The Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

HARPER & LAYTON, PROPRIETORS.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1851.

☞ *"No American citizen can ever cease to esteem the Union as the fire of all blessings. Dissolution! God forbid—Nations yet unborn would rue the rashness of the dead."*—BUCHANAN.

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

For nominating candidates for GOVERNOR and CANAL COMMISSIONER, on the 4th of June, 1851, as fixed by the Williamsport Convention.

AT HARRISBURG,

For nominating candidates for SUPREME JUDGE, on the 11th of June, 1851, as fixed by the regular action of the State Central Committee.

To Advertisers.

THE MORNING POST has a larger circulation than any subscription paper published in Pittsburgh. To business men it affords an excellent medium for Advertising, and being the only Democratic paper issued in Allegheny county, it goes into the hands of a class of readers reached by no other paper. Advertisers will be good enough to bear this in mind.

New Dress for the Post.

It is our intention to clothe the *Morning Post* in a handsome new dress, at the beginning of the new volume in July. We are determined to make it in all respects the best and finest looking paper west of Philadelphia.

The BREVIER and MINION type used at present in setting reading matter is offered for sale, possession to be given about the middle of July. The price of the Brevier will be 20 cts. a pound, and the Minion 15 cts. a pound—cash or approved endorsed paper.

The South Carolina Treason.

The Convention of nullifiers and traitors that has been in session for a few days past in Charleston, S. C., although numerously attended by "the chivalry," appears to have been by no means harmonious. The object sought to be carried out by the majority, however, seems to be a dissolution of the Union. If there was not a principle involved in this matter, we would most cheerfully consent to see South Carolina *out of the Union*. That State has given rise to more difficulty than all the rest put together. The few restless spirits who control public affairs in the State, are constantly in a "sea of trouble." They seem to think that South Carolina is the whole Union, and that Congress should legislate for her exclusive benefit.

The "Compromise Measures" adopted by Congress were not calculated to please every body.—but they were a solemn compact, entered into by the Representatives of the People from every State in the Union. The North has certainly greater cause of complaint because of the character of that "Compromise" than the South. But in our opinion all the concessions were made in favor of the South; but still we shall not complain. We are willing to make *almost* any reasonable concession on this Slavery question, if it will have a tendency to restore peace and harmony to the Union. We presume all the Southern States are satisfied with the Compromise measures, with the exception of South Carolina. It is very doubtful if Congress could pass any law on the subject of Slavery that would prove satisfactory to the Hotspurs of that State.

The President is sworn to see that the "laws are faithfully executed." But whilst these treasonable movements are in progress in South Carolina, Mr. FILLMORE has gone off on a Railroad jollification to the State of New York! This may all be in accordance with Whig ideas of patriotism; but in our opinion it looks very much like a cowardly desire to evade responsibility. A little of the spirit of Old Hickory is needed in the Administration at the present time.

Fifth Street.

This is now unquestionably one of the principal streets of the city. In addition to the present improvements, we shall soon have the Post Office, Custom House, and other valuable buildings located upon it, which will make it altogether the most attractive thoroughfare in the city. There is one important matter, however, which the property holders along Fifth street should take into immediate consideration, and that is, the opening of the street out to Pennsylvania Avenue. In the present condition of our city finances, we presume it will be out of the question to expect that Councils will authorize the purchase of any property intervening between Fifth street and the Avenue. The people themselves must take the matter in hand. If those who own property along Fifth street will raise the amount of money necessary, by private subscription, to purchase the slip above mentioned, the benefit they will derive therefrom will treble the expenditure. We might bring forward a column of arguments to sustain this opinion, but it is unnecessary. Every man who is the least interested, will see at a glance the importance of taking some action on the subject without delay.

Glorious News from Rhode Island.

RESTORATION TO CITIZENSHIP OF GOVERNOR DORR—PROCESSION IN HONOR OF GOVERNOR ALLEN.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday contains the following telegraphic despatch from Rhode Island. It will gladden the heart of every Democrat in the world:

PROVIDENCE May 10—6 P. M.

Salutes have been fired at intervals during the day, in honor of the restoration to his civil rights and privileges of Governor Thomas Wilson Dorr. His partisans are very much rejoiced at this tardy act of justice, delayed, as it has been, for so many years.

Governor Allen was escorted to his residence this afternoon, upon his return from Newport, the General Assembly having just risen, after a session of four days and a half. The Governor rode in a large barouche, drawn by four white horses, and was accompanied by the other members of the State government. The procession was not very numerous, or of a character to prove very gratifying to the Governor, or his friends, or the party.

The Legislature have made clean work of it, and decapitated nearly every whig office holder, and the State is now thoroughly under democratic sway.

Misery in Ireland.

The reports of Parish Priests from the Counties of Mayo and Clare, in Ireland, give the most melancholy accounts of the misery that still prevails among the poorer classes. Instances of individual suffering are mentioned, of the most touching character. Poor widows with large and weak families, who have been evicted from their little plots of ground suffer most. They live in huts into which they most crawl on all fours, and there they die freezing and famine stricken. One of the Priests gives the following particulars:

A Mrs. Healy, an occupant of a hut, died of sheer want; and a poor young man of the name of Thomas Hyland died of dysentery and famine; and I have been to see yesterday a poor man by the name of Mr James Bohan in the hut, who has a wife and four or five children. I have been told that he attempted to crawl to my lodgings, a distance of about four miles, in order that I might hear him in confession, and prepare him for death, as he apprehended he should not live long through hunger. On his way in search of me he fell through languor and debility three or four times; his hands and knees were cut and bruised. Though forty years of age he is not the size of a boy of fourteen, so emaciated and shriveled is he become.

And this, says the other, notwithstanding the existance of what is called a *Poor Law*.

For the Morning Post.

Spiritual Manifestations and Visions.

MR. EDITOR:—Although deprecating the necessity which brings me again before this community, as being ostensibly connected with those phenomena denominated "Rappings, &c., yet I feel that the letter published in Monday's Post, and copied with some comments into the Gazette of Tuesday morning, should not go forth without some explanation. It was a private letter; and although all the statements it contains can be verified by philosophy and fact, to the investigating and analytic mind, beyond *reasonable doubt*, and not a whit more strange than the ordinary phenomena of seeing or speaking, yet I am aware that its averments and facts don't quadrate with the *popular* criterion of *sanity*. Its publication was therefore premature, however commonplace its philosophy may be to those who understand it. I speak now more particularly of the *representative visions* induced by spirits upon the clairvoyant perception of magnetic subjects, as that appears to be more especially the "little vulnerable point through which the delusions are pierced by the arrows of Truth; for as to the "Rappings" proper, the following predicates with regard to them could be established in half an hour, by an array of evidence that would, under our law, be sufficient to hang the best man in the community, namely, *That* they are made by an invisible agency without the knowledge or will of the medium: *That* they possess *power* to more rational objects: *That* they are more or less *intelligent*, and *that* they spell out by means of sounds, intelligent sentences and messages. This being the case, the only *rational* mode of explaining the "mystery" is the supposition of the presence of invisible spiritual agencies, and in this we are *not deluded* nor mistaken. Months of patient, cool, and cautious investigation, under the most favorable circumstances has established the conviction beyond all shadow of doubt. Not only the long continued familiarity with, and note of the main phenomena, but the thousand little incidents, accidents, circumstances, &c. which falsify and counterfeit cannot, have added weight and momentum to our conviction. These facts stand out in bold relief, and to *disbelieve* them would be to stultify our reason, or surrender our "common sense" upon the altar of *insanity*. There is the question of the "Rappings" settled—so far as we are concerned; for we are not engaged in the work of proselyting sceptics, or evangelizing these trusties throughout the city, and care not who believes and who don't. We want the esteem, respect, and confidence of our fellow citizens, and, as much as possible, to "live in peace with all men", confident that *Truth* is its own advocate and vindicator, and that, sooner or later, by its own intrinsic strength, will triumph over error and prejudice. Thus feeling, we have not invited a single person to our residence (except our relatives and near friends) to witness these phenomena, and all who have come, have *sought* invitation, or come of their own accord.

But, now, a word as to the philosophy of those "representative visions," merely to show that there "is method in the frenzy." They depend upon the same psychological law that ordinary vision does. It is not the globe of the eye that sees, it is the *mind or spirit*. The globe of the eye is a mere *instrument of sight*—as much so as the telescope, and adjusted upon the same principle, and if by any means you can supersede the images of objects between the eye and the mind, you dispense with it and meet the purpose of vision without it. Almost all are familiar with the phenomena called "Biology," from the lectures of Spencer, Rogers, Burr, &c., by which magnetic subjects are made to eat a potatoe for an orange, drink water for wine, see snakes or serpents, believe they are somebody else, or transport them from one scene or place to another, and make them see whatever the magnetizer imagines, &c. The Magnetizer will bring positive and theirs negative *ad en rapport*; he can induce such scenes and visions upon them as he pleases, and they see and believe them to be *actual objective realities.*— Now, the "Rappings" establish the fact of spiritual presence and power, and the spirit being in a *positive* relation to the medium or subject, imprints upon her vision, in the spiritual trance, such appearances and representations as will correctly convey the information he wishes to impart. If the "Rappings" are true, these visions are true, and proceed from the *same* source, and are affirmed, corrected, amended, &c., by the "Rappings." The only difference between the "Biologizer" and his subject, and the spirit and the medium, is that in the former case the Magnetizer has a material body, and in the latter case, he has not. All vision is of the mind or spirit, and it can be presented to it in more ways than through the eye. The most glorious vision that was ever conceived of among, displayed to our vision by the *mind* of the Poet, in written language, which enters as well by the ear as eye; and the visions of the Prophets of ancient times, and of John the Apostle in Revelation were visual representations made to their spiritual perceptions by the Angels of the Lord. Language, oral or written, or "Rapping," as also painting and sculpture, &c., are only *artificial means* of transferring thought and vision, and *dispensable* when a more *direct* mode is established, and an image or picture of the *thing itself* represented in panoramic view before the mind. This correspondence of picture language is the language of the upper spheres. (Vide Swedenborg, H. & H.) To discuss the subject in detail would require many books and pages, and we can employ our time much better at present—the more so, as we have no taste for newspaper controversy, which, in almost *every* instance, sooner or later, falls into the recriminative charges of an irritated self love, and ends in personal abuse. All have a right to speak or publish their views of the matter, and we would consider our conscience at fault somewhere, were any thing that has been said or published on the subject to disturb our equanimity or provoke our temper in the least. In conclusion, we may be respectfully permitted to suggest *that* there is much yet in the world to learn—*that* we do not yet *know* everything—that we have not yet reached the acme of all intelligence and knowledge—that the Infinite Source of light that we are able to gather in the thick darkness here, when compared to the illimitable oceans of truth that lie beyond our dim vision and narrow experience, ought to teach us humility and charity, and to beware of constituting *our belief*, hereditary or acquired, the standard of *all truth and knowledge*. We are still engaged in the investigation of those phenomena, and should they prove to be other than what they are represented, as conscience is Divine, we will be among the first to inform the public of the delusion.

W. S. COURTNEY.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1851.

The New Three-Cent Coin.

The Washington Union referring to the new three-cent coin, prefixes a letter from a gentleman in the mint, which contains the following information respecting it, which is interesting.

The metal is composed of three-fourths silver and one fourth copper, and will always retain a silver color, and be nearly or quite equal in that respect to the other standard. It leaves a margin of profit to Government which the other coins do not; the reason of which may be explained as follows: The original bill for this coinage, prepared before the postage bill was initiated, contained another provision by which the worn out Spanish money which circulates large by among us, and which is every where regarded as a nuisance, should be drawn into the mint and worked up. But, in order to effect that, it was necessary to provide means for buying them at their nominal value, or not much below it; otherwise the people could not be expected to make the sacrifice—those coins being really worth ten or twelve cent, less than their current value, by reason of wear.

The reduction of fineness from nine-tenths to three-fourths in the three cent piece was therefore intended to enable Government to call in the fips, levies and quarters, as also to pay the expenses of transportation, insurance, etc.

But in getting up the new postage law, the framers took one leg of that coinage bill—namely the issue of the three-cent coin as auxiliary to their project—and left out and overlooked the other which contained the only ground or reason for alloying the coin more largely than the other silver. It is not to late, however, to remedy this defect. Your representative in Congress could hardly benefit the country at large more effectually than by taking the subject in hand; for although these little coins may seem to be little matters in themselves, they are of all things the most diffusive, as they come into every body's hands, and are incessantly in requisition.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The General Committee of this Society have made the following appropriations for the present year:

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Liberia	$19,000
Contingent for a new mission	3,000
South America	1,000
Contingent	1,000
China	10,000
Oregon, California and New Mexico	15,000
Contingent	10,000
Germany	10,000
Domestic German	35,000
Foreign populations (other than German)	10,250
Indian Missions	11,250
Domestic work (or English missions within the Conference)	39,850
Border work	1,000
Incidental expenses, ($300 of this appropriated for a Welsh mission in Ohio)	700
Total	$167,000

Last year the appropriations amounted to $150,000 and in 1849, $100,000.

DECISIONS IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CASE!

In the matter of Joseph Dows.

When a man, charged with an offence in one State flees to another, and is pursued and arrested there without warrant, and brought back, he cannot set up the illegality in the mode of the arrest as a ground for his discharge.

To a Habeas Corpus issued at the instance of Joseph Dows, the Sheriff returns that the prisoner is held on two warrants of commitment—one issued out of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county on an indictment for forgery, and the other issued by Alderman Steel of this city, on the complaint of W. Thompson, for obtaining money under false pretences. The offences in both cases are charged to have been committed about two years ago.

The prisoner had fled from justice, and had ever since resided in the State of Michigan, where he was recently arrested under the following circumstances: His wife, being about to go a journey, took her passage at Detroit on the steam boat Ocean, bound for Buffalo. He accompanied her to see her and her baggage all properly aboard. Being there, the officers of the Ocean, with other persons, prevented him from going ashore, and carried him off to the town of Erie, in this State, and there delivered him to the Sheriff of Erie county, who had him delivered to the Sheriff of this county for the purpose of standing his trial. There is some mystery about the original arrest; for there does not appear to have been any warrant to authorize it, and our officers deny that they had any agency in it, or knew any thing of it, until they received a telegraphic despatch from Detroit, announcing the fact.

MR. ALDEN, for the prisoner, insists that the Court cannot sanction an arrest made in open violation of the territory of a sister State, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, [Art. 4, 2, 2.] The peace of the Union is involved in the question, and demands that such arrests should be repudiated. The order of events plainly shows a concerted plan, by which the prisoner was to be arrested and imprisoned without warrant. Even if our officers were not parties to the original arrest, they will not be allowed to take advantage of the unlawful act by which the prisoner was brought within their power. If our citizens were concerned in the arrest, it would be a cause of war. So it would be if the unlawful act were adopted by our authorities. Will the Court lend its sanction to such a serious invasion of the rights of another State? Authorities cited: 14 Pet. R. 549, 558; 2 Brock. R. 506; 4 Johns, ch R. 108; 2 Penna. Law Journal, 151; Ram on Judgment, 54, 222.

MR. MAGNAW, *contra*. Dow stands ready notwithstanding to do with the original arrest, nor do the facts prove it. They found him in this State, and arrested him without inquiring how he got there. This is an immaterial question. No right of the prisoner was infringed by the arrest. If the rights of the State of Michigan have been invaded, that is a political and not a judicial question. These positions are fully supported by the case of *Susanna Scott*, 9 B. and C. 446, and the case of *Brewster*, 7 Vermont Rep. 121. If stratagem will invalidate an arrest, our great rogues will never be caught. When the State of Michigan complains, it will be time enough to vindicate her dignity. Her demands will be duly honored if ever they be made.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

BY LOWRY J.—Where a man, charged with an offence in one State, has fled to another, and becomes a resident thereof, and is, without warrant, arrested there and carried into the State whence he fled, and there delivered to the proper officers of Michigan. But the counsel for the prisoner seeks to realize this connection. *First*, by inferring it, as matter of fact, from the certainty of the whole transfer and from the advantage accruing by our officers therefrom,—and *Second*, by charging, as a matter of law, the vice of the original arrest upon all the subsequent imprisonment thereby occasioned. It is apparent that without one of these links, the prison has no chance of reaching the conclusion desired by him; and it may be that, even granting them both, the conclusion would not follow. We may, therefore, assume the truth of the premises, in order to test the validity of the conclusion. The proposition to be considered, then takes substantially the following form:

When a man, charged with an offence in this State, flees to another State, and there is arrested without warrant and brought here, may he here demand his discharge on a Habeas Corpus, on the ground of the illegality in the mode of arrest?

Assume that the rule is the same in criminal as in civil cases. The rule is, that when a party is brought, by a violation of his rights, within the reach of process, that process will not be allowed to be executed, until he is first placed substantially in statu quo. He is not discharged on the ground of the stratagem or violence used in the arrest, but simply because his rights were first violated, in order to effect his arrest.

But a prisoner who is charged by indictment with forgery, and had fled from justice. No right of his was violated by his arrest, for the pendency of the indictment is a good cause for his arrest, and in a civil action, could be pleaded in bar as a justification, by a private person acting without warrant. The difference between arrests with and without warrant, in such cases, operates rather on the evidence of justification, than upon the rights of the prisoner. The party arrestee the party justification in his hands; without warrant, he must prove guilt or a probable cause of suspicion.

The fact that the prisoner was arrested in another State, does not change the conclusion. He was subject to arrest there, and to trial here. His rights are not violated when the result is attained. It is not for him to dictate the mode of arrest. That a particular mode is prescribed by the constitution, does not so far preclude all other modes, as to give him a right to say they are unlawful, and therefore inefficacious. Modes of arrest are adopted for the order of society, and not for the benefit of criminals. They are directory to officers, but not essential, as a general rule, to the validity of their acts.

It may be that, in this proceeding, the territory of Michigan has been unlawfully invaded; but the prisoner, even though he be a citizen of Michigan, cannot raise the question, because his rights are not involved in it. His violation of our law made it his duty to be here and stand his trial. His rights are not invaded by the enforcement of this duty. The modes of enforcing it—the forms of arrest—are not for his sake, but for the order of society, and he acquires no right of complaint when they are not adhered to.

If the order of the State of Michigan has been offended, the State will know how to redress the wrong. It will be little better than judicial quixotism, if I should undertake to defend the dignity of Michigan, when she has not discovered that it is injured. I have no right to do so at the instance of the prisoner.

Rutherforth, (Institutes 2, 3, 6,) draws a distinction between the judicial and the executive departments of government, calling the former the internal and the latter the external executive, and these terms are very appropriate as indicating the functions of the several departments in such a case as this. If the sovereignty of Michigan is offended by the mode in which the arrest was made, her executive may claim the proper redress through our executive, and will no doubt be promptly granted. I suppose she may even sue for it in our courts.—Perhaps her Attorney General may claim it on a habeas corpus.

But, until she presents her complaint, we cannot assume that she has experienced any serious sense of injury from a mere formal irregularity in assert ing a substantial right. It is not beyond the bounds of probability that she would prefer to forgive the injury for the sake of the benefit accruing to herself by being freed of such a citizen.

The prisoner is remanded.

Dows was then conveyed to prison. We understand that Messrs. Alden and Hamilton, his counsel, will bring the case before Judge Grier.

THE CHEROKEES.—The population of "the Nation" is twenty thousand; sixteen thousand are exclusively Cherokees, and the rest are whites and blacks.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— A couple of young Germans at New Albany, Ia., because they loved the same lady, took rifles the other day, went out and shot three times at each other without deciding which should have the girl, and which should die. They got ashamed, took a drink, and went home.

— A detachment of 133 recruits, for Fort Leavenworth, left Jefferson Barracks under the command of Major SANDERSON, on Friday evening, on the steamer St. Paul.

— A counterfeiter was arrested and examited at Vevay, Ia., on Thursday, in whose possession was found plates and dies of various banks, including Bank of Indiana, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

— One of the greatest novelties ever seen in England is now in the possession of Mr. W. BATTY, of Astley's Amphitheatre, having been landed in the East India Docks the other day, viz: an elephant and its infant sucking at the breast. The mother stands about ten feet high, and the infant three feet.

— Two men named Stephen Barton, Jr., and Otis Larned, were arrested on Wednesday week, at Oxford, Mass., charged with being concerned in the Otsego County Bank robbery. They have been conveyed to Cooperstown for examination.

— The steamer Clifton, running on Lake Erie, in attempting to enter Dunkirk harbor on Tuesday morning week, ran upon a rock and sunk, having on board about ten hundred tons of merchandize for several ports on the Lake.

— In Southern Hanover College, Indiana, out of 150 students, all except about twenty-five are professedly pious, and in the college proper, only four are non-professers.

— GOV. WOOD has appointed JOSEPH MCCORMICK, of Adams county, Attorney General of the State of Ohio. Mr. MCCORMICK was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

— The following graphic and highly poetical effusion is clipped from an old copy of the Cincinnati News:

"And now the merry plough-boy
Whistles his morning song,
Along the dale, and through the valley
He calls the cows aloud and long,
The farmer finds are roving free,
And on the budding strawberry
His spouse's
Cows
Browsze,
And the martins have returned, and found
A welcome to our roofs,
And the little niggers run around
Divested of their trouses."

A CARD.

Messrs. Harper and Layton: A friend has just called my attention to an article in your paper of the 3d inst., purporting to hail from the Collector's office in your city, and signed "Alex. Scott, Asst. Collector," from which some Canal statistics are followed by a comparison of the Tolls on the Market Boats of 1850 and 1851, unfavorable to the year 1850 (during which I was Collector,) and he accompanies his comparison with the remark that the present year "shows a large increase in Tonnage and in amount of Toll received over that of last year, notwithstanding the repeated complaints of some of the Captains with whom we have conversed, that they did not carry near as much freight this season as they did last, up to this time;"—evidently insinuating a want of fidelity in the Collector of 1850. I think I can soon satisfy yourself and readers that this Alex. Scott should be the last man to institute such a comparison, if you will do me the justice to publish the following extract from an editorial in the "*Waynesburg Messenger*" of the 6th inst., which was elicited by the refusal of the late House of Representatives to concur with the Senate in a Resolution to have the matter therein referred to, investigated, as was prayed for by numerous citizens of this county.

The *Messenger* says: "It appears, then, that there were some half dozen of flats or market boats that visited Pittsburgh twice a week during Canal navigation, running from twelve to twenty-one miles, and paying tolls in proportion. The distance, and the tonnage or amount of load and number of passengers carried. These boats pass no other office, and consequently there is no check upon the Collector at Pittsburgh. They report their business at every trip, and the Captains have the amount entered, at the time, in their memorandum books by the Collector; so they can, at every short notice, foot it up and state the exact amount paid. Four of these Captains, on being applied to, furnished the proper evidence—the amount of toll paid by them in the year 1849, to which they hold themselves in readiness to be qualified, as follows:

Capt. Jas. Thompson, (certificate)		$147 50
" Jas. Henderson,	"	194 34
" Adam Reed,	"	150 00
" Isaac Boyd,	"	250 00
" Wilson, (estimated,)		70 00
"Ready,	"	70 00
		$861 84

Now of this $861 84 collected off these four boats, what amount will our honest readers suppose was entered on the books of the office, and paid into the coffers of the State? Why, just TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY-FIVE CENTS.

Thus the amount collected, was $861 84
Paid to the credit of the State, 254 55

Leaving unaccounted for the sum of $607 29

This would be sufficient, we suppose, but we will go a little farther with "our testimony." There were a couple of firms in the stone business, Messrs. J. & H. Forrester and James Earseman, who had quarries about a dozen miles above Pittsburgh, and boated their stone to town by the way of the Canal. They *hold receipts* and certify to the following payments in 1849:

James Earseman, (2 receipts,)		$68 40
J. & H. Forrester,	"	55 50
		$123 90

Making the sum of

How much of this do the Farmers of Greene county suppose was paid over to the State? WHY, NOT ONE CENT! Positively not *one farthing of this money is accounted for on the books of the office, as would have been proven if the matter had been investigated.*

Now this Alex. Scott was first Clerk, or "Assistant Collector" 1847 8 9, and, is well known to all conversant with the facts, during those years was the actual Collector—that the principal portion of the receipts passed through his hands. It is his signature that appears to these receipts of Mr. Earseman, and doubtless it is he, (though Gen. Clover bears the odium) who is the real defaulter. It is his figures and those of his brother David, also a Clerk in the Collector's office during those years, that will be found in the Books of the Market Boatmen. Mr. Scott has been in the background too long in this matter. Should the matter be investigated his proper place will be seen. For the correctness of the statement of the Messenger, as above, I appeal to the Books of the Collector's office now in *Scott's own hands*, to this our figures in the Books of the Market Boatmen above named, who are to be found in the city every market day, and to the receipts of Mr. Earseman, who resides in Allegheny City.

Permit me, also, to attempt some comparisons.—Mr. Scott says they have collected from the 16th of March last to 1st of May inst, (about six weeks,) $310 07.

Now from their own Books for 1849 it appears that from the opening of navigation to the close—a period of upwards of *nine months* they only collected $254,55.

Whence this great disproportion? How comes it they have collected some fifty-five dollars more in *six weeks* in 1851 than in nine or ten months in 1849?—Would not their own figures confound them, even if we had not the evidence of the Market Boatmen as to the amount they actually paid into the office for that year. But enough of this.

As to any insinuations of wrongs in 1850 I shall not at present have anything further to say, than it is well known that the "Westmoreland," which runs the longest distance and pays something like double the toll of any other Market Boat, was not running on the canal until midsummer of last season, but as the most correct way of getting at the facts of the matter. I now propose to Mr. Scott, or any one personally interested in the office in 1849, to invite the Market Boatmen, the Messrs Spang and Lewis and L. Dalzell, (Iron men)—the proprietors of the Salt Works near Tarentum—the Messrs. Forrester and Earseman, and all others interested, to meet the Auditor General at Pittsburgh at some convenient day, and then, and there, have both our terms fully overhauled and audited, and let the guilty suffer.

JAS. W. HAYS.

Waynesburg, Pa. May 7th, 1851.

Secession in Alabama.

The disunionists in Alabama are growing bolder as the canvass opens, and are openly proclaiming their purpose of secession. In the Montgomery (Hillard's) district they have nominated Wm. L. Yancey, an open advocate of secession and disunion, for Congress; and in Montgomery we observe the *Atlas* has made the addition of *Secession Advocate* to its name. We are rejoiced at this, because it presents fairly before the people the true issue—Union or Disunion. In Georgia, however, they are much less frank and honest—for while they sympathize and act in concert with the secessionists and disunionists of other States, they have not the manliness to avow their principles, and are ever seeking to avoid the true issue, by thrusting others upon the consideration of the people. A few months since they openly declare their purposes to discard old party alliances and associations, because the questions involved in the new issue were paramount to all party considerations. Finding, however, that the people would not be duped into the support of their treasonable purposes to dissolve the Union, they are now seeking to entrench themselves again under the banner of the Democracy, and are calling most vociferously upon all Democrats to rally around the old time honored standard with them.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned are the legally constituted Executors of the estate of Wm. M'Kinley, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, deceased, therefore, all persons having claims against his estate, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM G. SMITH.
JOHN A. M'KINLEY,
Executors.

my15:w3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Christian Lyons, of the 1st Ward, City of Pittsburgh in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in aforesaid Ward, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

CHRISTIAN LYONS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

H W Buffman, J Lynch, Louis Lenf, John Moore, S Marshall, Philip Wiseman, J W Burcker, T W Music, G M Stewart, J W Cunsland, G Burckher, C Lord.

my15:3t—*Chronicle.*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Henry Marriott, of the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the 5th Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

HENRY MARRIOTT.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Abraham Wood, G H Mordedge, Wm Cuthbert, Wm Schmidt, James Cragan, James Watson, J Lewis, E J Stewart, J W Taylor, John Mackin, M Leahy J Gerwig.

my15:3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of J. Hughes, of the Sixth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JAMES HUGHES.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

James C Jordan, Patrick Phelan, Henry M Lytle, H Carr, William Carson, William Penny, A C Cummins, Robert Miller, Patrick McKeever, Hugh M'Graw, David Jones, Michael Phelan. [my15:3t*

(Daily Chronicle copy 3t charge Post.)

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of T. Johnston, 3d Ward, Pittsburgh City, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner as in duty bound, will pray. THOMAS JOHNSTON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Thomas Morris, F Keevil, B M Argust, W W Pearce, M J Clarke, W Cimmiotti, E A Watson, T K Hibbert, James Lynch, J Gardner, J Hutchison.

my15:3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of George Porter of the 3d Ward, city of Pittsburgh in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

GEORGE PORTER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Jas Earseman, J Forrester, Jno Dougherty, Jno. Brickey, Jno. McQuewan, James Shield, Saml. M. Logan, M. W. Lerois, Geo. Kapsinger, James Monimoth, Jno. Marin. my15:2t

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, Plumbs, Apples Sicily Cherries, for sale by WM. A. M'CLURG & CO., my15 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

WOODEN WARE—Cedar Buckets, Brass Bound; do do Iron do; Varnished do; Extra strong do 3 hoops; Cedar Keelers, Brass Bound; Varnished do; Maristie Tubs in nests, 8 sizes; 250 Liberty street. WM. M'CLURG & CO.,

LAWRENCEVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A valuable property, pleasantly situated on Butler street, having a front of 205 feet by 107 deep, on Front street, with a new two story brick house, arranged with a store room, in which a good business can be done, and 8 rooms well furnished; a good cellar and a well of good water, with a pump; stable and garden. Price $2,000.

S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
50 Smithfield street.

TEMPLARS' SWORDS—Just received, with emblems of the order of Knights Templars, Knights of Malta, or order of St. John of Jerusalem.

W. W. WILSON,
my15 67 Market st., corner of Fourth.

MILITARY GOODS—Swords, Epaulettes, Sashes, Caps, Plumes, Buttons, Lace, Drums, Flags, Fifes, and trimmings, generally.

W. W. WILSON.

REGALIA—Splendid Regalia on hands for Templars of Masons and Odd Fellows. Also, Fringe, Lace, Stars, Rosettes; Velvet and Emblems for do. Seals and Emblems made to order.

W. W. WILSON.

Stranger, Look at This!—DAGUERREOTYPES FOR ONE DOLLAR, put up in Fine Morocco Cases. The subscribers announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that they can get a likeness for one half the usual price, not to be surpassed by those taken in the East. We don't mean to be surpassed by any. Having a large sky and side light, we are prepared to suit the most fastidious. We will not ask any person to take a likeness unless it suits them. Miniatures put in Lockets, Pins or Rings. Sick or deceased persons taken at their residence.

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

MERRIMAN & LAWYER.
Rooms on 3d st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
my15:6md.

Stock of Goods and Lease of Store for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to concentrate her business, offers for sale the stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, &c., at her store on 3d street, next door to the Post Office; together with the unexpired Lease of the Store.

To any one disposed to commence the above business, this opportunity is an excellent one, as the stand is well known and the business well established and profitable, but requiring more constant attention from the present proprietor than the demands of her other business will permit. The stock will be disposed of in whole or part, and what may not be sold will be removed on or before the 1st of June, to the old stand, St. Clair street.

my10:3md S. PARKER.

LEON'S CIMTZ OR BED BUG DESTROYER—This article has proved itself a valuable acquisition to the housekeeper. It is very easy in its application, and is free from the dangerous, poisonous ingredients, generally used. When a bedstead is well washed with the "Cimtz," there is no fear of the *Red Backs* ever venturing near it.

It may be relied upon as a sure preventative from those nocturnal torments, so difficult to overcome during the summer months.

Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by

S. L. CUTHBERT,
50 Smithfield st.

my15

Notice.

THE Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh has this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. (on the Capital Stock of said Bank,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the eighteenth instant.

W. W. DENNY,
Pittsburgh, May 6, 1851.my7:td *Cashier.*

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *May 6, 1851.*

THIS Bank has this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on its Capital Stock, payable on demand.

THOMAS M. HOWE, *Cashier.*
my7:3w

HAY AND MANURE FORKS.—125 doz. Harper's celebrated Hay and Manure Forks, received and for sale by

R. W. POINDEXTER,
Agent for N. Harper & Co.,
Water st., third door above Market.

Special Notices.

Public Lecture.

PROFS. DAVIS, of Rochester, N. Y., and SMITH, of Phila., will lecture this evening, at Philo Hall, at 7½ o'clk, upon the subject of Medical Eclecticism. They will point out some of the errors and abuses practised in the old school system; they will also contrast the merits of the two systems, from actual statistical results. As this is a subject that deeply interests the community at large the profession and the public are invited to attend—both ladies and gentlemen. my15

☞ Deafness, Noise in the Head, and disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed without pain or inconvenience, by Dr. Hartley, principal of the New York Eye and Ear Surgery, 64 North 11th street, near Arch, Philadelphia. Hours of attendance, from 9 to 3. Consultation by letter or otherwise, $1. All cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. [J. F.]

☞ The Congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral are hereby notified that a letting of the Pews in the Chapel will take place in the School House, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

All those requiring Pews are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity, to prevent disappointment, which will inevitably follow their non attendance. my15:1td

Lunch.

☞ MUSH and MILK served up every day, at 11 o'clock, at the CORNUCOPIA, next to the old Allegheny Bridge. *Spiritous Knockings* served up afterwards. my14:1w

Type for Sale.

Having determined to furnish our extensive Job Office with entirely new materials, we shall sell about 100 founts of type now in use, *very low*, for cash or approved paper. We have type enough to fit out 8 or 10 country offices complete. The sizes and varieties of type are such as are to be found in all large city job offices, from Nonpareil