Daily Morning Post.

LUKE BARRETT..... THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....MAY 16.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY
of Crawford County.

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STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania will meet on the 21st May inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. L. HIRST, Chairman.

☞ The favors of our advertising customers have encroached upon the space usually devoted to reading matter in to-day's paper. For this kind of patronage we shall always feel thankful. The large and steadily increasing circulation of the *Morning Post*, makes it one of the most desirable mediums for advertising in the West. We have been under the necessity of twice enlarging the *Post* to accommodate our advertising customers, and we presume we shall be compelled shortly to enlarge it again.

☞ The item which appeared in Saturday's *Post*, headed an "Extensive and Valuable claim," was clipped out and laid on our desk for the purpose of comment, but was placed in the hands of the compositor by the foreman, through inadvertence. The "claim" alluded to, is all moonshine, as we have heretofore stated; and this opinion we have formed after a careful perusal of the papers on file in the Circuit Court of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS.

By private telegraphic despatches from Washington, we learn that Lieut. ROBERT ANDERSON, has been appointed Postmaster for the city of Pittsburgh, and THOMAS FARLEY, Esq., Postmaster for the city of Allegheny. Mr. ANDERSON has for several years been a clerk in the Pittsburgh Post Office, under the present incumbent.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN.

As numbers of our citizens are interested in free banking institutions established in Wisconsin, under the free banking law of that State, a brief statement of the law regulating such institutions may prove of interest to our readers.

The act to authorize the business of banking was submitted to a vote of the people, and became a law of the State of Wisconsin in 1852. A Bank Comptroller to be chosen by the people, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act, is provided for in the first section. The duty of this officer is to cause to be engraved in the best manner to prevent counterfeiting, such quantities of circulating notes as he may deem necessary—at the expense of the association applying for the same; these notes are to be countersigned and registered by the Comptroller or his deputy. Any person or association of persons formed for the purpose of banking under this act, upon transferring to the Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin any portion of the public stock issued or to be issued by the United States or any State stocks, on which full interest shall at the time when they were placed on deposit with the Comptroller, shall be entitled to receive from the comptroller an amount of circulating notes, not exceeding the amount of stocks transferred to that officer; the public stocks deposited, in all cases producing six per cent. per annum, and the Comptroller is authorized to refuse stocks deemed insecure. The act also provides that the bonds of any railroad company incorporated by the State of Wisconsin, bearing a rate of interest not less than seven per cent., shall be received by the Comptroller, in a like manner as other public stocks, and persons so depositing them, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the act; a wise provision, that no railroad corporation shall engage in the business of banking, is added to this section, and it is also provided that for the security of holders, such bonds shall be the first lien on a portion of continuous railroad, of not less than forty miles, or on the whole railroad of not less than twenty miles in length—the railroad bonds to be received at no higher rate than eighty cents on the dollar of the current and actual value of the road. The railroad portion of the bill appears to be well guarded against fraud.

Every banking association organized under this act, shall pay to the State Treasurer, a semi-annual tax of three-fourths of one per centum on the amount of capital stock of such bank or banking association; the owner or holder of stock, shall not be taxed as an individual, for such shares of stocks.

Any number of persons may associate themselves for the purposes prescribed in the act, but the capital stock of such association shall not be less than $25,000, or more than $500,000. The association shall also possesses the power of carrying on the ordinary business of banking, and the shares of the stock shall be deemed personal property. No change can be made in the articles of association by which the rights of creditors shall be weakened and impaired. In case of the failure of the association to redeem their notes in the lawful money of the United States, the Bank Comptroller is authorized to give notice that all the circulating notes issued by said association, will be redeemed out of the trust funds in his possession. If the market value of the securities depreciate, for a period of ninety days, to less than the value for which they were deposited, the Comptroller shall notify such banks of the fact, and in case the association does not, within thirty days, cause additional securities to be deposited, it shall have forfeited its rights as a banking association.

Such real estate as may be necessary for the accommodation of the association in the convenient transaction of its business, such as shall be mortgaged as security, and such as shall be conveyed in satisfaction for debts, can be held by the association.

If the association desire to relinquish the banking business, their intention to do so shall be advertised for two years in the town where the bank is located, or in the capital of the State, and when the officers shall have redeemed at least ninety per cent. of their circulating notes, the Comptroller is authorized to give up all securities deposited by the banking association; and if it is desired to withdraw any of the securities deposited, the association may do so by depositing in lieu thereof, an equal amount of specie or of their circulating notes. The usual regulations in force, in regard to banks, are also embraced in this act. The stockholders, it is also provided, in every corporation or association organized under the act, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares, for all indebtedness.

DEATH OF JUDGE BURNET.

We announced a few days ago in our telegraphic column the death of the venerable Judge BURNET, of Cincinnati. From a biographical sketch before us, we learn that the deceased was an eminent and highly respected man, and one of the earliest settlers of the North Western Territory. He was born in New Jersey; his grandfather was a native of Scotland. His father—Dr. Wm. Burnet—was in the medical service of the United Colonies from the beginning of the war of Independence; and in the winter of 1776, the Legislature of New Jersey elected him to the Continental Congress. Jacob Burnet was born in Newark, N. J., on the 22d of Feb. 1770. He was, therefore, at the time of his death, above 83 years old.

He studied at Princeton College, and immediately after his admission to the bar in 1796, he proceeded to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. He was in the first Legislative Council, a member of the Legislature of Ohio, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Senator of the United States. He was elected by the State of Kentucky, one of the Commissioners to settle the matters in dispute between that State and Virginia. He was the first President of the Astronomical Society of Cincinnati. He was also President of the Colonization Society of Hamilton county, President of the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio, and President of the Board of the Cincinnati College.

HON. JOHN C. KNOX.

This gentleman, who has for some time past, filled with distinguished honor the position of President Judge of the Clarion Judicial District, was on Friday last, appointed by the Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Gibson. We have the pleasure of being acquainted with Judge Knox, and we know him to be a gentleman of fine legal acquirements, and every way qualified to adorn the new position he has been chosen to occupy. As a citizen, he is amiable and popular, and we have no doubt but that his appointment will give satisfaction to the Bar and to the public.

Small Pox at Dickinson College.

We regret to learn from the Carlisle Volunteer, that this dreaded disease has made its appearance at Dickinson College. Some half dozen of the students, we learn, are now suffering the tortures incident to the disease. Most of the students, becoming terror stricken, have fled for their homes, and the College duties have been suspended. The disease thus far, is confined entirely to the students of the College.

Mr. Soule's Appointment.

The London *Globe*, the organ of Lord PALMERSTON, the British Minister for Home Affairs, thus alludes to the appointment of Mr. SOULE as Minister to Spain:

"The selection of the Minister to represent the United States at the Court of Madrid is so peculiar, that unless the intentions of President Pierce have been misreported, it carried with it unusual significancy. It would seem to imply that the new government of the United States intends very energetic courses in regard to the European State of which Cuba is so important an appendage."

After noticing the entire disorganization and anarchy that prevails in that kingdom, and expressing its opinion that Mr. Soule will not be the time a very favorable one for the cool consideration of his proposition, or for the powerful maintenance of its own interests, it concludes thus:

"Mr. Soule, who is announced as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Madrid, is the gentleman who, not long since, proposed in the Senate at Washington to place at the disposal of President Pierce, before General Pierce had entered office, a large sum of money to use in case of emergency; and it was understood in this proposal that Mr. Soule had referred to eventualities in Cuba. It is reported since to have made it a condition in accepting the embassy that he should have power to treat for the cession of that island by purchase. Whether that report is true or not, his appointment to the embassy in Spain is one that attracts considerable attention."

The 30th ult., after a session of 103 days, during which over six hundred bills were reported, and more than three hundred passed, the latter being mostly private and local measures. The Judges of the State Supreme Court have been authorized to appoint a commission to prepare a law on the subject of facit mortgages, and present it at the next session of the Legislature. A number of amendments to the constitution were proposed, but all failed. The organization of the judiciary under the new constitution was effected, and thorough measures were adopted to place the State finances on a sound basis. A bill establishing a system of drainage for the reclaiming of swamp lands was adopted, as well as a general banking law; one re-districting the State for members of Congress, and one providing for the floating debt of the State by a loan of $700,000, as well as to provide for all the future liabilities of the State by raising the taxes to one-sixth of one per cent.

DEPARTURE OF THE BIRDING'S STRAITS EXPEDITION.—The vessels of the United States' exploring and surveying expedition to the North Pacific Ocean, under the command of Com. Cadwalader Ringgold, sailed from New York, on Monday, for Norfolk, Va. They comprise the sloop-of-war Vincennes, Lieut. H. Rolando, commanding; the steamer John Hancock, Lieut. John Rogers, commanding; brig Porpoise, Lieut. A. B. Davis, commanding; schooner Fenimore Cooper, Acting Lieut. H. K. Stevens, commanding; and clipper John P. Kennedy, Lieut. Napoleon Collins, commanding.

☞ Senator RUSK, of Texas; Gov. PAINE, of Vermont; Gen. CLARKE, of New York; Maj. EMORY, of the Topographical Corps, U. S. A.; and Hon. Mr. GREELEY, of Boston, arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 3d instant; and on the afternoon of the same day, accompanied by ex-Governor JONES; Gen. W. SMITH, Esq., and other leading citizens of Memphis, crossed the river, and paid a visit to the town of Marion, Ark., for the purpose of casually exploring the first ten miles of the route for the Pacific Railroad.

TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIVE.—The Norwalk News says: We learn from a farmer living at "Morse's Point," Princess Anne county, that a violent tornado occurred in that vicinity, on Sunday last, which spread desolation in its course. Trees of the largest size were uprooted, fences carried away, and four houses overthrown and destroyed. Mr. Grimstead and three other persons were killed, and several others severely injured with fractured limbs.

COMING ELECTIONS.—Virginia is the next State to hold an election, and the only one before the first Monday in August next, when Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas follow, while Tennessee votes on the first and North Carolina on the second Thursday in that month. The most significant contest of the year will be that between Col. Benton and his adversaries in Missouri.

☞ Ole Bull is doing a good work for the Norwegians in America. The statements of his enterprise in Pennsylvania are already familiar. At Chicago, last week, there was a gathering of his countrymen, at which he made a speech, and was rapturously received.—The Norwegian church was crowded with Norsemen. Ole Bull spoke of religious toleration, impressed the utility of secular and moral education, and advocated the free-school system. The despotisms of Europe came in for some hard knocks, and suffered in the picture drawn by contrast with the United States.—*New-York Times.*

Items of News and Miscellany.

Samuel J. Proper, a broker in New York, has been convicted of obtaining money under false pretences.

The Centreville (Md.) Sentinel says the grub-worm is playing and havoc with the young corn in that county.

The work on the Capitol extension at Washington has been resumed by the three hundred hands whose daily wages had been stopped.—The work is recommenced by virtue of a legal opinion of Attorney General Cushing.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in a speech before an anti-slavery meeting lately held in that city, boasted that he stood *outside* the Union, and *thanked God that he was not recognized as a Christian!*

Rev. Mr. Shaw, a Roman Catholic Priest of Detroit, died on Wednesday of injuries received by being thrown from a carriage, on the day previous.

Edward A. Fuller, who was lately shot by Capt. Schaumburg, has recovered his health and been appointed to a clerkship in the General Land Office.

The store and dwelling of Mrs. Barron, in Towsentown, Baltimore county, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Two children of Mr. Nathan Ware, a boy and a girl, were burned to death.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) will hold its next annual meeting in the Central Church, in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 19th inst.

The Emperor of China, hard pressed by the spirit of revolt, has issued an edict to restrain the rapacity of the tax gatherers, and suppresses other abuses.

Col. Z. Ring, late Surveyor of the Port of New York, was presented on Saturday evening with a service of plate worth fourteen hundred dollars.

Gov. Brown and Judge Randall have raised wheat at Tallahassee Florida, which weighs seven pounds more to the bushel than the common run of northern wheat.

Mr. John M. Hill has retired from the New Hampshire Patriot on account of ill health, and Mr. Butterfield is now the sole owner, as he has been for six years the sole editor, of this very flourishing and influential press.

Daniel Moloney has been committed to close custody in New York upon a charge of murdering "Emanuel" and "Yankee Chap," two seamen of the ship Roscius, of which he was master.

Mrs. Ruttkay, another sister of Kossuth with her family, arrived at New York on Wednesday, in the steamer Hermann.

If you would enjoy your meals be good-natured. An angry man can't tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas.

The late Nathan Dunn, of Philadelphia, left a donation of $14,000 to the Widow's and Single Women's Asylum in that city.

LETTER FROM GOV. KOSSUTH.

The following letter from Gov. Kossuth appears in the London papers. It will be read with interest:

21 ALPHA ROAD, Regent's Park, April 23, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—Recent occurrences have thrown such an uncertain position upon the legal position of political refugees residing in England, that our honor, as well as the instinct of self-preservation, make it indispensable that the exact nature of the right of asylum should be cleared up, which we have been induced to believe the organic institutions of England afford to political exiles, in equal degree, to the dethroned kings or conspicuous martyrs of the cause of liberty.

We live under the protection of the common laws of England. Now sir, I apprehend no one can matter even for Englishmen to know exactly what is English law. Long-forgotten statutes, exhumated for some special occurrence from under the rubbish of bygone times, render the access to the sanctuary of your common laws extremely dangerous. Foreigners cannot be reproached for being unable to know the way of their duties and their rights in that labyrinth.

You having been always amongst the foremost to defend us spontaneously when we have been wronged, you will excuse me, I hope, for venturing to address you.

Sir, I sincerely believe that the Englishmen mean to be hospitable to political exiles; but few of you know what sort of hospitality England affords to us. Hospitality, in my view, means the admitting a guest to be, at least, on the same terms as the members of the family; but forgive my saying I feel that I for one am not thus treated.

Englishmen are punishable if they break the law; but they are not dogged by spies, surrounded by political espionage, and the name of all who visit them is put in a black book. They are not always trembling for the safety of their letters, and the lives of their correspondents, or of the innocent men whose names may be mentioned in their private memorandums.

I avow my responsibility to the laws of Englishmen, and have not dreamed to ask more than English freedom while on your shores. But under the pretence of prevention (an especially despotic plea), it appears I am beset by agencies which all true-hearted Englishmen hate and which, if applied to any of you, would, I believe, rouse your indignation.

Of course, I overspend with my friends, many of whom are suffering under lawless oppression, but such correspondence is no breach of your laws, nevertheless, I live in daily terror lest, in writing some morning, I find that my writing desk has been torn open, and my private memorandums sifted by virtue of a search warrant, obtained by, I know not what one-sided opinion, from a secret, irresponsible tribunal, like that of the inquisition, obtained by anonymous accusation, the charge and the judge being unknown to me. I say I live in daily terror lest, by such seizure of my private papers, innocent friends be betrayed to Austrian vengeance. Englishmen would not endure such a state of law as applicable to themselves; but it seems you have exceptional laws against foreigners, which turn your hospitality to exiles possibly into a cruel trap.

Do you say "not possibly?" Do you assure me that this power, though committed to your ministry, certainly will not be used?

Excuse some anxiety in me, who have read how the brothers Bandeira were betrayed; and have recently seen, in the case of an Englishman, how—without any process of law, where accuser and accused met face to face—any plea of searching for gunpowder may be used in order to rifle my desk and carry off my trunks and papers. What is to hinder some masked accuser from whispering something, which by virtue of "reasons of State" justifies a burglary on my house, and puts the lives of my correspondents into hazard, for no imaginable breach of your laws—men, who have never come within the sphere of English law at all?

These fears are not unfounded on fact. Listen, sir, yet a little, sir. Mr. Dunford, printer and stationer, residing at Notting-Hill, gives me the following information:—

While Lord Derby was still prime minister, men from the detective police, in plain clothes, were appointed to watch my house at Notting-Hill, and take the number of every cab which came to the door. The late ministry having left office they were withdrawn. But a short time after the debates in the House of Lords about the refugees, previous to which your Home Secretary declared in the House of Commons, with loud applause, that "it is no part of the duty of an English government to provide for the safety or a foreign government."—According to Mr. Crummond's positive knowledge, the detective police not only made their appearance again about my house, but he has full reason to believe that there was almost one policeman for every person who visited my house; and he asserts to know that they had orders to mark every such person, and even to take a cabriolet, if necessary, to follow the visiter wherever he went.

Furthermore, Mr. Dunford informed me that, upon the occasion of my removing from my late residence at Notting-Hill, to that which I at present occupy in Alpha road, Regent's Park, one of the detective police, in the disguise of a laboring man, and upon the plea that he was out of work, insinuated himself into the service of the person employed to remove my furniture, and in this character assisted in its removal, thus having free access to my house, adopting what I am certain you, sir, would pronounce a base means of becoming acquainted with my private affairs.

The carman himself, having too late learned the matter, has felt so ashamed, and revolted in his plain, honest English heart, at being made a tool in so base a plot, that he never called for payment of his bill, so that, having waited for a considerable time in vain, I was under the necessity of sending to search him out and pay him his money. The people's moral sense is an honorable test of institutions.

Mr. Dunford (have reason) to believe a respectable and honorable man. His letter lies before me, of which he gave me permission to use this letter, and authorized me to say that he is ready to come forward and make oath to the facts he has stated.

So much of political espionage for the present. But you will say, what of intercepted letters? I, indeed, can only answer you that one most important letter I have never received, which was directed to me under inclosure to a friend. It never reached my friend, and all knowledge of it is denied at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Judge, then, whether I am unreasonable, or unbearitable in feeling frequent alarm for good and brave men whose names are found in my private letters. When I review the past, and compare the most recent and still pending transactions of your extra judicial activity, truly I have little ground for congratulating myself on security from proceedings which I used to think Austrian, but not English.

Pass laws, if you please, which forbid exiles on English soil to use pen and paper, or to talk face to face, we shall then know on what terms we accept your proffered refuge: but if you induce us to believe that England is a free country, you must excuse us for believing that political espionage is incompatible with liberty. If you like to boast of the proud personal security of Englishmen, don't blame us for thinking that preventive political police measures can have no legal footing in England; and if, in that belief, I take it for granted that I am allowed to correspond with my friends, and to enjoy their company, will you, then, give me no security that, in using this common privilege, I shall not become the means of betraying my beloved compatriots to the Austrian hangman?

I used to read that an Englishman's house was his castle, and, according to my Hungarian notions, the stranger who is received among you should have equally sacred rights. But perhaps I am wrong. Those are old fashioned principles of common law, exploded by many a petty *coup d'etat*. Englishmen are contented to be liable to search warrants themselves upon "information," and therefore it must be contented. Is it so, or are refugees placed under exceptional law, in order to please foreign tyrants?

These are the questions which agitate my mind. I hope you will help me to have them answered, and I have the honor to remain, dear sir, yours faithfully.

Captain Mayne Reid, 14 Alpha road, Regent's Park.

L. KOSSUTH.

Curious Suit about a Wife.

The Ontario County (N. Y.) Times, gives the following particulars of a case of abduction, now on trial before the special session at Geneva. The defendants are Asa B. Smith, Wm. Smith and Thos. Wright, and they are charged with a forcible abduction and carrying away from the State of the person of Eliza B., wife of Addison J. Bennett. The defendants are Quakers. The facts so far show that on the 29th of August, 1852, the said Eliza B., who is the daughter of William R. Smith, left the residence of her father, in Macedon, Wayne Co., in company with Addison J. Bennett. That they went to East Macedon, and was there duly married and legally married in all the solemnities of the marriage vow. That the happy coupe were returning to the house of a friend of the bride-groom, near the residence of the bride's father, when the honey moon was suddenly obscured. They were met in the highway in Victor by the defendants, and the mother of the young lady. On the meeting of the parties, much "miso and confusion" prevailed. The fair bride was spirited away! and the new made Benedick was left minus. Subsequently, and on the same evening, (the day being Sunday,) the bride in company with several relations, took the cars at Geneva and proceeded to Philadelphia. This is the abduction charged by the prosecution—and which is claimed by the defendants as being the result of Mrs. Bennett's own free will; Mr. I soon after gave chase. Some four weeks after he turned up in the Quaker city, and was there seen by his spouse through a window, whereupon the husband and her companions took a hasty leave, and returned to Macedon. Much litigation has grown out of this transaction, and more to come; and which, it is apprehended, will be of much profit to the parties concerned. Two writs of habeas corpus have already been issued in the matter, but Mr. B. has failed as yet to obtain possession of his wife.

PRAYING AND SWEARING.—A correspondent in Delaware county, Ohio, says:—A correspondent in Delaware county, Ohio, says:—A correspondent in Delaware county, Ohio, says: