For the Saturday Morning Post.

LINES.

BY MISS MARGARET COURTNEY.

When thankful words are on our lips,
If in our hearts they were;
If every smile would turn to praise,
And every sigh to prayer;
Then life would blossom like the lea
In sunny summer fair,
We scarce in heav'n would long to be
But feel already there.

Select Miscellany.

Now I Lay me Down to Sleep.

There are probably no four lines in the English language that are repeated so many times daily as the following:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

And it is not only children and youths that repeat them. Many whose heads are "silvered over with age," have been accustomed to repeat them as their last prayer before closing their eyes in sleep, every night since they were taught them in infancy. The late ex-President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, was among that number. A Bishop of the Methodist Church, in addressing a Sabbath School, told the children that he had been accustomed to say that little prayer every night since his mother taught it to him when he was a little boy.

In conversing, recently with a ship master, over seventy years of age, and who has been for many years a deacon in the church, he said that when he followed the seas, and even before he indulged in the hope that he was a Christian, he never lay down in his berth at night without saying with great seriousness, and he thought sincerity,

Now I lay me down to sleep."

He felt so strongly his need of religion, and his danger without it, that he used always to read his Bible, and place that precious book under his pillow at night, and often to kiss the sacred volume, trusting no doubt, in this reverence for the word of God, instead of trusting alone to the Saviour.

Let every reader learn, and every night repeat that little prayer,

"Now I lay me down to sleep, &c."

The Beauty of American Women.

Mr. Mackay, an English barrister, has published his travels in the United States. The following is an extract in relation to the beauty of American women:

"There are two points in which it is seldom equalled, never excelled—the classic chasteness and delicacy of the features, and the smallness and exquisite symmetry of the extremities. In the latter respect, particularly, the American ladies are singularly fortunate. I have seldom seen one, delicately brought up, who had not a fine hand. The feet are also generally very small and exquisitely moulded, particularly those of a Maryland girl; who, well aware of their attractiveness, has a thousand little coquettish ways of her own of temptingly exhibiting them. That in which the American women are most deficient is roundness of figure. But it is a mistake to suppose that well rounded forms are not to be found in America. In New England, in the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in the central valley of Virginia, the female form is, generally speaking, as well rounded and developed as it is here; whilst a New England complexion is, in nine cases out of ten, a match for an English one. This, however, cannot be said of the American ladies as a class. They are, in the majority of cases, over delicate and languid; a defect chiefly superinduced by their want of exercise. An English girl will go through as much exercise in a forenoon without dreaming of fatigue, as an American will in a day, and be overcome by the exertion. It is also true that American is more evanescent than English beauty, particularly in the South, where it seems to fade ere it has well bloomed. But it is much more lasting in the north and northeast; a remark which will apply to the whole region north of the Potomac, and east of the lakes; and I have known instances of Philadelphia beauty as lovely and enduring as any that our hardy climate can produce."

The Jews.

In most countries of the earth, the load of oppression which has long weighed upon Jewish breasts is gradually being removed. That remarkable race, whose astonishing preservation amid all their dispersions, persecutions, sufferings, and for such an immense period of time, is without a parallel in the history of the world, and is justly regarded as a standing miracle in proof of Revelation, seem about to imbibe new youth and vigor from the spirit of the age, and to start forward with fresh animation on a career of indefinite duration. More than three thousand two hundred years ago, their inspired volume said: "The Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other; and among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest; and thou shalt become an astonishment, a proverb, and a by-word among all the nations whither the Lord shall lead thee." And again: "Yet, for all that when they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away, neither will I abhor them to destroy them utterly." "I will make a full end of the nations whither I have driven thee, but I will not make a full end of thee." The wonderful fulfilment of these prophecies is a matter of history. It has been reserved for the present age to witness any amelioration in the condition of the Jews, and for this country to lead the way in the good work. England appears to be about to follow our example. The day may not be far distant when the following prediction of the inspired prophets shall receive its complete fulfilment: "For the children of Israel shall abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an ephod, and without teraphim; afterwards shall the children of Israel return, and seek the Lord their God, and David their king; and shall fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days."

The West—Ohio—Progress.

Fredrick Von Raumer, a professor of history in the University of Berlin, visited this country in 1844, and wrote a work on "America and the American People." The work has gained much celebrity and praise for its ability and candor.—Speaking of Ohio, he says:

"Nature and mind form in the Western States of America a rare, I may say, a unique combination; and among them Ohio takes the lead. *Her mission is to examine impartially the great social problems and controversies of the confederate States*, to test them fairly, and thus to guide and govern the rest. It may be doubted whether the grand republicanism of the South must not be disturbed by slavery, and whether in the East there may not spring up by the side of the cultivated classes a dangerous city populace; but in Ohio we see only youth, vigor, health, progress and improving prospects in all directions."

Has not Ohio already entered on the *mission* pointed out for her by the German Professor? We think she has, and that she will be *true* to it.

STAGE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—A line of stages has been established between Vera Cruz and the Pacific coast, which will furnish a regular and speedy communication for passengers to California. The line is furnished with superior American post-coaches, and the best horses the country will afford. The road runs through the principal cities in Mexico, and where good accomodations can always be obtained. The distance is about eight hundred miles, which is accomplished in eleven days—the entire expenses in the neighborhood of one hundred and sixty dollars, to San Blas or Mazatlan, where shipping can be found to San Francisco.

LOOK AT THIS, YOUNG MEN.—Mr. Collamer, the new Post Master General, was the architect of his own fortune. In early life he was very poor, and on one occasion, the only occasion, he was rebuked by his preceptor for coming into the recitation room without *shoes*. He had none to wear.

☞ Thomes McElrath, Esq., of the N. Y. Tribune we learn from the Lancaster Herald, has purchased the country residence of Robert S. Cassidy, Lancaster, known as "Hardwicke," and will take possession there about the first of May next.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

The Latest News, Market Reports, &c., will be found under Telegraphic Head.

Gazette and Journal and the Ten Hour Law.

We call the serious attention of the workingmen of this county to the following extracts from articles in the *Gazette* and *Journal*:

* * * "But RESTRICTING the hours of labor to TEN, WILL NEVER do this," &c.—*Gazette, of Feb. 14.*

* * * "Let the scale, however, incline to which side it may, one thing is very certain, that neither the preaching of radical newspapers, nor the harangues of demagogues, nor the EMPIRICISM OF TEN HOUR SYSTEMS, can regulate the relations of labor and capital, or produce the slightest influence of a permanent character upon the rates of wages."—*Gazette, March 4.*

* * * "We will furnish him with our files, which contain the PROOFS that, before the election, as early at least as the 7th of August, WE DECLARED OUR DISAPPROBATION OF THE TEN HOUR LAW."—*Journal, of February 9.*

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Gen. Cass arrived in this city last evening, on the Brownsville boat, and took lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel. Our Democratic fellow-citizens made arrangements to give the General a public reception—but he positively declined having any parade or display shown him—preferring to travel home quietly and unostentatiously. A considerable number of Democrats, however, proceeded up the river some fourteen miles, on board the steamer Louis M'Lane, where they met the Consul, having on board the General, and several Senators in Congress; among whom we may notice Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Turney, of Tennessee; Atcheson, of Missouri, and Jones, of Iowa. The Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, Charge d'Affaires to Berlin, was also of the party.

Gen. Cass and his distinguished traveling companions, last night partook of the hospitality of our townsman, Col. M'Candless. It was a right pleasant party, and they all appeared to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

Gen. Cass and his Senatorial friends, leave this morning, on the Hibernia, No. 2, for Cincinnati. The General will receive company at the St. Charles, until 10 o'clock, and we would advise all our friends to call upon him without invitation or ceremony.

The Spring Elections.

Albeit the Presidential election last fall resulted by no means favorably to the Democratic party, yet, it is a matter of some consolation to know that we were not conquered. Our political friends in several States, very unwisely permitted sectional questions to distract their counsels, and divide their strength. We lost New York and Pennsylvania, (two of the most decided Democratic States in the Union,) not on account of the superior strength of the federal party, but because the subject of slavery in the new territories was thrown into our ranks as an apple of discord; and this very division defeated Gen. Cass. Had these two States voted as formerly, Gen. Taylor would not now be occupying the White House at Washington. But good is already coming out of evil. A brighter and better day is now dawning upon the Democracy. The elections which have taken place this spring, throughout the country, have resulted in favor of the Democratic candidates, even in districts where the federal party for years have ruled and reigned supreme. We have clipped from our exchange papers, from various places, results of recent elections, calculated to cheer the heart of every true republican, but we regret that we have not room to publish them in detail. We have, as yet, found no returns favorable to the federal whig party. Indeed, we may look for our party achieving similar victories this year to those in 1841, immediately after the "hard cider" administration obtained power throughout the country. The Democratic party have nothing to lose in consequence of the election of General Taylor. His administration will certainly be a failure so far as whiggery is concerned. He has already disappointed the expectations of most of his supporters; and by the time the next Congress assembles, there will be such a split and blow up in the whig ranks as the country has never witnessed in times past. We think we are safe in making this prediction, and future events will undoubtedly bear us out.

To our Democratic friends, then, we would say, be of good cheer. There is a bright prospect before us. We have only to be united and true to ourselves—we have only to adhere to those time-honored and estimable principles, which have been the beacon lights of the wise and good since the foundation of our Government; and we shall rise again renewed in strength, purified in sentiment, and united in action.

Floods at the south and West.

The St. Louis Union of the 15th inst., states that the Mississippi river below that city is represented to have commenced a serious overflow, having broken through the levee in numerous places. Almost the entire country west of the Mississippi, for twenty five or thirty miles into the interior, is under water from near point Chicot down to the Red river, embracing the southeastern part of Arkansas and the contingious portions of Upper Louisiana.

Gen. TAYLOR's plantation is represented to be entirely under water. The steamer *Bulletin*, in a fog, went over the levee below Baton Rouge; and when the fog cleared off, she found herself making a beautiful excursion over a cotton plantation, and had to put back to the place where she left the regular channel of the river.

The Arkansas is on the rise. The Des Moines and other rivers in the interior of Iowa, are just beginning to swell their usual spring floods.

It is but lately the snows of the upper regions of the Mississippi have commenced to thaw, and should this thaw be rapid, and accompanied with frequent and warm rains, the Union thinks the flood at that place will be tremendous. We should not be astonished if it came up to the high water mark of 1844.

The Union also states that the Illinois river was rising rapidly on the 10th. A telegraphic despatch was received at Peoria on Monday morning stating that the large three story stone warehouse of Messrs. Beebe & Brewster, of Peru, had fallen down. Two warehouses belonging to Mr. Tompkins, at Copperas creek, also fell down and another is only prevented from following suit by the immense quantity of grain stowed in it, which holds it down. The water is said to be higher at Peru and Peoria by eighteen inches, than it was during the great flood of 1844—the greatest in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The citizens of Peoria are seriously alarmed for the safety of their bridge. Already has it been shocked by the huge masses of ice that have rushed against it, floating down from the lake. Business is very much impeded all along the river, and at some points it has been entirely suspended, it being utterly impossible for the merchant of the interior towns to have their produce conveyed from the bluffs to the landing, or their merchandize brought from the warehouses to their stores; and a prospect for a speedy improvement of these disastrous state of things is indeed gloomy in the extreme.

☞ We like to *puff* a good cigar, especially such as were encased in the neat package presented us by our friend WEAVER, corner of Market and First sts. They are unquestionably the most delicious article we have smoked for many long years. If there is anything better in the city, we would be pleased to have the owner make a *profert in curia*, as the lawyers say.

☞ Housekeepers are now actively engaged in preparing for the first of April. As the ladies all always desire to have neat and beautiful furniture for their parlors and chambers, we would recommend them to call at the warerooms of Messrs. HAMMER & DAULES, on Smithfield street, where they will find an extensive assortment, which can be had at prices altogether satisfactory.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The dry goods auction sales at New York last week, were well attended, and the prices obtained were good. French goods went off freely. A sale of ribbons showed a small decline on private sale prices. The dry goods trade at private sale had not been brisk, the jobbers being pretty well supplied, and the season being just between the closing of the far and home trade. The Dry Goods Reporter gives the annexed statements of the condition of the domestic dry goods market:

"Trade has been dull during the past week, enlivened only by the occasional demand for export. Cotton goods are increased stock, and sales have been made at a shade lower prices for export.

"The stock of drills is increasing, and we hear of sales at a shade lower than quotations; this is, however, for export. Prints continue in good request. On good styles of light prints, old patterns, an advance of half cent per yard has been obtained (over December prices.) Business has not been active in cloths, but a steady demand may be quoted for home trade. Cassimers are selling freely. Some small operations for export. The stock of Satinets is small, and the advance does not appear to have checked operations. The operations in flannels have been small, but the stock is light. Mous. de laines are without change. There is a steady demand for all that are produced, and new styles are held firmly at quotations. Fancy and single colored, 16 a 20."

Of foreign dry goods the Reporter remarks as follows:

"Shirtings remain as before reported, the supply of British is small. There is no considerable stocks of desirable prints; choice patterns meet with ready sale at an advance of 10 per cent on January prices. In ginghams no change; the stock now on hand is of late importation. The receipts of woollens since our last have been light, and but few more are expected under the present state of the European market. The demand has not been quite as active as it was two weeks since. In linen goods the movement has not been quick at private sale. Some sales have been made at auction during the week which showed a decided improvement. The supply of new goods on the market is better at present than it has been any time during the spring In slate linens the auction sales of the week show a clear advance of 5 per cent. over private sale prices. In linen drills no change. The receipts of silk goods have been light and must continue so. There is no change. Of silk shawls, all that have been offered through the auction room have been taken at full private sale prices. Considerable lots of ribbons have been offered at auction during the past week, and prices have been well sustained. Bareges and gredinines are in good supply, and of soberb patterns. They move off reely at remunerating prices."

Cumberland County.

The American Volunteer contains the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, held at Carlisle, on the 20th inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, on the 4th of July next.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of SAMUEL WOODBURN, Esq., to the Chair; and Dr. John Ahl, J. B. Bratton, and David Criswell, Secretaries.

After the delegates appeared and answered to their names, the Convention proceeded to appoint two Representative Delegates to represent Cumberland county in the State Convention aforesaid.

Whereupon, William M. Beetem, Esq., and Dr. W. W. Nevin were duly appointed.

Samuel Woodburn, Esq., was appointed a Senatorial Delegate, to represent the counties of Cumberland and Perry.

"Department of the Interior."

It is reported that Mr. Ewing claims that his department is a new one, and consequently that all the clerks of the Indian, land, pension and patent bureaux are subject to be turned out. Would it not be well for Mr. Ewing to be informed, (remarks the Boston Post,) that there are a few revolutionary claims of the very poor aged widows on file in the pension office which have been there nearly six months, and have not been answered, which claims if any humanity remains in the department, should be attended to. The Washington Union quotes the 11th section of the act creating the new department, which expressly empowers the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to transfer from the Treasury Department proper to the Department of the Interior such clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury as perform the duties over which the supervision and control are given to the Secretary of the Interior.

Ewing is one of the most proscriptive and bigoted Whigs in the Union, and will do every thing in his power to introduce "ultra Whig" measures into Gen. Taylor's administration.

Importations and High Tariffs.

High Tariffs never have permanently prevented importations of foreign manufactures, or low tariffs permanently encouraged them. Mr. Forward when Secretary of the Treasury under the Harrison Administration, discovered this fact. In his report of January, 1842, speaking of a certain table marked E, he says:—"It commences in the year preceding the rise of duties under the tariff of 1824, and extends to 1840 inclusive, so as to embrace the period when the highest rates of duty were exacted, and that of their decline under the compromise Act. It will be perceived, on an inspection of this table, that although the increase of duties was followed, in some instances, by a slight falling off in importations, the latter soon rose to their former amount, and suffered no material diminution under the operation of the highest rates of duty."

The Iron Moulders of Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Thursday last states that these sturdy sons of toil are still on a strike, not for higher wages, but for those which their employers have heretofore given, and yet made princely fortunes out of their earnings. As we understand the controversy, the wages demanded, are not higher than other avocations afford, considering the great loss of time in dull seasons. To assist them in their hour of need, they are waiting on the citizens of Cincinnati with a subscription list, to raise money for those who are in want on account of the strike.

A Response from Washington.

That sterling paper, the Washington Examiner, copies the resolutions of our County Convention, in relation to the ten hour law, and the course of the *Post*, and adds: "We are glad to see this spirit displayed by the noble Democracy of Allegheny. Situated as they are in the very hot bed of Pennsylvanian Federalism, they fearlessly vindicate the rights of the laboring classes against the encroachments of the purse proud nabobs and aristocratic manufacturers. Lasting honor, say we, to the Democrats of Allegheny County."

☞ Our old friend Col. JAMES COLLIER, of Steubenville, we observe, has been appointed Collector of Customs, at San Francisco, in California. The Colonel is an "ultra whig;" and notwithstanding we have fired an occasional squib at him in the course of our political life, yet we take pleasure in saying, we rejoice to hear of his promotion under the present administration. Had the whigs of Ohio acted fairly, he would have been their candidate for Governor, instead of Mr. Cheesebury Ford. Col. C. supported the war, and hence he became obnoxious to the wooden-nutmeg branch of his party on the Reserve! We understand his present appointment is worth $6000 per annum.

☞ Jeems, of the Boston Post, is a rare genius. Hear him:

A little whig, the other day, asked one of a higher station,
"What was it that the papers meant about 'the inauguration?'"
The big whig told the little whig that nearly half the nation
Were "going to *bore* the President—and that's the *in-auger*-ation."

JEEMS.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburgh, March 23, 1849.

I regret to say, that the House this morning refused to suspend the order of the day, to take up the Senate Factory Bill. Mr. Swartzwelder made the motion, as I understand, not then being in the House. I had business at the Telegraph office, and was not aware that the motion would be made to-day. On my return, learning the facts, I took a list of the yeas and nays, and called on those that I had expected better of, when they informed me, that, had they voted for the motion, it would have suspended the order for the whole day; but, that they would vote for the bill when it would come up. It appears from the business going on, that nothing can be reached here but Bank bills; they are sure to be in order, at all times; no less than three of them have been up to-day, and the cry is still they come. When we are to get clear of them, is more than I can devine, at the present writing. The Legislature should have an especial session for Bank and Railroad charters. The people, or rather those that pretend to represent them, have gone crazy on charters; every thing now a days must be chartered. When this system of roguery has run its race, then there will be something done for the tax-payers of more importance than Banks and Railroads. No less than three got safely through to-day, Montgomery, Chambersburgh, and Chester Bank; there are more and yet more to be chartered. The file at the present time numbers more than nine hundred and five bills, and yet there are more to come from the different Committees. The most important bills are to be passed; another session is drawing to a close; it is impossible for them to get through, and the Resolutions will have to be rescinded.

The Committee of Investigation will report in a few days; so, then, you will have all the facts to comment on at leisure. The great financier has taken himself off; but where has he gone, "my Highland lady?"

You must not think, or any of our dear friends, that the vote on suspending is a test vote of the operative bill; for it is not; and when the bill comes fairly up, you will find that the question will be properly met, and the bill passed! I have conversed with the members freely to-day, and they can be relied on; it is probable that it may come up to-morrow; if not, it will next week. I will be sure to keep you advised; and be be Democrat, Whig, or Native that dodges or votes against the bill, I will freely expose him to the public censure of an outraged people; for, east and west, before the election were in favor of it, and why will they back out now. They cannot nor dare not do it; for next election day will seal the political doom of the ingrates. Remember, that the voice of thousands must be heard on this subject, that agitates from one end to the other. For my own part, I see nothing to fear from the House; they are gentlemen of enlarged mind. We ask of these Fathers, and most certainly they will have a feeling for tender age and sex that hear the drudgery of these hot beds, there is no place more injurious than these mills, and no place that breaks down the health of children and young women sooner, than to be shut out from the air of heaven; and only got permission to snuff the wind, when going to and from "a hasty plate of soup." Their rights will be respected, and I hesitate not to say it.

The Convention acted nobly, and did its duty, so far as I have learned from despatches from kind friends. I presume your paper will give the proceedings to-morrow. The mail is due here at 7 o'clock in the morning, but does not get in until after one.

TRUTH.

"It was True when I wrote it."

The New York Courier and Enquirer, which is supposed to speak "by authority," with regard to Gen. TAYLOR, gives the following. Col. Webb is illustrating the simplicity of the General's character:

Just after the election and before the result was known, a prominent opponent of Gen Taylor happening to meet him, expressed the warmest hopes of his success, although he had done all in his power to secure his defeat. He liked his character, admired his services, and was especially enchanted with his declaration that "he had no friends to reward and *no enemies to punish*." It was noble, magnanimous, worthy of the Hero of Buena Vista.

"Yes," said Old Zack, "*it was true when I wrote it.*"

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says:

Another applicant had an interview with him yesterday, and bore with him a petition with an immense roll of names. "Mr. President" said the friend "you cannot get over that I am sure.—Read and I am sure you would say so," and the paper rolled from the applicant's hand as he spoke. The General took it, handed it back and said he would not look at it if it reached from the White House to Rochester. It must come through the Department.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writing from Washington, thus describes an interview of one of the office-seekers with General Taylor:

A gentleman from down east, considerable of a Yankee, called on General Taylor last Saturday, and finding the old hero very social, polite and unassuming, commenced urging him to appoint a certain gentleman to a place in his Cabinet, naming the man and place.

The General said that matter had already been decided upon—it had been fixed.

The persevering Yankee was not dismayed at this announcement, but still urged that the General should remodle his Cabinet so as to give the gentleman in question the place suggested.

"Sir," said General Taylor, "I beg you will not speak on the subject further, as I have already informed you that the matter is settled."

"But, but," insisted the inexorable Yankee taking General Taylor by the button of his coat, "can there not be something done to bring my friend into your Cabinet?"

"*Go away*," exclaimed General Taylor, in his own characteristic manner, when too much annoyed, and his annoyer was immediately *non est*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the death of Henry Haldeman, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of Bainbridge, Lancaster county, who was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning last, at the residence of his brother, Jacob M. Haldeman, of this place. The features and person of Mr. H., on discovery, appeared as if he had died without the least struggle. He retired to rest on the evening previous, apparently in the enjoyment of good health.—*Harrisburg Union, 24th.*

THE GRAND DIORAMA.—There will be another afternoon exhibition to-morrow at Philo Hall for Schools and families. The excitement to see this magnificent work of art still continues. The storm scene is alone worth the price of admission. We have heard storms in Theatres, Dioramas, &c., but we beleive there never was so perfect an illusion as this. We noticed one gentleman on Friday evening closing the window near him, to keep out the rain!

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The postage upon newspapers dropped into the post office by individuals, is now reduced to one cent for any part of the same State, and a half cent additional for distances over 100 miles out of the State; the postage to be prepaid as formerly, except when sent from the office of publication. The postage heretofore, it will be recollected, was three cents in advance.

☞ Colonel Bullitt, the new "official" editor that is to be, shot through Philadelphia on Sunday last, as if driven from the mouth of a cannon. There is work to do at Washington.

☞ Religious Notice.—NICHOLAS and MARGARET BROWER, from Upper Canada, Ministers of the Gospel of the Society of Friends, will hold a religious meeting in the South Common M. E. Church, in the city of Allegheny, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The public in general are invited to attend. mar27

LOCAL MATTERS.

DREADFUL CASUALTY—EXPLOSION OF A BOILER—LOSS OF LIVES—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—The people of Allegheny city were yesterday forenoon startled by a report, which proved to be from the explosion of a steam boiler in the Batting Factory of the Messrs. Fife, corner of Ohio street and East Commons. From ignorance, or carelessness of the Engineer, the explosion occurred. The boiler flew in a northwardly direction, about ten yards, when it struck a frame shed, which was demolished by the concussion, one end of the boiler going up. It then changed its course to the east, and dropped some distance from the shed. Crowds of people were attracted to the ground. The groans of dying persons were heard from beneath the ruins, near the engine room. By this time, the wooden portion of the building was in flames, and all efforts to save seemed fruitless. The firemen were on the ground with the engines, but no water could be had for some time. At length water came from the canal, and an attempt was made to subdue the flames, so that the bodies could be reached. They were reached, but life was gone. The following persons were taken out, dead and horribly mangled:

James Fife, one of the Proprietors of the Factory.

Miss .... Fife, daughter of James, a young lady of about eighteen, who was engaged at work in the Factory.

Miss .... Staly, a young lady, also an operative.

Wm. Bell, a machinist, a young man of 22 years of age, who was engaged at work.

Several persons were wounded; among others, the following:

Andrew Fife, the Engineer. He was badly scalded; and we heard that his life was considered doubtful.

Miss Staly, a young girl, sister to the deceased lady of the same name. She was badly burned and bruised.

Mrs. Reed was severely injured.

A man whose name we did not hear, had both of his legs broken by the falling of the stack. It came down while he was engaged in endeavoring to save other lives. It is a little singular that more were not hurt by the fall; for there was a crowd of firemen and others at work around it.

The fire spread with fearful rapidity, and consumed about twelve houses before it was extinguished.

The Factory was a frame building, which stood back from Ohio street about twenty yards. It belonged to Messrs. Fife, (brothers,) James, David and Andrew. The whole family worked in it. We believe they resided together, in buildings fronting on the street. The Factory and dwellings were a total loss, and without insurance.

Mrs. M'Gonigle lost her dwelling house, the log cabin at the corner; which is somewhat remarkable as being the oldest house in Allegheny city. She also lost three or four frames and some bricks. She was insured to the amount of $1,700, but her loss is considerable.

Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Downey, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. Shriver, and one or two others, were made houseless by the fire.

Mayor Rush is also a sufferer. He owned a Carding Machine, (propelled by the Engine of the Batting Factory,) which was a total loss.

The Coroner did not hold an inquest; as he deemed it one of those cases where his services were not deemed necessary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—*Monday Morning.*—There were three or four cases of drunkenness. The woman, noticed yesterday, who was, with her infant, rescued from some vagabonds on Wood street, by the officers, came up. The charge against her was vagrancy, for she is without a home in the world, and from the looseness of her conversation we doubt whether she will ever have one. The Mayor gave her over to the Guardians of the Poor. To them she related the story of her life. On an intimation that she had a friend in Cincinnati that would take her child, the Guardians proposed to send her there, to which she assented. "If I can get rid of my child I can get along." She was accordingly put on board the morning boat. She is known by some persons here; her parents were respectable people, who, previous to death, resided in Zanesville. The mother died broken hearted on account of the loss of her daughter. The man, who stands accursed for the destruction of this young woman belongs to Zanesville, and is married. She gives his name as Howard; and says that he has given her counterfeit money. The people of Zanesville should attend to his case. But, as society is, he may be permitted to enjoy the highest honors, while his victim is forced to the lowest state of existence;—driven even to an untimely grave.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Monday, March 26th. Present, Judges Patton and Jones.

Mr. Scott, Register of Wills, appeared on the Bench, and disposed of the Orphan's Court business.

The following are the names of the Grand Jurors:

John Major, Foreman; Peter Baker, Robert Dunlap, Jacob Kiester, David L. Anderson, Geo. Hamilton, Henry B. Stoner, Robert McCurdy, Alex. Nimick, Thos. Hays, Geo. Singer, Thos. Patterson, Hugh Rowland, L. Wilmarth, Geo. Elliott, William Blackstock, Robert Fleming.

The names of Traverse Jurors were then called. Thirty-one answered. The absentees were fined $20 each.

The first case called up was a Surety of the peace case, in which a young man named Fleming was the defendant. After a hearing, he was sentenced to enter into bonds to keep the peace.

Some unimportant matters were disposed of, when the Court took a recess till 2 o'clock.

☞ Firemen's Association Ball.—The citizens are respectfully informed that the Grand Soiree of the Firemen's Association, will come off on Friday, the 6th of April, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms.

[Chronicle, Journal and Dispatch copy.]

☞ Medical Society.—A regular meeting of the Medical Society will be held in Union Hall, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, on Tuesday, April 3d, at 10 o'clock. A. M. POLLOCK, } Sec's.
A. M. POLLOCK,
JOHN S. IRWIN,

☞ Brotherhood of St. Joseph.—At a meeting of the Brotherhood, on Wednesday evening last, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

JAMES BLAKELY, President.
JOHN M'LOUGHLIN, Vice President.
M. C. MILLIGAN, Secretary.
JAMES COYDON, } Stewards.
JOHN M'FARREN, }
JOHN A. MONTAGUE, }
JOHN M'FARLAND, Chief Marshal. mar27

☞ I. O. of O. F.—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 6th and Virgin Alley.

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar25—1y

☞ Economy.—If you wish to save your money and buy a superfine HAT or CAP, call at FLEMING'S HAT STORE, where you will find a complete assortment of the latest Fashions, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. FLEMING,
mar23:y] 130 Wood st., corner of Virgin alley.

Paper Hangings.

MESSRS. JAS. HOWARD & CO., *No. 89 Wood street*, would call the attention of the public to their present stock of Paper Hangings, which, for variety, beauty of finish, durability and cheapness, is unsurpassed by any establishment in the Union.

Besides a large and full assortment of Paper of their own manufacture, they are now receiving a direct importation of French and English styles of Paper Hangings, purchased by Mr. Levi Howard, one of the firm, in Europe, consisting of—

Parisian manufacture, ... 10,000 pieces.
London do. ..... 5,000 do.

Of their own manufacture, they have 100,000 pieces Wall Paper, and 15,000 pieces Satin Glazed Window Blinds, &c.

Messrs. James Howard & Co., have spared neither expense nor labor in their endeavors to rival the Eastern Wall Paper establishments, both in quality of manufacture and variety of pattern, and they are warranted in assuring the public that they have succeeded.

The whole assortment, foreign and home manufacture, will be offered on terms as Low as those of Eastern manufacturers and importers. mar27

☞ Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Wholesale Grocery Store to the corner of Hancock street and Allegheny Wharf, next door to the Perry House.

mar27 JOHN F. PERRY.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

FOREIGN NEWS!

Further Particulars by the Cambria.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, *March 10th.*—A decline of one farthing per pound has been experienced on cotton. There is a dull demand for the last eight days, attributable to the war in India, and heavy receipts from America. The quotations are—fair Upland 4¼, fair Mobile 4¼, fair Orleans 5¼. The sales for the first week 60,000, second week 22,000; now on hand 417,000, of which 265,000 is American.

Grain—American white wheat 6s. 10d.@7s. 2d; red wheat 6s. to 6s. 6d.

Flour—Ohio and Southern 25s. 9d.@26s.

Provisions.—There is a fair trade and large arrivals of beef, treble the amount of the same period last year. Good qualities bring fair prices. Other sorts are obtained on easy terms, varying from 65 to 70s. for ordinary. Fine mess pork at last quotations, but is less firm. Lard has declined 6c. per cwt; sales at 32@34s; butter and cheese have declined, 1@1s. 6d.

Iron is active, with an upward tendency.

Cotton and other markets as on Saturday report.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Guards, 52,000 strong, left St. Petersburg for the frontier, to keep in check the disaffected Poles. The Schleswig-Holstein vessels are refused admittance into Russian ports, unless under the Danish flag. The Czar has determined, if possible, to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of last year with Prussia. Strong hopes of the establishment of friendly relations with Denmark are expressed by the King at the opening of the Prussian Chambers.

HUNGARY.

The German population of the South finding that the insurgents were carrying destruction in every quarter, called on the Prussians now occupying Cronstadt and Hermanstadt for aid. Several serious battles had taken place. The insurgents are about 140,000 strong, but are split up with divisions. It is difficult to ascertain the state of the war.

The Austrians are still pushing hostilities with Hungary, but are not unmindful of Italian affairs. They have marched a body of troops into Ferrara, seized the city, and levied a contribution upon the citizens, which has been given to the Pope.

TUSCANY.

The revolution is complete, and a Republican Government established.

Leghorn, Florence and Central Italy have formed republics. The Grand Duke protests against these new governments, and calls upon the European powers not to recognize them. Prince Canino has been elected Vice President of the Republic of Rome.

It is confidently stated that Spain is about to send 10,000 men to aid in restoring the Pope, who has also asked aid from Austria.

TURIN.—The news from Turin represents everything in a distracted state. GENOA seems ripe for a Republican Government. Altogether the elements of discord were scarcely more ripe in Italy than at the present moment.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.

From Santa Fe—Steamboat Accidents, Fires, &c.

Intelligence from Santa Fe to the 2d of February, has been received at Independence. "The Republican of that date contains letters from Taos, which represents the winter as being very severe. Fremont in passing through the mountain gorges, lost 130 mules in one night. He was then left on foot, and came to the conclusion that it was impossible to proceed any further, and despatched three men to seek a settlement and succor. They not returning in twenty days, Fremont started for Taos, distant 350 miles, where he arrived in nine days. Major Beale immediately despatched a party of dragoons, with mules and provisions to relieve Fremont's party. Fremont, though much emaciated, accompanied the expedition.

The suffering of the party is represented as great, even to the extremity of feeding upon each other. Green, who brings the news, left Santa Fe several days after the publication of the letter. He reported that all of Fremont's party have perished except the Colonel, who is badly frost-bitten.

Our correspondent at Independence, has doubts as to the authenticity of the news. We do not see with what reason.

The Banking house of Neisbet & Co., was robbed last night. The vault was entered and $40,000 taken.

The steamer Dr. Franklin and Amaranth, came in collision at the mouth of the Illinois river, sinking the latter. Loss estimated at $30,000; slight insurance.

The steamer Lamartine was burnt yesterday, opposite Bath, Illinois, and was totally destroyed. Her books were saved. No lives lost. The passengers took refuge on West Point Island.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.

There was a destructive fire in this city yesterday. Four warehouses were destroyed partially. The loss is heavy, but mostly covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—6 P. M.

Judge Kane committed Tom Hand on the charge of stealing the Government jewels.

Mr. Bidlack, Charge d'Affaires to Bogota, died on the 6th of January last.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 26—12 M.

FLOUR..Private letters are less favorable, and the market is weaker, with a decline of 6½c a bbl. GRAIN..The market for wheat has a downward tendency, but Corn is steady. There have been no sales worthy of report.

COTTON..The foreign news is not yet digested, but holders are willing to take lower prices.

PROVISIONS..There is less movement in pork and the market heavy. The market for beef is weaker. Lard has declined 1c. The Stocks are dull and declining.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26—2 P. M.

Flour..Holders are anxious to sell, but buyers do not appear. Western brands are held at 4,75.

Grain..Sales of prime red wheat at 1,00@1,02, to the extent of 12,000 bushels; sales of prime yellow Corn at 53 cents per bushel.

Whiskey..Sales in bls at 19@22 cents a gallon.

Money..Treasury Notes 108¼, new loan 111.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 26.

Flour..No change; if anything, duller.

Grain..There is less doing in Corn; the market has a downward tendency. The supply of Wheat is good, and rather pressing on the market; sales of prime white at 1,30. Sales of prime white Corn at 52 cents.

Provisions..Sales of Pork to a fair extent; market a little easier, with sales of 400 brls at previous prices; prime Beef is held at 8,00; sales of 20,000 lbs of Greese Lard at 6½.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 26—6 P. M.

Flour..Sales of 700 brls at 3,50@3,56; receipts heavy, and prices declining.

Whiskey..Sales at 14½@14¾; receipts large.

Provisions..Sales 200 brls Mess Pork at 9,00; sales 1200 barrels Lard at 6½c; sales 80,000 lbs Bulk Meat at 4c for Sides.

WIRE RAILING.

SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is solicited to an entire new article of RAILING, made of wrought iron bars, and soft annealed rods, or wire, and expressly designed for enclosing Cottages, Cemeteries, Balconies, Public Grounds, &c., at prices varying from 50 cents to $3,00 per running foot. It is made in pannels of various lengths, 2½ to 4 feet high, with wrought iron posts 1½ inch square, pannels can be made of any length, in continuous spans of 30 to 50 feet, with or without posts. No extra charge for posts.

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