The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 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 act!*"—BUCHANAN.

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING:

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

AT HARRISBURG:

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

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence was held at the office of the *Morning Post*, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the County Convention to elect Delegates to the State Conventions at Reading and Harrisburg. After a free interchange of views, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of the County of Allegheny be requested to hold primary meetings, at the usual places, on Saturday, the 22d of February inst., to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the following Wednesday, the 26th of February, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Conventions at Reading and Harrisburg.

The primary meetings in the different Townships will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M.;—and in the several Boroughs and in the Wards of Allegheny City, at 7 o'clock, P. M.;—and in the several Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock, M., to continue open until 6 o'clock, P. M.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. BURKE, *Chairman.*

L. HARPER, *Secretary.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

THE WHEELING BRIDGE MUST GO UP, OR COME DOWN!

It will be seen by reference to the abstract of the Report of Chancellor WALWORTH, published to-day under the telegraphic head, that he has arrived at the conclusion, after hearing all the evidence, and so reports, that the WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT WHEELING IS AN OBSTRUCTION TO THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO!—He recommends that it be raised 28 feet above its present elevation on the Virginia side, and 60 feet on the western abutment. This will allow our large Pittsburgh steamers to navigate the river freely during the spring freshets, which they cannot do while the bridge remains at its present elevation.

We hope our Wheeling friends will commit no rash acts after hearing this news. Their own mad folly has put them to an enormous expense, but they have no one to blame but themselves. We sincerely sympathise with them in their misfortunes.

The Reimersburgh Convention.

We earnestly hope that a full delegation from this city will be present at the Rail Road and Plank Road Convention, at Reimersburgh, Clarion county, on Saturday next. Admirable arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all those who wish to be present on that occasion. The *Allegheny Belle*, a delightful little steamer, commanded by Capt. HANNA, a very gentlemanly and obliging officer, will leave on Friday afternoon, and will return on Saturday evening.

The trade of the Allegheny Valley is of immense importance to the city of Pittsburgh, and it is undoubtedly the interest of our citizens to do all in their power to promote a speedy and reliable communication along the River Valley. New York is now making efforts to monopolize this trade, by means of her Western improvements, and if our citizens move at the right time they can easily *checkmate* the ever grasping Gothamites.

Rejoicing.

There was general rejoicing in the Eastern cities when news was received that the *Atlantic* was safe. When the *Africa* reached New York on Saturday evening, bringing the gratifying intelligence, the people were wild with joy! The *Herald* establishment was so crowded that the gentlemen connected with the paper had great difficulty in finding a way of ingress and egress. The "Atlantic is safe" was announced (says the *Herald*) from the stages of the different theatres. The performances were temporarily suspended in those places of amusement, by the cheering which ensued; and out of doors the welcome intelligence was passed from person to person, that "the Atlantic is safe," until every one in the city was acquainted with the gratifying intelligence.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "It was truly glorious news to all classes, for in addition to the fact that the lives of some of our most estimable citizens were involved in her safety, all felt that the character and safety of the American steam marine, in contrast with that of England, was at stake. It was the subject of general conversation throughout the day, happily and appropriately alluded to in the pulpit by some of our most eloquent divines.

The Washington correspondent of the *Sun* states that when the safety of the Atlantic was announced from the Stage of the National Hall Theatre, the enthusiasm with which it was received beggars all description. Nine cheers were *intended* to be given by the audience; but instead of that, a long continued, uninterrupted exclamation of joy rung through the house, in which every body participated—audience, actors, fiddlers, manager, lamplighters, scene-shifters, curtain-lifter and all. It was a perfect shout of triumph, which struck home to the heart of every one present, and produced a universal sense of glad news.

BENTON FOR PRESIDENT.—Several democratic papers in Indiana urge the nomination of Col. Benton for President. Since his defeat in Missouri some who previously recommended Gen. Lane now support Col. Benton.—*Baltimore Sun.*

All a mistake. We know of no democratic paper in Indiana which has declared its preference for Col. Benton for the Presidency. All the democratic papers in the State, two only excepted, are for Gen. Lane. That he is the first choice of nine-tenths of the democracy of Indiana we believe there can be no doubt.—*New Albany (Ia.) Ledger.*

☞ The item credited to the *Sun* was in the first place sent from Cincinnati by telegraph, by some Munchausen free soiler, who had nothing else to do. These little tricks are becoming too frequent entirely. Immediately before a Presidential election they might deceive somebody; but now, when there is a calm in regard to the Presidency, falsehoods of this description are only calculated to injure the men for whose benefit they are manufactured.

Read It.

But a short time previous to his death, James Madison, one of the purest and best spirits America has produced or known, wrote the following as part of his legacy, of act and example, to the future:

"*Advice to My Country.*—As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do so till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of men alone consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years; who exposed in his youth, and adhered through his life, to the cause of liberty; and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

"The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is, that the UNION OF THE STATES be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened; and the disguised one, as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

COUNTERFEIT DIME.—A writer in the Boston *Traveller*, who has been familiar with the coinage of the United States, says that all the ten-cent pieces of the year 1837, and a part of those of 1838, are without the circlet of stars, and he thinks the counterfeiters have chosen these two years because they will afford occasion for a quibble and dispute [illegible] is the genuine coin.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.]

NUMBER XXVI.

HARRISBURG, February 12.

"State, flat and unprofitable," was this day's session in the House. Nothing was done that is worth recording, unless it be the defeat of Wm. R. Dickerson, who again made application for the use of the Hall for the purpose of presenting his disgusting details of the corruptions of the "State House Row," in Philadelphia. His application was sustained by Dr Brown, and Mr. Fiffe, of your county, and opposed by Messrs. Scofield, Kunkel, and others. Mr. Scofield took the gentleman in hand, and gave him the completest dressing he perhaps ever received. His sarcasm was keen and withering, and drew the attention of the House to the "Great Expositor of Corruption," in such a manner that poor Dickerson would have given half he was worth, ($50,000, according to his own statements,) to have been out of sight and hearing. After several ineffectual attempts to amend the resolution by inserting the names of "George Munday," "Joe Barker," and others, in the place of Dickerson, the whole was indefinitely postponed, and Mr. Dickerson, "brim full of wrath and cabbage," left Harrisburg in the first train, swearing vengeance against the Legislature of Pennsylvania in general, and the members from Philadelphia city and county in particular. He promised to be back again as soon as he could obtain some evidence against them, and then I presume we shall have more of his hypocritical professions of regard for honesty—the suffering people, &c. If the abuses really exist they should certainly be corrected; but there is good reason for doubting, so long as no other than Mr. Dickenson takes up the cudgel against them.

Mr. Penniman moved to resume the consideration of the question of privilege which was raised on Thursday last, in relation to the reception of the report of the select committee to which was referred a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia with enlarged boundaries." I believe I stated in a former letter that the reception of the report was objected to on the ground of its having been amended by a majority of the committee, when there was no regular session, without consulting the whole of the members.—When objection was made, Mr. Penniman desired to withdraw the request to have the report received, which was objected to by Messrs. Hart and O'Neill, when Mr. Bowen moved to amend by striking out the words "as amended," and inserting "as committed." On this amendment the vote was taken, and it was lost; when the main question, "Shall the report be received?" was put, the yeas and nays called, and it carried, by a vote of 52 to 33.

Although this amending of bills outside of committee sessions is not unusual here, it is certainly unwise legislation, and should be discountenanced. Had Messrs. Hart and O'Neill permitted Mr. Penniman to withdraw the request to have the report received, all would have been right, and at the proper time and place it would have been offered. But they would neither consent to the withdrawal or reception of it, and the consequence was, that a large majority voted for it, and the dispute ended.

Mr. Gossen offered a resolution that Monday afternoon be set apart for the discussion of the Tariff, and that a final vote be taken on it before adjournment. The first clause of the resolution passed, but while the second was pending the hour of adjournment arrived.

We are to have Hon. James Buchanan here some time during next week. His visit will be hailed with pleasure by his many warm friends here. I am pleased to find that he holds a high position in the estimation of the Democracy of the Keystone State, and that her vote will undoubtedly be cast for him for the Presidency at the National Convention.

SPRIG.

Plank Road Meeting.

In pursuance of previous notice by the Temperanceville and Noblestown branch Plank Road Company, a large number of the citizens of South Fayette and Upper St. Clair township, in the county of Allegheny,—friendly to the improvement of the country by Plank Roads—met at the public house of George Jarret, on the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike, on Monday, the 17th inst.

The meeting was called to order by appointing Col. James Glenn, of Upper St. Clair township, to the Chair, and Jesse Spahr as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being made known by the Chairman, on motion, Major Ruhoy, of Robinson township, was called upon to address the meeting. The Major having responded to the call, addressed the meeting at considerable length, setting forth in a clear and satisfactory manner the facilities and great advantages of Plank Roads to the farming interests, &c.

After a free expression of sentiment on the part of the citizens present, it was, on motion,

Resolved, To appoint delegates to a Plank Road meeting, to be held in the Town Hall, at Canonsburg, on Monday, the 24th inst., at one o'clock; and that they be instructed to urge upon the citizens of said meeting the propriety of seeking to unite with us, at the Dunlavy Bridge, on the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike, and from thence, on to Canonsburg.

On motion,

Resolved, That Jeremiah Dunlavy, David McCabe, Col. Joseph E. McCabe, James Spahr, Jno. F. Wrenshall, Esq., Francis Collins, Saml. M'Kown, Sr., Walter Foster, Robt. Lea, Jr., Geo. S. Hays, Esq., And. Sheffer, Jonathan Middlesworth, Saml. Collins, Geo. Jarret and G. Y. Coulter, be appointed delegates to attend said meeting, &c., and report to the adjourned meeting.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the Morning Post and Gazette, and that they be requested to publish the same.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the House of Geo. Jarret, on the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike.

JAMES GLENN, *Chairman.*

JESSE SPAHR, Sec'y.

Washington County.

The ever faithful and indomitable Democracy of Washington county, held their County Meeting on Monday night, to elect Delegates to the State Conventions at Reading and Harrisburg. By a private letter we learn that Col. WM. HOPKINS and A. W. ACHESON, Esq., were appointed Delegates to the Judicial Convention, with instructions to support the Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE of this city and the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset, for the Supreme Bench.

We have not learned the names of the delegates to the Reading Convention, but they were instructed to vote for Col. BIGLER for Governor, and Mr. SEARIGHT for Canal Commissioner.

DEATH OF MAJOR DAVEZAC.—Major AUGUSTE DAVEZAC, late Charge d' Affaires at the Netherlands, died in New York, on Saturday morning, after a short illness. Major DAVEZAC, it will be remembered, was a citizen of Louisiana, and distinguished as having been one of the aides de-camp of General JACKSON at the memorable battle of New Orleans.

THE FATHER OF THE PRESIDENT.—We are informed that the venerable father of President Fillmore, now eighty years of age, is on a visit to his son, at Washington, and has just reached this city, where he will remain a day or two, having taken lodgings at Jones' hotel.—*Phila. N. Amer.*; 14th.

DECISIONS IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

George Strange vs. Pollard & Cornick.

Where several persons are employed to attend to the same general service, and one of them is injured from the carelessness of another, the employer is not liable.

Nor is the employer liable even when the carelessness is that of his manager.

The *law* does not impose upon an employer the duty to see that the machinery, by which others do his work is properly constructed. Every one using it is presumed to know its character. He must either decline the employment or take the risk thereof.

The declaration charged that the plaintiff, being employed in the defendant's Cotton Factory, was set to work at certain cards; that these were dangerous in their construction, and that, in consequence of their negligent and unskillful arrangement and construction, the plaintiff was injured. Held bad, on general demurrer.

ACTION ON THE CASE FOR NEGLIGENCE.

The first count of the declaration charges that the plaintiff, being employed in the defendant's Cotton Factory, was set to work at certain cards, that the said cards were dangerous in their construction, and that in consequence of their negligent and unskillful arrangement and construction, the plaintiff was injured, and lost the use of his right hand and arm.

The second count seems intended to be the same, but averring that the negligence was by the manager of the defendant.

To this declaration the defendant demurred generally.

Mr. Stanton for the demurrer.

This action is founded upon some breach of contract, express or implied, for the safety of the plaintiff, and none such is averred. No legal duty is violated in employing persons to work at a hazardous employment. The persons employed take the hazard for the compensation agreed upon. Even if any care is demanded of the employer it is only reasonable care, and it is not averred that this was wanting. When gross negligence is relied on, it must be distinctly averred.

As the declaration stands it raises only this question—Is an employer liable for accidents happening to his servants engaged in a hazardous employment? He is never liable where the negligence arises from another servant in the same employment. Farwell *vs.* Bost. & Wor., R. R. Co., 4 Metc. 49; Brown *vs.* Maxwell, 6 Hill 594; Hutchison *vs.* York Railway, Am. L. Jour., Nov., 1850, p. 218.

Mr. Marshall, contra.

The employer is answerable for the negligence of those in his employment, and for the safety of the machinery at which they are employed.—Eaken *vs.* Thorn, 5 Esp. R. 6; Priestly *vs.* Fowler, 3 Mees. & W. 1; Milligan *vs.* Wedge, 12 Ad. & E. 737; Lynch *vs.* Nardin, 1 Ad. & 2 N. S. 29, 35 Eng. C. L. 342, 448; Levy *vs.* Langridge, 4 Mees. & W. 337.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

LOWRIE, J.—The second count is fully answered by the decisions referred to by the defendant's counsel, and by the case of Winterbottom *versus* Wright, 10 Mees. & W. 109, declaring that where several persons are employed to attend to the same general service, and one of them is injured from the carelessness of another, the employer is not liable.

In the first count, the expression "in consequence of their negligent and unskillful arrangement and construction," may be eliminated; for, in itself, it can be regarded only as an accommodation of the words of the declaration to the formal demands of the action for negligence. Until within a very recent period the averment of negligence was as fully stated in a declaration in assumpsit as it is here, and it is not yet entirely out of use. It is presumed that no special negligence is intended, when it is stated in this general form. If the accident arose from negligence by which the cards became displaced or deranged, or in some part broken while the plaintiff was using them, and thereby he was injured, he should have stated the fact, and not having done so, we must presume that there was no negligence, except that which is implied in order to satisfy the formal demands of the suit.

This averment being excluded in the consideration of the merits of this case, the result is a charge which needs no denial: for it raises only the question—Where a person undertakes to work, by means of machinery that is dangerous in its operation, and receives an injury from it, in its ordinary operation, is the employer liable?—The answer is plain—He is not.

But as the question involved in this cause seems to have never been decided by our courts, it will not be out of place to refer to the reasons and principles upon which the solution of the question depends.

It has been said that the liability of the employer can arise only in cases of breach of contract, or not of a public duty. But this proposition does not fully present the difficulty of this case; for wherever the law imposes a private duty from one man to another it implies a contract to perform that duty, and the question still remains—Does not the law impose on the employer the duty to have his machinery constructed in such a manner that it will operate with reasonable safety to the persons working at it?

This, it must be observed, is a question of *legal*, not of *moral* duty. The moral duty, which every man owes to those in his employment to consult their safety, will not be disputed. This is a duty prompted by the ordinary feelings of human charity, and may be of no more perfect obligation than the duty which one owes to another to warn him of approaching danger—a duty enforced by no sanctions but those of the moral law.

It will not be pretended, if the defendant had warned the plaintiff that the machinery was dangerous, and then the plaintiff had agreed to risk it, that in such case the defendant would be liable for the unfortunate result of the experiment. But the law very properly presumes that every man who undertakes a business understands the character of the business and of the tools and machinery with which it is to be done; and on this account it is a fair presumption that he undertakes the risk for what he considers a sufficient compensation. If he ignorantly and presumptuously undertakes the work, it is not wrong that he should himself bear the natural consequences. If the machinery is dangerous in its character, or by reason of its want of repair, a proper workman is presumed to know it at least as well as his employer, and has a right to decline the work, and if he does not, he takes the risk. It is not necessary to say how the law would be, where one is induced by false representations to work with unsafe machinery.

If the duty claimed to exist here is founded on any other principle than kindness, it must be a principle involving the legal duty of *protection*.—But where the law imposes this duty, it requires the correlative duty of subjection, a relation which would be repudiated with scorn in the present instance.

There is one illustrious instance wherein the law protects the weak and ignorant from the exactions of the more powerful and even from his own ignorance, and this is by the laws forbidding all worldly employment on the Lord's day. Looking at this in a merely legal point of view, (and here we can no otherwise view it,) it is easy to see that thousands of people, even in a Christian land, would have no day of physical rest were it not for these laws. But this protection is afforded by the law, not required of the employers.

There is another large class of cases wherein the law affords its protection to persons who are indiscreetly seduced into engagements by those who stand in a relation towards them, by which an undue influence may be exercised. But the relation of employer and employee has never been supposed to be of this character. There is no relation of confidence or dependence between them. Both are equal before the law, and considered equally competent to take care of themselves. No protection is legally due by one, not subjection by the other; and of course no action lies for failure of protection. As a general rule, the law leaves all men free to make their own bargains, and decides between them according to their contracts, without diminishing the freedom of either in order to protect him against the other.

Suppose there was actual carelessness on the part of the manager in the arrangement of the cards, so that their operation was defective. This is only another way of saying that the plaintiff was set to work with imperfect instruments. If he had been set to cut wood with the defendant's axe, and it had become detached from the handle, I suppose it would not have been claimed that the defendant was liable for an injury thus occasioned to the plaintiff. Yet I do not perceive the difference between that case and this; for if the machinery, in this instance, is more complicated, the person using it is presumed to have more skill and care. Even the manager himself is (as far as concerns the plaintiff,) but one of the instruments by which the defendant carries on his business; an instrument just as likely to be defective as any of the unintelligent instruments by which the business is effected, and the persons employed are all subject to the risk of his occasional negligence and unskillfulness, and cannot transfer the risk to the employer.

Judgment for the defendant.

ANDREW SIMS.

The following note, denying that petitions are in circulation requesting the Governor to pardon Andrew Sims, has been handed us for publication by the father of that unfortunate youth:

In the *Morning Post* and other papers of this city, it has been stated that petitions have been circulated and extensively signed, requesting the Governor to pardon And. Sims. Now I beg leave, through your paper, to state that no such petitions have been either signed or circulated by the friends of Sims. I am the father of that unfortunate boy, and, of course, know what his friends would be doing. I do not believe that a single petition has been signed either here or elsewhere in his behalf. Can you refer to any man that has seen such petition? I consider it due to the public and to myself that this statement should be made. WILLIAM SIMS.

Letter of General Houston.

General Houston has recently addressed a letter to a friend, which has been made public:

"Mr. Houston thinks the anti-slavery agitation in the free States is in a great measure subsided. The action of Vermont he believes took place during the extreme violence of the fanatical fever, and believes that she will hasten to repeal it.

"He objects to a southern convention for the reason that it is totally unnecessary, and would be productive of much harm. The South needs no new guaranty—the Constitution is ample enough for her rights already, and cannot be frittered away by special pleading, nor overthrown by open force.

"He condemns the late disunion movements in South Carolina, and believes Virginia will spurn with distain her schemes to lead off in a southern convention. Texas, he says, will never desert the Union; she had too much trouble to enter it.

"In conclusion, he hopes if ever the cloud of disunion should break, the same shall be found, not by the evasive hypocrisy of secession, or sectional conventions, but in the bold and manly spirit that actuated our fathers in the Revolution—that noble spirit which proclaims that the sovereign right of liberty will justify any measure necessary to that great end."

Practice of the Law as to Contingent Fees.

In the course of a debate recently had in Congress on the deficiency bill, Mr. WALKER said: There is one thing I do know, also as a professional man, of the same profession with the senator from Mississippi, [Mr. FOOTE,] that it is regarded as an odious practice for any attorney or lawyer to engage in, to render his professional services to be paid out of the results. I say it is odious, and ought not to be carried out.

Mr. FOOTE. I know that the old common law does not allow lawyers to have a fee of a character absolutely contingent, and I believe that the principles of sound practice are in conformity with the legal rule. I have not been in the habit of receiving such fees myself; but I am not ashamed to confess that I have sometimes, in order to avoid the operation of this rule—the influence of which, I doubtless is in general more or less salutary—demanded a limited amount in advance, and risked the remainder of the sum agreed to be paid me for my services upon the result of the suit. I see nothing dishonorable in this, or violative of professional usage.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—Dr. A. HENDERSON, of Buffalo, by a series of experiments and much investigation, has succeeded in discovering a method of plating and gilding metals, which is as near perfection in that branch of science as can be. What the discovery is we do not know, but we learn it has been patented. The Buffalo *Republic* says that it only requires a few moments to gild or plate any metal, and any thickness of coating can be applied at will. It imparts to the baser metal so genuine an appearance of gold and silver, that the most practical eye might readily be deceived. A cent dipped into the solution for a few seconds comes out as bright as a new dollar, and a half dime in as short a time, takes the tempting appearance of a pure gold piece. Watch cases can be guilded, and spoons and forks plated in a style hitherto unequalled; and the luxuries of silver forks and gold watches may be enjoyed by those who have hitherto possessed them only in their dreams. The gilding will stand the test of *aqua fortis*, and will hold its color to the last.

Police Committee.

APPLICANTS for situations on the Night Police are hereby notified to meet at the Mayor's Office, on Tuesday, February 24th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Police Committee.

ROBERT GALLAGHER, Ch'mn.

feb20:2i

To Master Builders.

PROPOSALS for the building of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Sixth Ward, will be received by Carl V. Dawson, at the office of Rowan & Dawson, 6th st., until Thursday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, when the plans and specifications can be seen, and any information given which may be required. By order of the Board of Trustees. JOHN F. PERRY,

feb20:6i *Secretary.*

A Card to Business Men.

A YOUNG, active business man, a native of Pittsburgh, with an extensive acquaintance; who can command a cash capital of from $5 to $8,000, is anxious to make an investment, and devote his time to business as a partner, in Pittsburgh or vicinity.

feb20 Please address *Post Office, Box No.* 383.

For Rent.

A SMALL FRAME COTTAGE, with four rooms on the first floor; large dining room and kitchen in basement; two small rooms in the garret; with a large garden and several fruit trees—a very desirable residence for a small family. Situated near Minersville. Possession given immediately.

Also, several small Tenements for rent.

Also, for sale, eleven Lots fronting on Hancock street, and three fronting on Penn street. Terms easy.

Apply to JOHN HERRON, or H. P. CAIN, corner Market and Fifth streets.

feb20

H. MINER & CO., Smithfield street, have received by the following New Books—

Reverse of an Old Maid—embracing important Hints to Young Men intending to Marry—embellished with forty-three Original Engravings;

Mississippi Scenes, or Sketches of Southern Life and Adventure. By Joseph B. Cobb;

The City Merchant, or the Mysterious Failure. Illustrated with ten Engravings. By J. B. Jones;

Port Folio of a Medical Student—with numerous Illustrations. By George M. Wharton, M. D.;

Wacousta, or the Prophecy—an Indian Tale. By Major Richardson;

Stanfield, Hall—an Historical Romance. By J. F. Smith, Esq. This work is said to be equal to Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe;

Second Part of the Newgate Calendar, or the Chronicles of Crime. This work, in its completion of eight parts, will comprise an intelligent History, for the last two hundred years, of all the notorious characters who have outraged the laws of Great Britain. feb20

CORN.—200 bushels in ears, just rec'd, for sale by STUART & SILL, 124 Wood st.

feb20

CLOVER SEED—54 bbls. rec'd by steamer Arena, and for sale by [feb20] STUART & SILL.

LARD—In kegs and bbls in store and for sale by STUART & SILL.

feb20

CRAB CIDER—10 bbls just received and for sale. STUART & SILL.

feb20

MOLASSES—A superior article for sale by STUART & SILL.

feb20

TOBACCO.—60 boxes prime 5's, cheap, to close out. STUART & SILL.

feb20

TEA—20 half chests Y. H. in store and for sale by STUART & SILL.

feb20

FLOUR.—40 bbls. Family; 20 half bbls. do; 200 do Superfine, in store and for sale. STUART & SILL.

feb20

ROLL BUTTER.—20 bbls. fresh, for table use; 40 kegs do; for sale by STUART & SILL.

feb20

HICKORY NUTS.—100 sacks, in store and for sale. STUART & SILL.

feb20

OATS.—200 bushels for sale by STUART & SILL.

feb20

CORN BROOMS—200 doz. common; 40 extra large; rec'd on consignment, to close out. [feb20] STUART & SILL.

BACON SHOULDERS—In store and for sale by STUART & SILL.

feb20

GLASS—100 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 for sale by. STUART & SILL.

feb20

PEACHES—20 sacks on hand and for sale by STUART & SILL.

feb20

SOAP—100 boxes, in store and for sale by STUART & SILL.

feb20

BATTING—50 bales No. 2, to close by STUART & SILL.

feb20

VINEGAR—40 bbls. (pure cider,) in store. STUART & SILL.

feb20

COMMON CIGARS—10,000 common Cigars, to close. STUART & SILL.

feb20

GROUND FEED—On hand and for sale by RHODES & ALCORN.

feb20

CORN MEAL—On hand and for sale by RHODES & ALCORN.

feb20

HULLED BARLEY—Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale by RHODES & ALCORN.

feb20

Scribblings and Clippings.

— There is to be a grand "Union Cess Ball" in the city of New York, on the 6th of March, at Tammany Hall.

— The Alleghanians are at Harrisburgh; the Eddy Family at Lewistown; Mrs. Mary Shaw Fogg at Cleveland, and McBride, Esq., at Cincinnati.

— Mr. GOUGH, the great Temperance lecturer, spoke at Steubenville, on Saturday evening, to a densely crowded audience. Gen. LARIMER introduced him to the good people of that city.

— Petitions have been presented to the Ohio Legislature praying for the erection of a House of Refuge in that State, where juvenile offenders might be sent.

— Cupid has taken up his abode in Steubenville.—According to the Messenger not less than seventeen hundred Valentines passed through the post office there on Friday and Saturday last.

— We have not received a single paper from Wheeling since the decision of Chancellor WALWORTH in regard to that "bridge nuisance" became known. We guess the villagers down there must all be sick!

— Slaves command very fine prices, just now in the South. At Camden, S. C., last week, a family, consisting of 8 likely negro men, sold at an average of $1,088 87—the whole number bringing $8,551.

— When Jenny Lind landed in New Orleans, the wharf where she stepped off was covered with an elegant carpet.

— The harbor master of Lafayette, La., mysteriously disappeared a few weeks ago, and, strange to say, he forgot to leave behind him a considerable amount of public funds!

— Gen. Houston, the present distinguished Senator from Texas, worked in his younger days at the hatting business.

— A correspondent of the Boston Journal contradicts the report published recently, that the last of the heroes of the battle of Bunker Hill was dead. Major Burns, of Whitefield, N. H., who participated in the battle, is still living.

— J. E. Dwight, a full-blooded Choctaw, has become sole editor of the Choctaw Intelligencer, published at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation. One half of this paper is printed in the Indian language, the other in English.

— A Yankee has just invented a suspender that so contracts on your approach to water, that the moment you come to a puddle it lifts you and drops you on the opposite side.

— A bundle of bank notes has been found by a hired girl in Utica, N. Y., and is supposed to be a part of those stolen recently from the Oneida Bank.

— Chandler Borrian, Esq., youngest son of the rector of the Protestant Episcopal Trinity Church in New York city, abjured Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church just before Christmas.

— It is estimated that there are now in the United States ten thousand daguerreotypists, and fifteen thousand persons connected with the art, and that the amount of materials annually consumed in the operations is $1,000,000.

— The Virginia Convention, in refusing to make governors re-eligible, except after the intervention of a term, have adopted an amendment preventing any naturalized citizen from being elected to the office of Governor.

— We learn from the Providence Journal that all the mills at Valley Falls were stopped on Thursday, the help refusing to work at reduced rates.

— The New York papers state that the Rail Road Convention, sitting at Albany, has resolved to reduce the fare for through passengers, between Albany and Buffalo, to $6 50, to take effect on the 1st of April next. The distance is about three hundred and fifty miles, and the reduced rate per mile will be less than two cents.

— The accounts of gold being found in Central America, near Chimandega, are said to be a humbug, projected by the tavern-keepers to increase their profits. It is said that they procured gold-dust and mixed it with the earth, but washed it all out again themselves.

— It is supposed that women were made smaller than men to enable them to lift them over the gutters when it rained.

— Dobbs says that to start in the milk business requires less capital than most people imagine. He was in it for a year, and all the money he spent was laid out for a barrel of chalk and a new pump handle.

— "Who took care of the babies?" artlessly inquired a little girl, on hearing her mother say that all people were once children.

— The unwillingness of persons above 40 to remember facts and persons with which and whom they were cotemporary, has been happily called by a wit, "the darkness of the *middle ages*."

— A young lady wrote to her brother, who is a farmer in Ohio, to ask whether he had as good furniture now as when at home. He replied that she must not bother him with such questions, but to give her some idea of his style of living, would state that his entire farm was fenced with Black Walnut.

— It is said that the secret of the success of Mrs. Miller, the celebrated tobacconist, is, because she had so much capital *to-back-her*.

— A clause has been inserted in the new postage bill, which will enable postmasters to exercise a discretionary power in paying the clerks, and this very worthy class will, hereafter, be better remunerated, we trust.

— It is stated that Barnum has offered to buy the statue of the Greek Slave, recently shown in the City of Brotherly Love, and that Mr. D'Arcy, the New Orleans hatter.—Several others have bid for it, but D'Arcy very wisely holds off, for the present, from accepting any of the offers.

TRUST TO THE FUTURE.

Trust to the Future:—The gloomy and cheerless,
Proves the dark Past, like a Ghost at thy back,
Look not behind thee; be hopeful and fearless
Steer for the right way and keep to the track!
Fling off Despair—it has strength like a giant—
Shoulder thy purpose, and boldly defiant!
Save to the Right, stand unmoved and unpliant!
Faith and God's promise the Brave never lack.

Trust to the Future:—The Present may fright thee,
Scowling so fearfully close at thy side;
Face it unmoved, and no Present can blight thee—
He who stands boldly, each blast shall abide,
Never a storm but the tainted air needs it,
Never a storm but the sunshine succeeds it;
Such has a lesson, and he alone reads it
Rightly, who takes it and makes it his guide.

Trust to the Future;—It stands like an angel,
Waiting to lead thee, to bless and to cheer thee;
Singing of Hope, like some blessed Evangel,
Luring the on to a brighter career.
Why should the Past or the Present oppress thee?
Stamp on their coils, for, with arms to caress thee,
See, the Great Future stands yearning to bless thee!
Press boldly forward nor yield to a fear.

Trust to the Future:—it will not deceive thee
So thou but meet it with brave heart and strong;
Now begin living anew, and believe me,
Gladness and Triumph will follow ere long;
Never a night but there cometh a morrow,
Never a grief but the hopeful will borrow
Something of gladness to lighten thy sorrow;
Life onto such is a Conqueror's song.

Trust to the Future then;—cease from thy weeping
Faith and a firm heart are all that you need—
God and his angels have yet in their keeping
Harvest of joy if we'll but sow the seed!
Trust to the Future,—all Life will be glorious;
Trust, for in trusting the soul is victorious;
Trust—and in trusting be strong and laborious;
Up and be doing, and give God the meed!

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—A poor hired girl in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, named Martha Stock, last week recovered one thousand dollars, the maximum amount at which she laid her damages, in a suit against a young man named John Neff, who had made remarks which, though they did not expressly charge her with criminal intercourse, conveyed that idea.

Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon it by our brethren of the press, not in paid puffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have too much confidence in the proprietors to believe they would thrust this or any other medicine upon the community, unless they had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietors offer a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would they be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results—by taking this medicine we doubt not many lives may be saved.—*New England Washingtonian, Boston, Jan. 2, 1847.*

☞ See advertisement.

OIL MEAL—Of our own manufacture constantly on hand and for sale by; RHODES & ALCORN, feb20 117 3d st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

OAT MEAL—Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand and for sale by RHODES & ALCORN.

feb20

ONE HUNDRED COPIES of Harris' five different editions of his Pittsburgh and Allegheny Directories; The Daily Morning Post; and all our Morning and most of our Weekly, and a variety of exchange news papers; Sibbet's latest Counterfeit Detectors; 250 blank Temperance Certificates; Blank To-Lets; a small supply of Almanacs, for retail; Writing and Letter Paper; School Books; 50 gross Coat and Vest Buttons, and Moles; 2,000 lead Pencils; and a few small Books.

feb20 For sale cheap. ISAAC HARRIS 5th st.

Duquesne Greys!

YOU are hereby notified to PARADE on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., precisely. By order, CHAS. GLENN, Jr., O. S.

N. B.—Drills this and to-morrow evenings, at 8 o'clock, at the Armory. [feb20:2i.

PRINTING MATERIALS.—Printers' Copper and Wooden Galleys; Slice Galleys; Furniture; Regletts; Rosewood and Hickory Quoins; single, double and treble Wooden Rules, &c., &c., for sale at W. S. HAVENS' Printing Office,

feb20 Third, between Market and Ferry sts.

WOODEN TYPE.—Wooden Type, from the manufactory of Wells & Webb, furnished at short notice, by [feb20] W. S. HAVEN.

TO LET.—A Warehouse, situate between Wood and Market, and running through from Front to Second street, recently occupied by Scaife & Atkinson.

SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELY, No. 119 Front st.

feb19

BELLOWS.—Five pair second hand Bellows for sale by [feb19] SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELY.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against JAMES M'DONNELL, of Lower St. Clair township, will present the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. R. MURPHY,
J. S. BONNET,
feb19:3tw *Assignees of James M'Donnell.*

Steele & Officer's

BOX FACTORY AND JOBBING SHOP, Ryan's Building, *Virgin alley, third story, between Wood and Liberty streets.* Boxes of all descriptions made and delivered at the shortest notice. [feb19:1y.

Country Residence for Sale.

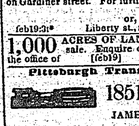
THE Trustees of the German Evangelic Protestant Church, offer for sale the Cottage House and Garden, situated on Troy Hill, and at present occupied by Peter Bates, Esq., and adjoining the German Catholic Cemetery, fronting 69 feet on Troy road, and about 325 feet on Gardiner street. For further particulars, enquire of

J. F. HAVEROTTE,
or, G. F. HENRICI,
feb19:2i* Liberty st., near Market, Pittsburgh.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND in Jefferson county for sale. Enquire of THOMPSON BELL, at the office of A. WILLIAMS & CO.

feb19

Pittsburgh Transportation Line.



1851.

JAMES OCONNOR & CO.,
Canal Basin, Pittsburgh;
SITON, JAMES & CO.,
Depots, Broad and Cherry sts.;
No. 3 South Fourth st., between Market and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia;
O'CONNORS & CO.,
70 North st., Baltimore;

HAVING fully completed our arrangements, we will be prepared, upon the opening of the Pennsylvania