The Morning Post:

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

HARPER & LAYTON, PROPRIETORS.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1851.

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

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

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

AT HARRISBURG,

For nominating candidates for SUPREME BENCH, 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.

☞ One night last week, the "enterprising" managers of the *Journal* procured a copy of the *Post*, after it had been put to press, out therefrom our telegraphic despatches, for which we pay large sums of money, and served them up the next morning without giving us the usual credit which courtesy demands. We care not if our neighbors use our despatches every night; but we must insist upon them acknowledging the fact in their columns.

We here repeat what has been said before, that there is now but one paper in Pittsburgh besides the *Post* that receives full and satisfactory telegraphic despatches (we mean those furnished by the O'Reilly lines,) from all parts of the country. The *Journal* of yesterday, notwithstanding its eternal boasting and bluffing about being "enterprising," had not a line of news by telegraph. Let the reading public, especially merchants who wish to see the markets of Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, Cincinnati, &c., bear this fact in mind.

The *Journal* says:

"For reasons entirely satisfactory to ourselves, we ceased to take despatches from the O'Rielly Telegraph Line, and made an arrangement with the Morse Line."

The "reasons," we imagine, are similar to those which influenced Jack when he didn't eat his supper! If we are mistaken in this, perhaps the clerks in the O'Rielly Telegraph office will set us right.

We are somewhat astonished to find the editor of the Post coming out in defence of spirit rappings. Never, probably, in the whole history of credulity, imagination and human credulity, has there been any thing equal to this in stupidity, impudence, and transparent trickery. We marvel at the folly of our ancestors in being deluded with the belief of witchcraft, and other kindred superstitions; but those things were a thousand times more rational than this last form of delusion. It is difficult to bring the mind to believe, that men of intelligence, scholars, men somewhat familiar with almost every department of human knowledge, should give themselves up to the belief and propagation of an absurdity unprecedened by any novelty of thought or expression, the pretending revelations being as contemptible as the modes operandi of their communication. Think of apostles, philosophers, patriots, coming back at the bidding of a mountebank, and uttering the veriest nonsense, intermingled with falsehood and blasphemy. Think of St. Paul endorsing the wild ravings of Andrew Jackson Davis, and giving the lie to what he himself left on record eighteen hundred years ago. The grossness of the cheat is not conceited by any grace of drapery—no fine fancy, no wild, poetic imagininge redeem it from utter loathing and contempt. People regard with astonishment the multitudes of votaries Mormonism has found in the world; but compared with this thing, Mormonism is a sublime system, an intelligible fact.

☞ It is scarcely necessary, we presume, to inform our readers that the above is copied from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. The article is so characteristic of that reckless and unprincipled sheet, that any person could easily identify its author. The Deacon starts out with the assertion of a falsehood. It is not true that the "*editor* of the *Post* is coming out in *defense* of spirit rappings." Every reader of our paper knows that we have not said a word editorially in "*defense*" of the rappings. We have published quite a number of communications in favor of the "new theory," to which were generally affixed the signatures of the writers, ladies and gentlemen well known in this community.

The Deacon knows very well that the publication of a communication by an editor does not commit him in favor of the views set forth by the writer. To suppose such a thing, would make an editor contradict himself every day.

The *Gazette* of May 17th published a lengthy communication in "*defense*" of Swedenborgianism, written, as we learn, by a very intelligent member of the Pittsburgh Bar, who is spoken of for Judge of the District Court. If we were disposed to be as unfair as the Deacon, we might say: "We are somewhat astonished to find the Editor of the *Gazette* coming out in defense of Swedenborgianism," &c.

We have never read a page of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, but those who have inform us that there is but little difference between his doctrines and those taught by the "spirit rappings."

Now, in relation to these "rappings," it is but right that we should make one or two observations. Like every man who is disposed to fairly investigate the subject, we have been present on several occasions at private houses in this City where the rappings were heard; and although we entirely failed to detect any trick on the part of the "mediums," still we are not altogether a believer in, much less a *defender* of, the spirit rappings. We are free to say, however, that it is a subject worthy of investigation, and not to be put down by the shallow cry of "humbug." The Burns entirely failed to produce "rappings" such as have been heard in Pittsburgh. Their exhibition was the most glaring imposition we ever witnessed, and if they had their deserts they would be indicted for "obtaining money under false pretenses."

So long as we have the control of a free Press we shall write and publish whatsoever we please. We shall open our columns to the investigation of any subject that will be interesting to the public, and not contrary to good morals, even if the "whole world and the rest of mankind," including Deacon White, should pronounce it "stupidity, impudence and transparent trickery." We have no "fifteen" censors standing over us to tell us what we shall and what we shall not publish. Are we now understood?

☞ Our neighbor of the *Journal*, finding that the excessive dullness and stupidity of his paper of late has been a subject of general comment throughout the City, especially in the matter of telegraphic news, has again commenced bragging about his circulation. To test this "question of veracity," as Mr. RIDDLE is pleased to call it, we now *renew* the proposition we made to him some months ago, and will again agree to submit our books to the examination of disinterested persons, to determine whether the *Journal* or the *Post* has the most *paying* subscribers. Is noi that fair?

☞ Gold Stories are not anything like as abundant as they were two years ago. The Rochester Advertiser has the last, which is tolerably tall for the season. It says that a party of six persons left Brockport and vicinity, about six months ago, for California—agreeing to share equally in the expenses and profits of the trip. They were absent the six months, and returned with an aggregate of $204,000! Some others have returned from California in the last year who had nothing like such a load to carry.

☞ JOHN P. HALE is engaged to defend ELIZUR WRIGHT and others in the approaching habeas corpus case, Judge ALLEN having declined on account of ill health.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING POST,
PITTSBURGH, *May* 29, 1851.

During the past week there has been nothing new in financial affairs. Money is still in demand, and the Banks are discounting good business paper to the extent of their means. On the street, paper is taken at 1@2 per cent. a month, "according to quality."

Par funds are very scarce, and the brokers have to check on their Eastern deposits. The currency now in circulation is generally good, and is only ½ of a cent below par.

Owing to the continued influx of gold from California, the price of silver continues high. It still sells at a premium of 1¼ per cent.

Exchange on the East commands a premium of ½ per cent.

Stocks hold their price well, and there seems to be a disposition to ask an advance in almost every description. Most of the Copper stocks have advanced, and in some cases the difference between the prices asked and those offered amounts to 50 per cent—a wide margin to be reduced by either sellers or buyers, before operations can be effected.

At New York on Monday Evening the stock market was firm with limited transactions, owing to the indisposition of holders to sell. The *Evening Post* says:

Money continues very abundant, with considerable amounts awaiting opportunities of desirable investment. The rates range from 5@6½ per cent for prime paper.

There is little doing in foreign exchange, which is firm with a limited supply, not likely to be increased by the news from Liverpool.

There is considerable mistrust of cotton bills.—Two Liverpool cotton houses are advised by the Baltic to have suspended payments, owing to the fall in cotton; and fears are entertained here that many bills recently negotiated will be returned by the next few steamers. At any rate the supply of bills from the free shipment of cotton is cut off for the present.

It is to be recollected too, that a large extra number of letters of credit have been given here to parties going to Europe, including both visitors to the Fair and buyers of goods—this being the usual season of travel for such purpose—all which tends to support the rates of exchange; besides which there is still an European demand for gold.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday last, we notice sales of $6,500 Pittsburgh 6's '79, at 92½. A new Bank has been organized at Springfield, Ohio, under the law of last winter. Oliver Clarke, president, and Wm McMeans, cashier. The new bank is to be ready for business on or before the 10th of June.

The Macomb County Bank, Michigan, is to be resuscitated.

A resolution passed the city council of Baltimore on Wednesday, to borrow $100,000 for three years, at 6 per cent., to be devoted to the payment of interest on the internal improvement debt of the city.

The Imports at New York have dwindled to a small amount. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday were $54,292; paid $745,820; balance $3,359,369. Of the payments, $700,000 was on account of Mexican awards.

In North Carolina there are nineteen banks; having in the aggregate a capital of $3,800,000, a circulation of $3,500,000, and specie to the amount of $1,600,000; in Georgia there are seventeen, whose capital amounts to $5,329,215, circulation $4,000,000, and specie $1,600,000; and in South Carolina fourteen, the joint capital of which is $11,431,183, the circulation $6,000,000, and the specie $2,200,000.

The receipts of the Mad river and Lake Erie railroad for the month of April, 1851, were $34,831 64 against $33,189,29, showing an increase over last year of $1,642 35.

The Massachusetts Free Banking Bill has become a law. The Boston Journal states that the material features which distinguish this law from that of New York, are 1st. Security to the note holders. 2d Security to depositors. 3dly. A fixed locality for banking purposes.

In New York, the depositor and note holder have no recourse upon the banker in case of failure—they must look to the collateral securities and these have, in general instances of bankruptcy, caused a loss of about twenty-five per cent. to the note holder alone.

But by the Massachusetts system, the now Free Banks (as they are called,) will be subject to the following general laws of the Commonwealth.

1. Every bank is subject to the investigation of a legislative committee, and, to that of the Board of Bank Commissioners.

2. The stockholders of a Bank are liable, in their individual property, for the redemption of its bills in case of its failure or inability to pay.

3. No person shall hold directly or indirectly, more than half the capital stock.

4. Stockholders are liable in their individual property for the loss of capital sustained by the Bank, and may be compelled to contribute in order to reinstate such capital.

These regulations have a conservative influence in maintaining a certain respectability of character among bank stockholders, directors and managers. Men of straw cannot obtain, as bankers, that degree of credit which is essential to legitimate banking institutions; nor can they, in this community, and under our laws, force a circulation among the people, unless it has a proper basis and be subject to the checks and control of something like the Suffolk bank system.

NEW ORLEANS MINT.—The total deposits of gold at the Branch Mint, New Orleans, during the month of April, was $624,476 72, of which $619,721,86 was the product of California. Annexed is the coinage for the month:

	Coinage.	
Double eagles.....pieces	5,250	$105,000 00
Eagles	26,500	265,000 00
Half eagles.....	4,000	20,000 00
Quarter eagles.....	48,000	120,000 00
Gold dollars.....	80,000	80,000 00
	163,750 pieces.	$590,000 00
	SILVER.	
Total deposits.....		$9,942 22
	Coinage.	
Dimes.....pieces.	70,000	$7,000 00
Half dimes.....	220,000	11,000 00
	290,000	$18,000 00

The letters by the *Africa*, as well as the newspaper reports, notice a rather better feeling in the English money market. American stocks have been more inquired for, and as United States bonds are rather scarce, prices have shown a decided upward tendency. The closing prices for the following securities were current on the day of sailing:

	Redeemable.	Divid'ds.
United States 5 per cent. bonds, 1853,	93	93
Ditto 6 per cents,..... 1863,	103	104
Ditto 6 per cents,..... 1868,	111	—
Ditto 6 per cents, stock,... 1867	8 10	—
New York State 5 per cents,... 1855,	90	92
Ditto 5 per cent stock,..... 1858	60 95	98
New York City 5 per ct. stock,.. 1855,	89	90
Boston City 5 per cts., bonds,... 1858	63 92	93
Penna. 5 per cent. stocks,.....	83½	83½
Ohio 6 per cents,..... 1875,	104	105
Mass. 5 per cts., sterling bds,... 1868,	105	108
Maryland 5 per cents, sterling bonds,	93	—
Canada 6 per cents,..... 1878,	107	—

The last price of United States 6 per cents., at Hamburgh is 109½, to ¾, with a good inquiry. Maryland five per cent bonds were quoted 85.

The following is an exhibit of the receipts upon the public works of this state up to the 1st inst. The comparison with last year presents a gratifying result. Should no accident occur, the receipts will considerably exceed the estimate, and be much larger than any preceeding year:

The tolls received on the canals and railroads of the Commonwealth from the 30th November 1850, to the 1st of May 1851, amounted to $559,312 54. Same period last year, ... 495,655 78.

Increase in 1851,..... 63,656 70

The increase in 1851 is as follows:—

Main line,.....	$43,543 53
Delaware Division,	8,903 64
North and West Branch and Susquehanna Divisions,.....	11,104 69
Total,.....	$63,556 76

This increase of revenues from our public works is gratifying from two causes; it not only shows, improvement in the State finances, but it is also a proof of increased trade and business in this city.

The following table exhibits the condition of the New York Banks, on the 28th September, 1850, and the 29th March, 1851:

	Sept. 28, '50.	Mch 29, '51.
Loans and discounts..	$90,728,282	106,235,431
Stocks.....	13,177,994	14,342,889
Specie.....	10,045,330	9,096,274
Cash items.....	10,498,824	11,336,297
Bank notes.....	3,031,957	2,632,547
Due from banks.....	10,902,580	12,902,414
Capital	48,618,762	51,022,829
Circulation	26,615,556	28,491,535
Deposits.....	48,803,563	50,227,188
Due to banks.....	22,644,057	25,316,264

From the above figures it will be seen, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that the banking capital in the State is steadily increasing. In December it was $1,248,068 larger than it was at the date of the previous report, and in March there was a further addition of $1,156,009; showing an aggregate increase in six months of $2,404,067. The Metropolitan and some two or three more banking institutions have gone into operation since March, which has further increased the banking capital of the State some three or four millions. In fact, within the last six or eight months, the banking capital in the city of New York has, by the creation of several new institutions, been increased nearly six and a half millions, equal to 25 per cent.

There is a slight increase in loans and discounts, amounting to $1,991,349, and in circulation $565,272. Specie continues to be drawn from banks, and the returns show that on the 29th of March there was $2,841,524 less in the vaults than there was at the previous date. On comparing the report of the New York City banks of the same date, we find that $3,027,160 in specie had been drawn from those institutions during the same period, which proves conclusively that the country banks have been gathering in the precious metals. In the line of deposits, the figures show a withdrawal about equal in amount to the specie paid out.

The Financial Accounts.

From the London News, May 12.

The Bank of England returns show little fluctuation, and no features of importance. A rise in the stock of bullion is now looked for in a week or two. The joint stock and private bank returns, given by us in advance of the monthly abstract, show that the trade of the country districts is reviving, and that a greater demand for currency has sprung up.

The accounts of the Banks of France for the week ending Thursday last, the 8th inst., show the following results (25 francs for £1):—

Bullion.....	£23,173,528	Increase...£116,534
do on deposit	150,476	Increase.. 23,265
Circulation.....	20,829,278	Decrease.. 422,603
Public deposits.	2,001,851	Increase.. 78,759
Private deposits	4,637,678	Increase.. 263,368
Bills discounted	4,656,839	Decrease.. 192,235
Gov't securities	7,039,609	Increase.. 17,272

The stock of bullion in this establishment, thus shows a continuous increase.

The bullion market is without change and not much has been done. The week's large supplies have not yet come in. In the foreign market there is no change of prices, although gold is in demand for remittance to this country, and therefore present quotations must soon undergo a variation. At Paris, yesterday, sovereigns were dealt in at 25f. 07, though the exchange rallied to 25 francs.

American gold eagles have been lately sold at 76s 4d per oz. Doubloons are scarce, and nothing has been done in them. The prices of other articles are as follows: Bar gold, 3l 17s 9d per oz standard; bar silver, without gold, 5s 1½d per oz standard; bar silver containing gold, 5s 4½d per oz standard; dollars in demand, 4s 11½d per oz; Spanish pillar dollars, 5s 1d per oz; United States dollars, 4s 11½d per oz.

The imports of the week included 160,000l by the Africa, from the United States; 167,863l (556,662l gold, and 289,655l silver) by the Great Western, from Mexico; 66,000 by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, Ecnima, from Constantinople; 3,282 by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, Montrose; and 1,000l (gold dust) by the general screw steamer, Hellespont, from Sierra Leone. Much of these supplies will be sold in the course of the next week.

The Sir Robert Peel liner is expected in from New York, with $100,000 in silver.

The amount of the precious metals exported direct from London, during the week ending Thursday last, was again large, amounting to 427,300 ounces, and 2,000l in silver, and 1,365 ounces and 4,240l in gold, of the aggregate value of about 118,000l. The account officially rendered is as follows—Gold dust to Havre, 231 oz; Gold coin to Hamburg, 522 oz; to Rotterdam, 359 oz; to the Mauritius, 260 oz and 4,240l. Silver bars: to Hamburg, 4,500 oz; to Belgium, 176,000 oz; to Rotterdam, 195,000 oz; Silver coin: to Dunkirk, 3,500 oz; to Rotterdam, 10,000 oz; to Boulogne, 5,000 oz; to Belgium, 4,000 oz; to the Mauritius, 2,000l.

Besides the exports from the port of London, the Tay, from Southampton, took out 56,160l for the Brazils.

From the Pennsylvanian, May 26.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was held at the Building of the Reading Railroad Company, No. 73 south Fourth street in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 24th of May, of which the Hon. JOHN K. KANE was appointed Chairman, and S. V. MERRICK, Esq., Secretary.

The minutes of a meeting held on the 23d inst., having been read and approved, proceedings of a meeting held at St. Mary, Elk county, on the subject of this road were thereupon read, and the sentiments therein contained in.

The meeting was then eloquently addressed on the importance of this road to Piladelphia, by Jos. JAMES, Esq., of Warren county, the Hon. Judge WOODWARD, of Luzerne county, and ALFRED KELLY, Esq., of Ohio. On motion it was

Resolved, That the Stockholders do hereby accept further Supplement to an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Sunbury and Erie and Pittsburgh and Susquehanna Railroad Company," passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February 12th, 1846, in relation to the time of commencing the road, and its location, &c.; and also,

Resolved, That the Stockholders do hereby accept "A further Supplement to an Act, to incorporate the Sunbury and Erie and Pittsburgh and Susquehanna Railroad Company," passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 14th 1846, in relation to the election of a President and Managers of this Company," and do hereby approve of and confirm the call for the said election.

The Chairman then announced that in consequence of the absence of William B. Reed, Esq., Algernon S. Roberts, Esq., had been appointed judge of the election in his place, to act with Robert Morris, Esq.

The judges having been duly qualified, as required by the charter, the polls were opened, and the election having been held, the Judges reported the following gentlemen as having been unanimously elected to serve till the next annual election.

President—DANIEL L. MILLER, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Managers—John J. Ridgway, of Philadelphia Joseph B. Myers, do.; John K. Kane, do.; Francis N. Buck, do.; Wm. H. Kelly, do.; Samuel J. Reeves, do.; Wm. J. Reed, do.; Robert L. Fleming, of Clinton county; Wm. A. Irvine, of Warren county; James L. Gillis, of Elk county; Jas. Niles, of Erie county; John Galbraith, do.

On motion, it was Resolved, That these proceedings be published. On motion, adjourned.

JOHN K. KANE, Chairman.

S. V. MERRICK, Secretary.

MICROSCOPIC WRITING.—The *Morning Chronicle* says, in describing the articles exhibited in the Crystal Palace: "We were shown one specimen of microscopic writing, which was certainly the most astonishing of anything of the kind we have ever seen. Upon a space not exceeding that of a small pin's head, and which, indeed, was almost invisible to the naked eye, was written the following words: 'Written as a microscopic object for Mr. Dent, 1851, From a Paris.' The inscription occupies six lines, five of which are written in a bold text hand, the fine and heavy strokes are clearly distinguishable, and are as even and perfect as copperplate writing; the sixth line is in capital italics, printed and shaded and which appear, when seen through the small microscope attached to it, of rather more than an inch in length.

ARREST OF CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—The Savannah News has the following letter:

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, May 7, 1851.

A number of arrests have been made at Jago de Cuba. Papers were taken which discovered a plot to commence an insurrection while on a grand parade, and the insurgents had taken measures to capture the head quarters of the city and to secure the landing of Garibaldi with 3 000 men. At the same time Lopez would have effected his landing in some part of Havana. The judge after having concluded the proceedings, sentenced to death four, and to perpetual punishment three of the principal officers; and to ten years hard labor a sergeant of the Garrison and two privates. The traitor who betrayed them was released. This sentence has been approved by the Captain General at Havana.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— On Saturday night last, a man named MARK REDMAN, aged 21 years, was killed near Potts & Jones' Furnace, on the Reading Railroad. He was at the time in the employ of Potts & Jones, and when last seen was intoxicated.

— A certain person, evidently one of the class, defines an old maid, to be: "A lady who has attained the age of twenty-four or five, without having married a fool, a knave, a gambler, a drunkard, or a loafer."—*Good.*

— On the 17th instant, an affray occurred on the Georgia State Railroad, at Cass Station, between N. F. BURNETT, editor of the Cassville Standard, and JOHN FULTON, a conductor. The latter was dangerously wounded.

— The price of building stone in West Chester has been raised from 62½ to 67½ cents per perch, by some of the quarrymen. The Record thinks this is rather too high a figure.

— WHITING SHELDON, of Belchertown, was killed by the freight train on the Western Railroad about six miles east of Springfield, Mass., on Thursday afternoon week.

— In regard to late scientific experiments, it is said, that a little more brandy in your water than usual will cause the rotation of the earth to be distinctly visible.

— The two negroes, WILLIAM EMPSON and JAMES ANDERSON, on trial for the brutal murder of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, the aged farmer waylaid and slain by them on the public road, near Newcastle, Delaware, last winter, have both been found guilty. The punishment is death.

— About 50,000 lbs. of bacon, owned by the government, were sold at St. Louis last week, at $8 05 ℔ 100 lbs., which were purchased last summer, as army stores, at $6.75. Government speculations are generally in the opposite direction.

— The Joint Worm has commenced its ravages in the wheat fields in Albemarle county, Va., and destroyed already a great deal of the growing crops in that county.

— A lady, with the Turkish pantaloons, made her appearance in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, and created a great sensation among the staid denizens of that phlegmatic city. The Ledger says that as the neat little lasting boot thridded its way through the crowd, the universal expression was "decidedly pretty."

— One of the universal Yankee nation has patented an invention for setting up ten-pins without the aid of the "alley boys." The machine is worked at the head of the alley, and the pins set up by touching a spring or turning a crank.

— The Detroit Free Press says it is estimated upon reliable authority that upwards of 10,000 emigrants will leave Ohio during the present season, to make a permanent location in Iowa.

— The Louisville Journal, noticing the accident whereby Joshua R. Giddings had two of his ribs broken, says it "had much rather he had broken his jaw."

— The Danville (Ky.) Tribune, of the 16th inst., relates a fatal affray which occurred in Perryville, in that county, in which Mr. Hiram Kenley was killed, and Mr. McGinnis and Mr. Rowsey were severely wounded.—The shots were fired by Robt. Harrison, who was tried by an examining court and acquitted.

— From various experiments a naturalist has ascertained that there is nothing to be apprehended from the bite of the most powerful of British spiders even when inflicted at a moment of extreme irritation.

— A wolf was lately killed in the French department of the Cotes-du-Nord. It injured more than sixty persons, before it was shot; one man fought with it for a quarter of an hour, and was severely lacerated.

— The Countess of Blessington and Surrey has written a letter in the Times, in which she appeals to the House of Commons in favor of nunneries. Her ladyship, who was educated in a convent, defends the monastic life with more warmth than prudence.

— The Commissioners for Revising the Lighthouse System, are in session at Washington, and giving the subject a thorough examination.

— A new church, called Grace Church, has been organized in Chicago by members seceding from Trinity Church, and Rev. Mr. Sworz is to be the rector. This is the fifth Episcopal Church in that city, including the Swedish Church.

— Madam BUSACCHIANI, the charming American vocalist, sang at the London Philharmonic concert, on the 12th of May, and was very much applauded. Sivori, the violinist, also made his first appearance since his return from South America.

— Question for the Spike Society. Can a musician *execute* a musical piece before he *gets the hang of it?*

— Hon. WM. H. WASHINGTON has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the 8th district of North Carolina. This district was recently represented by EDWARD STANLEY, whig.

— The Perry Freeman says that the work on the bridge across the Juniata at Newport, is progressing rapidly. The abutment on the Newport side has been built, and all or nearly all the materials for its construction are all ready prepared and on the ground. Mr. KIRKPATRICK is its builder.

— Mr. DAVID FOX, Superintendent of the Reading Gas Works, has succeeded in making a Coal Tar Flag of extraordinary solidity, and admirably adapted for paving, flooring, roofing, curbing, &c., which can be furnished at prices calculated to bring it into general use.

— The very worst disease we could wish visited upon those patrons of a newspaper who neglect to pay their bills, would be a severe attack of *bill-ious* or *memori* fever. The one would be a gentle jog of the memory, and the other would save such a visitation.

— The Rev. Wm. Tracy, lady and five children, Missionary from Madura, South India, returned to N. York, on Friday, via London, in the packet ship Independence. Mr. Tracy has been absent in India for 15 years.

From the Baltimore Sun, May 27.

Full Confession of the Cosden Massacre. The Parties all in Custody.

We received last evening the following hasty letter from our correspondent at Chestertown, written yesterday morning, a half hour after the confession to which it alludes was made. It will be seen that a full development of this bloody transaction has been made by one of the parties to the deed, and that all of the accused participants are in jail:

CHESTERTOWN, May 26, 1851.

Gentlemen:—We have now a confession of one of the parties under arrest for the Cosden massacre, which is thought to be worthy of credit. About the time of the murder, a man by the name of Hand, living near Blackbird, suddenly, and without assigning any reason, left his home and went to New Jersey. A few days after his wife also left. The movements of these people were of course regarded as suspicious, and efforts have for some time past been made to obtain a knowledge of their whereabouts. A few days since Mrs. Hand was brought to Chestertown, and made statements to the following effect:—That on the morning after the murder, at a very early hour, a man by the name of Stephen Shaw, who boarded in the house with herself and husband, came running into the house, with a musket in his hand, and very much under the influence of liquor—that he told her the Cosden family were murdered, and that himself, Taylor, Shelton, and Murphy were the parties—that he had been solicited by Taylor to join the conspiracy, which he supposed was only for plunder, and not for murder—that he and Taylor proceeded, on the evening of the murder, to the Swantown mill, (about a half mile from Cosden's) and were there joined by Shelton and Murphy; that he had a double-barreled gun; Taylor a musket; Shelton a double-barreled gun and a double-barreled pistol, and Murphy a double-barreled gun. He then proceeded to state that upon arriving at the house, Taylor fired through the window and shot down Cosden, and then, snatching away Shaw's gun, shot Mrs. Cosden, as she ran out. He also states that Shelton murdered Miss Cosden and Miss Webster, and Taylor shot the black woman, but that Murphy took no part in the murder. He asserts that he himself was drunk and took no part in the murder, and that he was afterwards so overcome by the liquor that he fell in the fence corner and lay there for several hours.

Shaw was arrested on Saturday, and this morning made a full confession, corroborating all the statements made by Mrs. Hand, saying "that he knows that Mrs. Hand's testimony will convict him, and that he may as well make a clean breast of it." He has been confronted with the parties charged, and adheres, in their presence, to all the particulars, as detailed by Mrs. Hand.

Murphy, he says, he had never seen before, but believes the man he sees in jail as Murphy, to have been at the murder. There is little or no doubt entertained of the truth of this confession.

The cause of the sudden flight of Mrs. Hand was fear that, as she possessed Shaw's secret, he might do her some bodily harm to prevent her divulging it. A.

Since the above letter came to hand we have conversed with a gentleman direct from Chestertown, who was present at the jail yesterday morning when Shaw was confronted with the prisoners, and made his confession. He says he never saw a more hardened set of men collected together. The excitement in Chestertown was intense, and great joy was manifested by the people at the certainty of all the murderers being in custody. Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Cosden, is now acknowledged to be free of all participation in the bloody deed, and will be discharged in a few days. The prisoners are heavily chained together, and present a most revolting spectacle. Their trial will take place next week.

A THOUGHT.

BY P. M. WEYMORE.

As we look back through life
In our moments of sadness,
How few and how brief
Are its gleamings of gladness!
Yet we find, midst the gloom
That our pathway o'ershaded,
A few spots of sunshine
Still lingering unfaded.

And memory still hords,
As her richest of treasures,
Some few blissful moments,
Some soul-thrilling pleasures;
An hour of such rapture
Is a life ere it closes—
'Tis one drop of fragrance
From thousands of roses!

The Falsehood Rebuked!

We clip the following extract from the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, by the way one of the spirited and efficient Democratic papers in the State. After enumerating various slanders and misrepresentations that have from time to time been coined and used by the Whigs to injure the character of some of our most prominent Democratic statesmen, the editor concludes his article as follows:

But the meanest slander propagated during the hard cider campaign, and the one which has been most unblushing adhered to in the face of better knowledge, is the one which ascribed to the Hon. James Buchanan a desire to reduce the wages of laboring men to "ten cents a day." It is hard to believe that James Buchanan, the son of a poor Irishman who kept a station for post horses at the mountain beyond Mercersburg, and earned all the bread he ate by the sweat of his brow, had in the United States Senate advocated the reduction of wages to ten cents a day—if he had at any time or in any place so far forgot his duty to the class from whose bosom he sprung, as to propose to lessen the reward of labor, he would have deserved all the abuse that has been heaped upon him. But as he did not advocate a reduction of wages to ten cents a day, nor propose to diminish in the least degree the reward of labor, but as, on the contrary he eloquently pleaded the cause of the poor laborer, and proclaimed that "that country is the most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward, is not the individual who charges him with being an advocate of "Ten Cent Wages" guilty of an act of meanness that ought to be despised by any man who has been blessed with half a soul or even a good sized gizzard? We have no hope that the whig party will change its system of electioneering. We have no expectation that it will ever behave so decently towards Mr. Buchanan as to fairly state his sentiments in regard to the wages of labor; and because we have no such hope and no such expectations, as we have gone to the trouble of making an extract from his "low wages" speech, so that the people may see what views he advanced. As Mr. Buchanan may be the next Democratic candidate for President, it is important that the Democracy, and especially the Democracy of his native county, should know how villainously he has been misrepresented.

VIRGINIA AND HER RESOURCES.—The valuedof the real and personal estate of Virginia is officially seated at $530,000. It is composed of the following items: Real estate, $278,000,000; value of slaves, $147,000,000; other personal property, $105,000,000.

The public debt of Virginia, on the 20th of September last, was $9,035,189 30. The State has also guaranteed bonds, issued by companies and corporations to complete her improvements, to the amount of $9,425,762 49—making the total indebtedness and liabilities of the State $18,460,951 79.

But Virginia owns stocks that are now worth $7,060,565 48; and other stocks that will soon be worth $4,801,677 91—so that the real indebtedness of the State, the amount for which she has to provide the annual interest, only amounts to $6,598,708 40.

Special Notices.

☞ **Scrofula.**—It has been remarked by eminent men, that in the varied catalogue of diseases to which man is liable, there is scarcely one of such importance and of such interest as Scrofula, whether we look to the obscurity of its origin, its insidious progress, the number and variety of organs that it attacks, or its remarkable incurability and extensive fatality.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote in this disease in "*Dr. Greyson's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsparilla*," which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula.

See advertisement. [my30

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 up to 20 line Pica, plain and ornamental. Also, for sale, several varieties of borders, in good order. Persons wishing to purchase will please make immediate application.

Petroleum!

Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa., March 4, '51.

S. M. Kier: Dear Sir—Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity; therefore, we would thank you to send us two dozen by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN LONG & CO.

Hagerville, Ashland Co., Ohio, March 10, '51.

S. M. Kier: Dear Sir—Your Agent, a few weeks since, left with us four dozen Rock Oil, which we have sold. Please forward to us six dozen immediately.

Your medicine is working wonders in this region.—We can obtain several excellent certificates, if you desire them. Yours, &c., W. W. SCOTT.

For sale by Keyser & M'Dowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock & Co., corner of Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny. Also, by the proprietor,

S. M. KIER.

apr29 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.

W. W. DALLAS, Pres't.—ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.

☞ Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. *In the AMERICAN HOTEL, Office in Monongahela House, Nos. 124 and 126 Water st.*

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OFFICERS:

President—James S. Hoon;
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Treasurer—Joseph S. Leech.
Secretary—C. A. Colton.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. my22

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY.

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The undersigned, as Agent of the above substantial and well known Company, insures property of every description, against loss or damage by fire. Also, against the perils of inland navigation.

R. H. BEESON, Agent,
Office in Waterman's Warehouse,
apr30 No. 81 Water street, Pittsburgh.

☞ **Daguerreotypes.** ☜

NELSON & Co. would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, that they have had a large Operation Room, with a Glass Roof and Front, built and arranged expressly for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype Likenesses. The best Daguerreotypes, on the best material, are taken at this establishment, under the special superintendence of the proprietors.

The arrangement enables them also to take Family Groups, of any number of persons, in the most perfect manner.

Likenesses of sick or diseased persons, taken in any part of the city.

Gallery at the Lafayette Hall, Fourth street, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Entrance on Fourth street. feb14:1y

Notice.—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the second Monday of every month at the Florida House, Market st.

JOHN YOUNG, jr., Secretary. no27:1

Collecting, Bill Posting, &c.

JOHN M'COURRY

☞ Attends to Collecting, Bill Posting, Distributing Cards and Circulars for Parties, &c., &c.

☞ Orders left at the Office of the Morning Post, or at Hoffstot's Periodical Store, Third st., will be promptly attended to. [my21:1y

Consumption's Premonitories

Are *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis*, tightness of the Chest, pain in the left side, low fever, and many other symptoms of like character. These come Tubercles in the Lungs, disorganization, prostration of the physical powers, and soon the scene closes. That they may not weep when *too late*, let the friends of the sick be vigilant at the outset. When the first symptoms of Pulmonary disease are manifested, administer *Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua*. That its effects have been all but miraculous even in *extreme* cases, we have testimony which incredibly itself can scarcely doubt. TRY IT. But first read the evidence. You will find it in the pamphlet in every Agent's h