
JOHN MURRAY, South Pittsburgh,

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JOHN BYLE, Indiana.

☞ DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE for Allegheny county. In pursuance of a Resolution, of the late Democratic County Convention, I have appointed the following Committee:

Henry McCullough,	Nelson Campbell,
Rody Patterson,	John Swan,
John Sampson,	James Salisbury,
N. P. Fetterman,	Wm Magee,
Will Black,	John Sill,
Henry Ingram,	Tilotson Neal,
R. C. G. Sproul,	Finley Curry,
	William Whigman.

The above Committee will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of September next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. DAVID D. BRUCE, Chairman.

☞ DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.—The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th, at 7 o'clock P. M. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Chairman.

The following are the names of the Committee:—

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS:

1st. John Hamilton, Jr.,	15th Gen. W. H. Miller,
Lewis C. Cassidy,	Cyrus Gloninger.
J. D. Campbell,	16th Dr. John K. Raub,
N. B. Browne,	H. M. North
Hugh Clark,	17th W. A. Stable.
John H. Dobbert.	18th. Samuel Robinson.
2d. John B. Rhodes	19th. A. H. Coffroth.
3d. Florence Sullivan.	20th J. R. Crawford.
4th. Robert Tyler.	21st. J. K. Calhoun.
5th. C. A. Cooper.	22d. T. D. Seright.
6th. Samuel L. Young.	23d. W. Workman.
7th. F. E. Kaercher.	24th. James P. Barr,
8th. Asa Packer.	David Lynch,
9th. William Elwell.	James A. Gibson.
10th. Stephen Jenkins.	25th Hugh McKee.
11th. George White.	26th. R. P. Cochran.
12th. Maj. J. Cummings.	27th. W. P. Shalcuck.
13th. F. W. Knox.	28th. W. T. Alexander.
14th. J. B. Bratton.	

The State Democratic Committee.

By the call of the Chairman, R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., it will be seen that the State Democratic Committee will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, on the 15th of September. We hope to see a full attendance.

The County Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny county, will meet this morning at 11 o'clock, at the St. Charles Hotel. It is desirable that there be a full attendance of the members of the Committee.

KNOW NOTHINGISM AND REPUBLICANISM.

The *Gazette*, of Friday, quotes a portion of our article upon the importance to the Democratic party of electing the Congressmen in the Twenty-first and Twenty second Districts this fall, and adds:

"The *Post* frankly tells its readers that although the conventions which nominated Burke and Williams ignored national questions, these candidates themselves are sound Democrats, friends of the Administration, and committed to the principles of the Democratic party. In other words, they are Lecompton and Anti-tariff men, who hope to be elected by dodging those questions and hiding behind a local issue with which Congress has nothing to do. The cloven foot is thus clearly shown, and we trust that Republicans will see plainly that the whole purpose of this (nominal) anti-tax movement is to divert voters enough to secure the election of two locofocos to Congress who will endorse the administration to the full. Will they be caught in such a trap?"

The misrepresentation of the *Gazette* in giving the idea that Mr. Williams has been, or will be, nominated by any Convention pretending to be Democratic, is too transparent to have the slightest effect. Mr. Williams himself, or the *True Press*, which is his organ, says for him in that paper of Friday, that Mr. Williams "is still a Republican," and that he has done what he has done "*without any change whatever in the opinions which he held in* 1856." The article in the *Press* is a labored defense of Mr. Williams from the charge of Democracy—a defence which he did not need—for no Democrat in the county would ever be willing to admit that the doctrines which Thomas Williams promulgated in 1856 when in his own words "he helped to make the Republican party," can ever be subscribed to by a national man. These doctrines Mr. Williams still adheres to, and the *True Press* informs the *Gazette* that "it will prove both a hopeless and dangerous task to undertake to persuade the people that Mr. Williams has ceased to be a Republican."

The attempt of the *Gazette* to foist Mr. Williams upon the Democracy is an idle one.—They will—they can—have no affiliation with such as he.

It is true, as the *Gazette* says, that the Democracy hope to elect their Congressmen in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts, but Thomas Williams, of the *True Press*, is not one of the men whom the Democracy either hopes or wishes to elect. He has had his own Convention, and obtained its nomination for the Twenty-second District, and in order to gain strength for him, that Convention has chosen to endorse the ticket which the Democratic Convention nominated. But in the Twenty-second District where the *True Press* nominee seeks to shine, the Democracy have not yet placed their candidate in the field. When they do so, it is well understood that, according to the usages of the Democratic party, the nominee for Congress is to be selected from the Butler portion of the district. The Conferees appointed by the Democratic Convention are good Democrats, and will not interfere with the admitted claims of the northern portion of the district, and even if this were not so, the Democracy of the Twenty-second District would never submit to the nomination of a man upon their ticket, who, no longer ago than yesterday, declares himself a Republican, and whose political efforts all his life have been directed against the Democratic party.

The *Gazette* labors under a grievous error if it supposes that the great principles of the Democratic party are not to influence the election in these districts, notwithstanding the strange action of the Democratic Convention in refusing to enunciate them. The masses of the Democracy are true to their political faith and when they vote, they will only vote for Democrats. Upon local issues they admit the right of differing opinions, but upon national issues they will sustain the principles of their party. The Democratic organization even in Allegheny county, is not so weak a thing as to be led from its fealty by such a man as Thomas Williams, adhering as he does to the Black Republican, Know Nothing organization. The Democracy may make use of him, but he can never make use of them, surrounded as he is, by the Anti-Democratic influences of wealthy Republican property owners and foreign opposition to American prosperity. The *Gazette* must seek other grounds whereon to object against Mr. Williams than his Democracy, for that is not an element in his composition.

We have no doubt that the *Gazette* begins to tremble at the prospects of its ticket and so it ought. The party to which it belongs is composed of such elements that it can have no hopes of success. Its only platform of principles is "opposition to the present administration." The abolition element in its composition has long ago become so distasteful to all men with enlarged and patriotic national ideas, that even the advocates of the Congo Creed have become ashamed of it, and except with the Gerrit Smith faction, in New York State, it is no longer heard of.

The Know Nothing element of the opposition is what still controls it. The men who joined the dark lantern organization, and by cheating, and lying caused a temporary defeat of the Democratic party, are still the leading spirits in opposing the true interests of the country. They have learned the art of political management in their plug ugly associations, and we find their names most prominent upon the opposition tickets everywhere. The Democratic party with its enlarged nationality, will as bitterly oppose Know Nothings rechrisened in Black Republicanism, as when they fought and conquered them in the dark mazes of their secret organization, and could scarcely tell a friend from an enemy—so prolific of lies was their organization.

It is on party grounds that the Democracy of Allegheny County will fight the battle this fall. The opposition ticket is composed of men in whom the people never had, and never can have confidence either as men or politicians, while we have presented a ticket composed of men of unimpeachable, personal, and political integrity. We hope to send two Congressmen from these districts to the National Legislature. We hope to elect them as Democrats, in opposition to the exploded prejudices of Abolitionism, and the nefarious trickery and specious deceptions of those who having belonged to the Know Nothing party, are still endeavoring to ride into office upon the strength of its secret and anti-Democratic influences.

THE MONUMENT.

G. Nelson Smith, Esq., of the Johnstown *Echo*, who is one of the Monument Commissioners, gives, in the last number of his paper, an interesting description of the Monument which is to be erected at the State Capital, in honor of the brave dead of Pennsylvania.

The proposed Monument to the memory of the Pennsylvanians, who lost their lives in the late war with Mexico, when erected, will be the most, appropriate and beautiful structure, on the American continent. As the Monument is to be commemorative of the brave and illustrious sons of this great Keystone of the Federal Arch, who fell while defending our country's honor on a foreign soil, its completion should be a matter of the deepest interest to every Pennsylvanian. Such being the case, we will as truly as possible, give a description of the plan adopted by the Monument Commissioners at their last meeting.

The main column of the Monument is to represent the trunk of a Mexican Palm tree, and the capital, its coronal of leaves, while a cactus will encircle the abacus, and fills up the space between the leaves of the capital. The application of the Palm tree, in this instance, possesses not only a remarkable significance, but receives additional force and beauty, from the fact that its leaves, in all ages of the world, have been used as a symbol of victory, while its stately trunk and crown of ever green foliage, have alike been regarded as emblems of strength and gracefulness.

Four pedestals are to terminate the buttresses, which will project alternately from the faces of an octagonal base, and support an equal number of allegorical statues, representing respectively, War and History, Peace and Plenty. War assumes a sitting posture, in the act of returning his sword to its scabbard; while in repose, he relates his adventures to History, who, listening attentively, holds a tablet and a stylus with which she is about to record the events.

The corresponding statues, Peace and Plenty, are female figures in like positions and characterized by appropriate accessories. Peace is accompanied by her twin sister, Plenty. War becomes their mutual guardian and protector, with History for his appropriate and necessary attendant.

The arms of Pennsylvania, are represented in alto-relief upon the plinth of the main column, bearing the motto, Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

Between the statues of War and History, upon the base of the main column, will appear the dedicatory inscription.

A collossal statue of Victory, standing on a three quarter Globe, will crown the Monument. She will hold in her right hand a wreath of laurels, and with her left gather up the folds of our National flag, guarding it as the symbol of Freedom and the guerdon of Victory. The main die, together with the cornice and base, will be octagonal, the different facades being reserved for inscriptions.

The designer of the plan is Mr. James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut.

The Steam Fire Engines.

A trial of steam fire engines took place in Boston on the 31st. There were four steam engines present, the "Philadelphia," built by Reany, Neafie, & Co., of Philadelphia; the "Elisha Smith," of East Boston; the "Lawrence," of Lawrence, Mass.; and the "New Era," of Boston.

The Philadelphia filled the tank, containing 2,600 gallons, in eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds, threw a horizontal stream of 163 feet, a perpendicular stream of 110 feet, and raised steam in eleven minutes.

The Elisha Smith filled the tank in eight minutes and twenty-five seconds, threw a horizontal stream of 140 feet, a perpendicular stream of 125 feet, and raised steam in thirteen minutes and fifty-one seconds.

The Lawrence was withdrawn on account of breaking a small bolt soon after firing up.

Death of Rev. Eleazar Williams.

The Rev. Eleazar Williams, more generally known perhaps as claiming to be the Dauphin of France, deceased at Hogansburgh, New York, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 28th August. His last words were: "Lord Jesus Christ, have mercy on me, and receive my spirit." For some time back, we have observed in our exchanges announcement of his indisposition, which, it seems, has resulted fatally.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

On the first of September the Anglo Saxon world celebrated the most remarkable event of modern times—the union of the hemispheres by means of the telegraphic wire. As yet it is impossible to conceive the great general benefits to mankind from the practical utility of this splendid triumph of science. As a pacificator among the nations; as a means for the increase of material wealth; as a medium of procuring a better reward for every species of industry; as a developer of wealth, and as a great general benefactor to mankind, it is without a rival.

The whole thing is so new; the success in laying the cable has been so recent, and was, comparatively, so unexpected; we have, as yet, had so little experience of its practical utility; the very idea of it is so wonderful, that, as yet, we can but speculate as to its results.

The miracles of ancient days were not more astonishing than the telegraphic miracles of our times. The metes and bounds which nature had placed, as apparently insurmountable, between the divisions of the world, have been surmounted. Time and distance have been annihilated. At the command of Joshua, the Sun and Moon stood still;—at the click of the Magnetic Telegraph, time goes backward, and events, which transpire in London at sundown, may be known in America shortly after midday. The lightning of the telegraph flies from the instrument along the wires, by hours the forerunner of the chariot of Phœbus! These faint, electric ticks of the telegraph instrument are indeed most astonishing things, and, even with calm and severe thought, it is scarcely possible to conceive of their momentous importance. They are heard across the broad Atlantic, and two worlds join in the ovation at the joyful sound.

"Though they speak not a word,
Their voices are heard
At a distance no voice can reach;
And swiftly as thought,
The words are brought,
And the lightning endowed with speech.

Though seas roll between,
And lands intervene,
The absent are close at hand;
The eye seems to hear,
And Space disappears,
And Time is compelled to stand.

The wonder at the fact that the two worlds have been joined, mingled with the rejoicings thereat, now overwhelms and preoccupies the public mind; the beneficial results to commerce, the wealth of nations and of individuals, and the general happiness of mankind will come to be realized when the ovation shall have ceased. Some of the practical advantages which the daily communication with the chief cities of Europe will insure to this country, are indicated in the following article which we find in the last number of the *United States Economist*.

In speaking of telegraphic prosperity, in connection with the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, that paper says:

Thus far a few messages have been passed under circumstances showing the accomplishment of a means of communication that reduces the time to a few hours. But it is claimed that the improvements already made will not only still further diminish the time necessary, but that autographic records can be made by the instrument newly invented by the Chevalier Bonelli. It is claimed that a document written in New York will be reproduced in London instantaneously with all the characteristics of a handwriting. The fac-simile will be so marvelously accurate as to defy scrutiny. The accomplishment of such an object involves results that almost bewilders the imagination. The whole exchange operation of the commercial world must undergo an entire revolution, if the facts are as claimed. Time and space for financial operations will have been indeed annihilated. Payments will be capable of being made simultaneously all over the world, and the time heretofore employed in the transmission of bills will be saved. The accumulation of capital that now awaits the slow movements of communication will be applied at once to the liquidation.—Credit, by becoming less necessary, may fall into disuse, and the kiting system become no longer possible. The trade, in "transitu," which has grown to such a magnitude in New York, may be applied to most of the large operations in trade, with modifications to suit circumstances. The cotton of the South is represented in New York by sample. It is purchased and shipped ordered direct from the southern port to its destination; during its passage it is bought and sold many times. By means of the Telegraph the same cotton becomes subject to combination in Liverpool, Havre, and elsewhere, before its arrival, and the resulting exchange may be closed on the spot by an "autograph telegram." A New York ship arrived at Shanghai may make its purchase of silk or tea, telegraph the fact to the owners, who may settle the account by telegraph in a few hours. It will no longer be necessary to negotiate for a long dated bill on London before the sailing of the ship hence. The course of exchange between New York and Europe has long required regulation. Most of the imported goods are paid for by buying sixty days' bills in New York to remit to the correspondent there. There has been no selling bills on New York either in Paris or London.—This system has given a monopoly to a few banking houses, and enabled them, in times of dear money abroad, to kite the gold out of the New York market, creating pressure here. Latterly, indeed, since the multiplication of foreign banking agencies, bills have been collected of importers here by the agencies and the amount remitted as before. Under a new system the course may change in such a manner that the importers here will receive an "autograph telegram" to pay the money at a fixed time, instead of running about to buy bills and taking the risk of remitting. The risk of intermediate parties will be greatly reduced. The necessity of moving specie will be much modified by means of prompt news.

A few years since, in February, important sums in specie, were shipped hence, to the great inconvenience of this market, and the shippers suffered considerable loss through the change of the bank in relation to American gold while it was on the way. A telegram would have saved $50,000 on that operation, as well as pressure on this market, caused by a shipment of the specie. There is no business, but will sooner or later be powerfully affected by this means of communication, since its direct effot is to economize capital, or rather to make capital more active, to enable it to perform more transfers of property in the same time, and may be therefore considered equal to "the simultaneous discovery of many Californias." If we take the capital employed in the international commerce at $1,000 million, and this can be turned twice, instead of once, as formerly, the effect is the same as doubling it. It is to be borne in mind, however, that causing capital to circulate with more rapidity, does not increase its quantity. There is not a bushel of grain or a bale of cotton the more produced directly. Its effect is simply to raise prices. These, doubtless, cause capital indirectly to grow, since they stimulate production and the general wealth is enhanced. Industry gets more employment and a better reward, and every class of the community is benefitted, notwithstanding many persons affect not to see the benefit to be derived from getting news in a few hours instead of days or weeks.

It is in this light the Telegraph is a general benefactor. If an individual were to offer rewards to a number of persons indifferently employed, to exert themselves to produce the greatest quantity of articles, each in his line, and more wheat, wool, shoes, cloth, etc., should be produced in consequence, it is obvious that there would be a palpable increase of wealth. This is what the California gold did. It offered higher prices, or a better reward for every species of industry, and the development of wealth in the past six years has been prodigious. What else would have enabled the country to spend $600,000,000 for railroads without apparent difficulty? The telegraph now comes forward to the support of California, and promises still higher prices, as a common benefactor. It is, therefore, peculiarly fit that there should be a general and hearty celebration of this, its great success.

IT is curious what a fondness criminals have for the names of showmen, actors, etc. Within the past ten days persons calling themselves J. R. Scott, Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Forrest, Ellen Tree, Dan Rice and George Christy have been arrested in Cleveland, for burglary, horse-stealing, pocket-picking, &c.

The Cable.

A despatch was received by Mr. Field on Wednesday, from London, through the cable, announcing that the Directors of the Telegraph Company were on their way to Valentia to make arrangements for opening the cable to the public, and conveyed their congratulations to Mr. Field and our citizens on the occasion of the accomplishment of the great international work.

IN Western Virginia a tract of 10,000 acres has been offered to a Swiss colony for $1 25 per acre. They have decided to settle on it.

A TELEGRAPH line is to be erected at once to Leavenworth City. The citizens of that place have subscribed the necessary.

FIVE prisoners escaped from the Ashtabula county jail, at Jefferson, last Friday night. They were horse thieves, counterfeiters, etc. They forced a hole through the floor and got out, "since which no line has been received from them."

THE Blair and Jones controversy is kept up. Mr. Carey Jones replies to Mr. Blair through the St. Louis *Republican*, and accuses him of falsehood. The quarrel still turns on the death-bed declaration of Col. Benton.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further Particulars about the New York Riots.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, Sept. 3.—seven o'clock, P. M.—The steamboat Dr. Kane has just arrived from New York with a force of one hundred policemen and a six pounder. They also are provided with tents to shelter the sick who have been exposed to the wind and sun during the day, and are now exposed to a drenching rain. The sick are sixty in number and among them was the second assistant engineer, whose death from yellow fever occurred during the day. Doctors Walser and Bissell have devoted their attention to the sick, and are administering to their wants, although nearly exhausted from want of sleep and the excitement and exposure resulting from the destruction of the hospital and other buildings. Dr. Walser, throughout all the terribly trying scenes of the last forty-eight hours, has acted the part of a hero and philanthropist.

The sick men from the ship Liberty, from New Orleans, are lying on the pier, there being no shelter for them. The harbor police force came down to the Island this evening to protect the shipping at anchor, it being rumored that the incendiaries intended to destroy them. The inhabitants of the affected district were notified to remove their effects to-day, as their dwellings would be fired to-night. With the present high wind, the safety of the village would be jeopardized if the threat is carried out.

Dr. Thompson is here, and, with Dr. Walser and other assistants, are doing all in their power to provide for the sick and reorganize the establishment. The rain is still pouring down and there is no place within the quarantine walls to shelter the sick. The ruins were visited during the day by a large number of persons.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the 30th ult., has arrived. The health of the city was bad. Sugars were dull, the views of holders, who were chiefly speculators, being above those of buyers. Several large contracts for the new crop had been made at extreme rates. Molasses was unchanged. Freights were very dull. Exchanges were declining.

Riot in New York—Destruction of Property.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The remainder of the quarantine buildings were destroyed by the mob last night.

There was no opposition to the mob, and no excitement.

A guard of U. S. Marines was present to protect government property.

The conflagration commenced soon after the adjournment of a meeting held by the citizens of Richmond county.

Among the buildings burned were six cottages, occupied by the boatmen employed on the station; a large mansion occupied by Dr. Maller, the deputy health officer, and a fine brick dwelling tenanted by Dr. Biddell. The furniture had been removed from Bill the buildings excepting the last named.

Dr. B. Hough, warned of the intended burning, refused to move an article, and made no attempt to stop the flames.

LATER.—Soon after midnight the Female Hospital was set on fire and was wholly consumed. It contained seventy-five patients, who were previously removed and placed on the grass plat between the Hospital and the resident physician's house, the latter being still on fire. There they remained through the night, covered with the showers of sparks from the burning buildings.

The Seventh Regiment of our city had been notified to hold themselves in readiness for this emergency, but up to the last advices had not been called out.

Three of the sick persons removed from the Hospital have since died from the exposure.

Execution Postponed.

COLUMBUS, O., September 3.—This morning, Gov. Chase, in compliance with the recommendation of a commission appointed to examine as to the sanity of Albert Myers, sentenced to be hung to day, has postponed the execution till the 17th of December. The commission was composed of Drs. Awl and Smith, and Judge Thurman, who was concerned for the State of prosecuting the charge against Myers.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Geo. H. Pendleton and William S. Groesbeck have been renominated by the Democrats of the First and Second Districts.

Execution at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Va., September 3.—John Burns, who murdered Mary Montony, in May last, was executed at 12 o'clock this day.

Vertigo, Extreme Languor and Exhaustion

Will not trouble you after using one bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters. Take half a tea-spoonful regularly, one hour before meals, eat moderately, take a short walk before breakfast, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true. Try it; it rarely fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of Dyspepsia.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

DIED:

On Thursday, September 2d inst., Mr. JOHN BISSELL, Jr., in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (SATURDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his residence in Allegheny City. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, for the cure of Fever and Ague, is beyond all controversy the safest and best remedy that could be used by the afflicted, for all diseases of the above nature. The most violent attacks of this dreadful disease have often been prevented by the use of this reliable remedy. The "Bitters" have been used by the proprietor in an extensive practice, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, for a number of years, and its wonderful curative powers are well known both to the press and the public. Those who desire a thorough renovation of their entire system, should not fail to use the "Bitters."

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
58 Water and 58 Front streets

☞ THE WORM DESTROYER—This medicine known all over the country as B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE well deserves this title where worms are present in the system. It never fails to effect their speedy removal. Every family should keep it in the house. It is manufactured and by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggist, and proprietors of WILSON'S PILLS, No. 60, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

See Pill advertisement on third page of this day's paper.

☞ RT. REV. JACKSON KEMPER, Bishop of Wisconsin, will Preach in Trinity Church, on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT. The proceeds of the collection will be applied to the Noshotah Mission. se3:2t—eJ

TYPE METAL FOR SALE.—

The undersigned have a large quantity of

TYPE METAL FOR SALE.

Inquire at the MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

se2 BARR & MYERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKER HOUSE,

BLAIRSVILLE, INDIANA COUNTY, PA.,

COL. ROBT. EVANS, Proprietor,

HAVING PURCHASED THIS HOUSE, from its former well-known Proprietor, B. D. Marker, Esq., and refitted it, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate visitors. The rooms are large and airy, and well furnished. A good table always provided.

In connection with the House, there is also a good Livery Stable. Terms moderate. COL. R. EVANS,
se4:1y Proprietor.

Excelsior Restaurant,
No. 111 WOOD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
JAMES CATER, Proprietor.

LAKE AND EASTERN FISH SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash price. Large supplies of Melons, Peaches, and Sweet Potatoes received daily. Also, New York Prince's Bay Egg Harbor, Shell Oysters, the finest ever brought to this city. Every delicacy of the season constantly on hand, and served up in the most palatable style. Don't forget the Excelsior Restaurant, No. 111 Wood street. se4

WALL'S PICTURE GALLERY.

WM. C. WALL HAS TAKEN THE third door of Jones' New Building, adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, Fourth street, for an AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY; and having fitted up the room in a style unsurpassed, invites his friends and the public to visit his establishment.

His Reception Room, he has no hesitation saying, has not its superior anywhere, for size, beauty of furniture and appointments generally; and his Operating Rooms, being on the same floor, are entered immediately through it.

In his Operating Rooms, the most improved combined side and sky lights give a facility for taking a finished Picture, in the least possible time, that he thinks cannot fail to make his establishment the resort of all persons of taste.

Mr. Wall's experience as an Artist, is a guarantee to his patrons that none but good Pictures will be permitted to leave his premises.

The public, and the Ladies especially, are invited to view his rooms, and examine specimens. se4:1w

ASSIGNEE SALE OF SUPERIOR DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, ON PENN ST.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, September 14th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, 54 Fifth-street, by order of Wm. P. Baum, Assignee of Wm. S. Harris, will be sold, that valuable lot of ground situate on the south side of Penn, below Hand street, having a front of 20 feet and extending back 110 to an alley 20 feet wide, on which is erected, the handsome, well finished, modern style three story brick dwelling house, No. 260, with brick back buildings, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, etc. Also, lot No. 5, in Derryhill's addition to Iowa city; Pews Nos 21 and 27 in Christ's M. E. Church; Pew No 47 in First Presbyterian Church. Terms at sale. P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.
se4 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

WOOD STREET WAREHOUSES AND LOTS, AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY EVENING, September 7th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold: Those valuable lots of ground situate on the westward side of Wood street, commencing at the distance of 40 feet from the corner of Front street, and adjoining the drug warehouse of Fahnestock & Co., each having a front of 20 feet, and extending back 80 feet; on which is erected two brick warehouses, 3 stories high; each having a front of 20 feet and extending back 76 feet to an area of 4 feet in the rear of the lots. Terms—One-half cash, residue in 12 months, with interest.
se4 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

ENTERPRISE GUN WORKS,

No. 136 Wood Street,

Fowling pieces, Rifles, Pistols, or Shot Guns, HIRED by the Day or Week, at BOWN & TEILEY'S,
se4 No. 136 Wood street.

HERNIA.—Those afflicted with this painful disease, should bear in mind that there is but one

Truss Manufactory

In this city. That of CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG'S,
se4 No. 86 Wood street.

THE PLACE TO PROCURE 'BOYS' CLOTHING IS ADMITTED TO BE AT CHESTER'S GOTHIC HALL,
se4 Corner Wood street and Diamond alley.

FLOUR—50 bbls. Extra Superfine;
80 " Superfine;
20 " Extra Family Flour, just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
se4 Corner Market and First streets.

APPLES—10 barrels choice Jersey Apples, just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
se4 Corner Market and First streets

SWEET POTATOES—10 barrels Jersey Sweet Potatoes; just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
se4 Corner Market and First sts.

WANTED—300 bushels Timothy Seed Wanted, by JAMES A. FETZER,
se4 Corner Market and First streets.

THE LAST CHANCE—WE NOW OFFER OUR SUMMER SHOES, GAITERS, ETC., Cheaper than ever, as we are receiving a large fall stock. Ladies would do well to call immediately, as we offer great inducements. Light and Black Gaiters, French Morocco Ties, Misses' Gaiters and Slippers, and Boys' Summer Shoes, at "The People's Cheap Shoe Store," No. 17 Fifth street, near Market. (se4) DIFFENBACHER & CO.

FOUNDRY METAL—180 tons soft Foundry Metal, for sale by (se4) H. H. COLLINS.

LIME.—200 barrels fresh Lime, for sale by
se4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PIG LEAD—300 Pigs, for sale by
se4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

MACKEREL.—
100 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel;
50 ½ " " " "
20 " No. 1 " " rec'd and for sale by (se4) HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE FISH—300 pkgs. White Fish, Trout, Salmon, etc, for sale by
se4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHEESE.—300 boxes good cutting Cheese arriving, and for sale by
se4 HENRY H. COLLINS

BEANS—20 bbls. small white, for sale by
se4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

WATER PIPES—3000 yards Stone Water Pipes, from 2 to 6 inches diameter, for sale by
se4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

STARCH—300 bxs. Rochester Pearl Starch, for sale by (se4) HENRY H. COLLINS.

OLD SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR OF 1812, ATTENTION—An annual meeting of the