The Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1851.

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

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

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

AT HARRISBURG,

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

To Advertisers.

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

☞ "WHAT IS CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM?" an Essay, in five numbers, written for the *Morning Post*, by Dr. W. H. MULLER, will appear soon.

☞ We have on hand a very interesting letter from Smethport, in relation to the Allegheny River Railroad project, which we shall publish to-morrow.

☞ The very liberal advertising patronage extended to the *Morning Post* during the last few weeks, will show that our enterprising citizens fully appreciate its value as a medium through which they may communicate with their customers and the public. At no time since its commencement has the *Post* enjoyed so extensive a circulation, or so great a degree of popularity as at present. It is acknowledged on all hands that for the accuracy and fullness of its Commercial reports, and for the variety and lateness of its news, the *Post* is not excelled by any other paper published in Pittsburgh. It is our chief aim to please our numerous patrons; and if we secure their applause and approbation, our ambition is satisfied.

We had it in contemplation to enlarge the *Daily Post* to the size of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in order that we might satisfy the demands of the merchants and the advertising community generally. But upon consultation with our friends we find that a paper of the present size and price will meet with more favor from the great mass of its patrons. Almost daily we are compelled to omit columns of advertisements for want of room. This is not only a subject of complaint amongst our patrons, but a source of annoyance to ourselves. To prevent complaint on this score, we will here state, that all advertisements ordered in for a specific period shall have the required number of insertions without fail.

We cannot close without returning our heart-felt thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh and especially to the Business Community for the very extensive patronage they have extended to the MORNING POST.

HON. WILLIAM BEATTY.

We think that public opinion has pretty clearly pointed to the Hon. WILLIAM BEATTY, of Butler county, as the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the office of Canal Commissioner. To those who know the man it is unnecessary to say a single word in his praise. But we deem it proper to remark, for the benefit of those who may not enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance, that a more honest man does not live than WILLIAM BEATTY. In the course of a long life he has never been known to do an act that would lessen him in the estimation of a single Democrat.

We are of the opinion that the best interests of the people of Pennsylvania require the nomination and election of such a man as Mr. BEATTY to the office of Canal Commissioner. Under his administration the people will have the amplest guaranty that there will be no profligate expenditures of the public moneys upon dishonest men or worthless drones. There will be no thieving on the public works, or "Indians about," if "old Billy Beatty" is a member of the Canal Board.

The unanimity with which the Democracy of Allegheny county have declared that WILLIAM BEATTY is their choice for Canal Commissioner, will exercise a powerful influence abroad in his behalf. Here Mr. BEATTY is well known, and all who know him love and admire the man. It is conceded that the West is entitled to the next Canal Commissioner, and we can assure our Democratic friends in other portions of the State, that in WILLIAM BEATTY they will have an officer who will reflect the highest credit upon the character of our good old Commonwealth.

A Custom House in Pittsburgh.

It appears from the proceedings of Congress, that the item of $75,000 for a site for a Custom House in Pittsburgh, has been stricken from the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. This does not astonish us in the least, and it is the best evidence that we could ask that MOSES HAMPTON has no influence whatever at Washington. If a gentleman who could command the respect of his fellow-members represented this district in Congress, the citizens of Pittsburgh would not now be lamenting the defeat of the Custom House appropriation. As little as HAMPTON's influence is at home, it is even less at Washington. If he had kept his word, and resigned at the close of the last session, doubtless the people of Allegheny county would have elected a person to fill his place, who would have attended to their interests better. It is to be hoped that hereafter the Whigs of Allegheny will nominate their best men for Congress. If they do not, the Democracy will have a chance to redeem the district.

Sale of Railroad Stock.

The following is a report of the sale of bonds of the Ohio Central Railroad, made at auction in New York on Wednesday last:—

6000 at 93 per cent, netting		$5,580 00
3,000 at 93¼	do	5,775 00
13,000 at 92½	do	12,025 00
5,000 at 92	do	4,600 00
2,000 at 91¼	do	1,835 00
7,000 at 91	do	6,370 00
1,000 at 90¾	do	907 50
3,000 at 90½	do	2,715 00
5,000 at 90	do	4,500 00
52,000 at 89½	do	46,670 00
153,000 at 89¼	do	135,935 00
250,000		$224,012 50

The stock bears an interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable semi-annually at the office of the Ohio Life and Trust Co. in the city of New York, and the principal reimbursable in 10 years. The terms of the sales were ten per cent. at the time of purchase, and the balance in equal payment at 1, 2, 3 and 4 months, with the option of making the whole payment at the time, with interest, from the time of sale.

New Publications.

H. Miner & Co., Smithfield street, have received "Cruising in the Last War," by Charles J. Peterson, complete in one volume,—an historical romance of thrilling interest.

Also, "The Family Physician; or the True Art of Healing the Sick in all diseases whatever," by Dr. Frederick Hollick, M. D.

☞ The Report of the Board of Visitors of Mercy Hospital was received at 5 o'clock last evening—too late an hour to allow of its appearance in this morning's paper. We shall endeavor to find a place for it in our next.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— The Whigs of Philadelphia had a "grand rally" on Thursday night last, at the Chinese Museum, and adopted resolutions sustaining the Compromise measures.

— An impression is abroad that the Act of Congress authorizing the Coinage of Gold Dollars expired on the 1st inst. It is not so—the act is without limitation as to time.

— Professor Charles G. Page, of Washington City, has been engaged for the last five months in applying electro-magnetic power to a locomotive engine. The first public trial of this new application of power will probably be made before Congress rises.

— An extensive revival of Religion is in progress at Brookville, Indiana. Some seventy persons have joined the Methodist Church, and quite a number the Presbyterian.

— Judge Chapman has pronounced sentence of death on George Pharaoh, at Chester, for the murder of Miss Sharpless. The day of execution is not fixed.

— A society has been formed by the citizens of Muscatine, Iowa, for the purpose of affording reliable information to persons emigrating from Europe or from the Old States to the great Western Valley.

— Lord John Russel has addressed a letter to the President of the Royal Society of Edinburg announcing the intention of Government to place $1,000 at the disposal of the Society this year for scientific purposes.

— Mr. Wheatley, one of the best actors in the country in his line, is about to withdraw from the stage, for mercantile life in New York. As a mark of respect for him as a man and an actor, his friends propose to tender him the compliment of a grand benefit. There are few connected with the stage more deserving such a mark of public regard.

— A sister of President Fillmore's wife, Mary Powers, died at Sandusky City, Ohio, on the 24th ult. In consequence of this domestic affliction the receptions at the Presidential mansion were discontinued.

— Rev. Mr. Gillespie, the Catholic Priest, charged with assaulting a Mrs. Towles in the street at Boston, has been tried and acquitted.

— A man lately sued another in the County Court, Lincolnshire, England, for shaving one side of his face and head while he was drunk, and the practical joker had to pay 22 shillings damages and costs for his trick.

— T. Buchanan Read, so favorably known in America as a promising poet, is practising his sister art of painting in Florence. But three months there, by constant application at his easel, he has nearly finished four or five most respectable pictures.

— A woman was seized by two men in Bold street, Liverpool, England, who placed a handkerchief filled with chloroform to her face, thus rendering her insensible. She was then robbed of all her jewelry.

— Mr. Stiff, the late refugee from Cuban tyranny, has arrived at Charleston. He says that he does not know for what he was arrested, and that there are still a number of American prisoners in the Havana jails, who are unable to ascertain the character of the charges against them.

— The influx of visitors in the Crystal Palace in London is incessant. The receipts from the 5s. receiving fee, announced on one recent occasion to £300. This is a part of a fund for the sick and industrious poor.

— Parodi was encored, till she fainted, at Boston, on her personation of the character of "Romeo." Just before the close of the opera, she was affected by a sudden illness, and was obliged to be taken from the stage.

— The French will display at the London exhibition an enormous cut-glass *decanter* without a flaw.—Three persons of ordinary height may sit inside of it and eat dinner from a round table a yard in diameter.

— Private accounts from the coast of Africa state that the slave trade is on its last legs, and nearly all the slave dealers on the South Coast are bankrupt.

— Gen. Tom Thumb was arrested in Savannah last week, for driving his state carriage upon the side walk, endangering the peace and safety of the citizens, and in violation of the city ordinances in such cases made and provided.

— The Detroit Free Press states that the amount of copper brought from the mines of Lake Superior in 1849 was eleven hundred and fourteen tons. The amount shipped in 1850, exceeded four thousand, and that to be shipped during the present year, will be sufficient, says the Press, to supply the whole consumption of copper in the United States, which is a little over six thousand tons.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST]

NUMBER XXXV.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1851.

The first thing done in the House this morning was to pass a resolution, adjourning over from Friday until Monday afternoon, in order to avail themselves of the invitation extended them to visit Washington, for the purpose of seeing the sights there. As you may feel somewhat interested to know how courteous and accommodating our Railroad Presidents are becoming, I give you below the invitation and synopsis of the arrangements for the excursion now in contemplation. The enquiry about town today, is, what on earth deuce has made these two Railroad Companies so wondrous kind? What is to grow out of the supper tendered the members of the *Pennsylvania* Legislature, at the Eutaw House, in *Baltimore?* The "Glasgow Dinner" had a show of plausibility in it, as it came off in the metropolis of our own State; but this supper, in Baltimore, exceeds all comprehension, and has puzzled all the knowing ones. And yet it need not be a mystery. It must be apparent, to every one possessed of any discrimination, that so great a departure from the every day courses of conduct, pursued by Railroad Companies generally, must have some ulterior object. It is well known that the Baltimoreans are deeply interested in the passage of a Bill, now pending before the Senate, which proposes to tax the freight and passengers carried over the Cumberland and York Railroad. They do not like the idea of paying the State 25 cents on every ton of freight, and 15 cents on every passenger, and have devised this excursion as a conciliatory step towards the reduction of these rates. This, of course, is only surmise of my own, and perhaps entitled to no consideration; but after witnessing, from day to day, the open attempts made to lead the members to swerve from the path of honest duty, the surmise, that this free excursion to Washington is a genteel mode of attempting to influence the conduct of the Legislature, is, at least, pardonable.

But I have promised you a word about the arrangements, &c. I will be as good as my word. The caravan leaves at 1½ o'clock, P. M., on Friday; arrives in Baltimore at 7, where a committee will meet the "assembled wisdom" of the Keystone, escort them to the "Eutaw House," (a crack Hotel, by the way,) where supper will be served at 8 o'clock, and champagne, brandy and whiskey, partaken of as long as the guests feel disposed to drink. On Saturday morning the guests leave for Washington, remaining there until Sunday evening or Monday morning, when they will be brought back to Harrisburg.

Whether a committee from Congress will escort them home, I am unable to say; though it is presumed, from the fact that the House to-day passed a vote of thanks to Daniel Webster, that he, in gratitude for this mark of esteem by the Democrats, will see that something is done to ensure their safe arrival. What will Mrs. Swisshelm say to the vote of thanks? I should like to see her comments upon it.

There was nothing of importance transacted in Senate to-day, the excursion to Washington being the all-engrossing topic.

On the return of the members, I hope to be able to give you something rich. SPRIG.

JENNY LIND.—Sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's sixth concert at New Orleans as good as first—$12 and $15 premium for dress circle. The Picayune says:

"These prices will be kept up for some time, as crowds are pouring into our city from every direction. Since the last sale, thirteen large steamers have arrived in port, all having great numbers of passengers.

GEN. HOUSTON IN NEW YORK.—The reception of this distinguished hero and statesman in New York was cordial and enthusiastic. The freedom of the city was tendered to him, and he was waited on by throngs of citizens, without any distinction of politics. His speech on the occasion was felicitous, and was greeted with frequent outbursts of rapturous applause.

DECISIONS IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

James Morrison vs. John McFaden.

Accident arising from the breaking of dams in canals, are such inevitable accidents as furnish an excuse to common carriers for the loss of goods.

If the loss arises from an extraordinary flood and the consequent breaking of a canal dam, and this was the sole cause of the loss, and if, in the difficulties caused thereby, there was no want of diligence and skill on the part of the crew the carrier is excused.

Horses are part of the equipment of a canal boat, and if one of them be, and by reason thereof the carrier is disabled to escape from a danger into which he has fallen, he is not excused.

But where the lameness of the horse caused a loss of time by the way, and thus the boat was brought to a particular point where it was destroyed by an extraordinary flood, the law does not make the delay an element in testing the inevitableness of the accident.

Carriers are answerable for the ordinary and proximate consequences of their faults, and not for those which are remote and extraordinary.

For delay, the damages are measured according to time lost, and not by a subsequent event, having an extraordinary and unforeseen connection with that delay.

In circumstances of danger, the law requires of the carrier ordinary care, skill and foresight in attempting to escape. In great danger, great care is the ordinary care of prudent men.

This was an action of assumpsit on a bill of lading for damage done to goods delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant to be carried by the Pennsylvania Canal. The bill of lading was dated October 1, 1847. After the goods were started on the way, and when they were on the Juniata portion of the Canal, October 7, there came a great storm of rain which lasted near two days, and caused an unprecedented rise in the waters of the Juniata. When the defendant's boat arrived at Piper's dam, it was considered unsafe to attempt to cross. The crew therefore lay up on the level below the dam, and fastened their boat to a canal bridge immediately below the dam. The water continued rising until about midnight, when Piper's dam gave way, and shortly afterwards the bridge, to which the boat was fastened, was carried off, and the boat with it. Some of the goods were recovered, but in a damaged condition.

It appeared by the evidence that the defendant's boat had two horses, and that one of them was lame when they started, and that by reason of this the defendant's boat had lost eight or ten hours time, and that had it not been for this the boat would have arrived at Piper's dam early enough to be able to cross it, and then the accident would have been avoided.

Mr. H. W. Williams and Mr. Shinn for the plaintiff.

Mr. Shaler and Mr. Stanton for the defendant.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

LOWRIE, J.—The defendants are common carriers, and as such bound to the very strict accountability, and it is right that they should be. They are bound for the safe delivery of the goods absolutely, unless prevented by inevitable accident.—It is the duty of carriers by water to have a vessel, fit for standing the difficulties of the navigation, equipped with all the usual and necessary implements for and having a competent and sufficient crew. A failure of duty herein will make them liable even for inevitable accidents, unless they show that such failure had no effect in producing the loss.

A storm or flood, the breaking of dams, locks and embankments on canals, may be such inevitable accidents as will excuse the carriers. If the loss in the present instance arose from an extraordinary flood and the consequent breaking of a canal dam, and this was the sole cause of the loss, and if, in the difficulties in which they were placed, there was no want of diligence and skill on the part of the crew, the carrier is excused.

That this was an extraordinary flood, and that it caused the breaking of the dam, is admitted.—The next thing to be ascertained is, whether or not this was the *sole cause* of the loss. On this part of the case the plaintiff insists that the negligence of the defendant in having a lame horse in his team, whereby the boat was so detained as to fall into the danger, and whereby the movements of the crew were embarrassed after they fell into the danger, was one of the causes of the accident.

Treating this lame horse as a part of the boat's equipment, you will have to consider the defect, first, as it effected the safety of the boat in the midst of the danger, and secondly, as it occasioned a delay that brought her into danger.

First. This extraordinary flood will not excuse the carrier, if, at the time it came on, his boat was insufficient or defectively equipped, and this contributed to the loss. If, for instance, with a sound and full team the carrier could, with ordinary diligence and foresight, have escaped from the danger after it was discovered, then the extraordinary character of the flood furnishes him no excuse.

Secondly. Supposing that the lameness of the horse caused the delay by which the boat was brought into a position, which, by the concurrence of an extraordinary flood, became fatal; what effect has this upon the excuse offered by the carrier?

In this question it is assumed that the proximate cause of the disaster was the flood, and that the fault of the carrier in having a lame horse, was a remote cause—that the immediate cause of the loss has the character of an inevitable accident; but that this cause could not have operated so as to effect the defendant's boat, had it not been for the remote fault of starting on his voyage with insufficient horse power. The question then is, does the law transfer this fault so as to make the carrier responsible upon it an element in testing the inevitableness of the disaster at Piper's dam? If it does, the defendant is without excuse.

In any other than a carrier case, this question would be at once decided in the negative; for the general rule is, that a man is answerable for the consequences of a fault, only so far as the same are natural and proximate, and, in this account, have devised this excursion as a conciliatory, step towards the reduction of these rates. This, of course, is only surmise of my own, and perhaps entitled to no consideration; but after witnessing, from have been foreseen by ordinary forecast; and not for those which arise from a conjuncture of his fault with other circumstances that are extraordinary in their character.

Thus, if a blacksmith pricks a horse by careless shoeing, ordinary foresight might anticipate lameness and some days or weeks of unfitness for use. But it could not anticipate that by reason of that lameness the horse would be delayed in passing through a forest until a tree fell and killed him or broke his owner's back, and this would be no proper measure of the blacksmith's liability.

There are often very small faults which are the occasion of the most serious and distressing consequences. Thus, a momentary act of carelessness set fire to a little straw, and that set fire to a house. By an extraordinary concurrence of very dry weather and high winds with this fault, one-third of our city was destroyed. Would it be right that this small act of carelessness should be charged with the whole value of the property consumed?

On the other hand these very small acts are often the cause of inestimable blessings. Suppose some one had happened to have a bucket of water in his hand, and had extinguished that burning straw. By that act he would have saved millions of dollars worth of property. Would the amount saved have been the measure of his reward? Not at all. There are thousands of good and generous acts that can receive no pecuniary reward; and there are thousands of acts of the most beneficial consequence that deserve very little reward: because in themselves and in their purpose they have very little merit.

Now there is nothing in the policy of the law relating to common carriers that calls for any different rule as to consequential damages to be applied to them. They are answerable for the ordinary and proximate consequences of their negligence, and not for those which are remote and extraordinary. Though they are held to the strictest care, as to the sufficiency of their ship or other vehicle, and to the custody of the goods, yet no greater foresight is expected of them than of other men, and no greater penalty is visited for its failure. The ordinary consequence which ordinary foresight may anticipate from an insufficient ship, is that all the goods may be lost; their value is therefore the proper measure of the damage. But the ordinary consequence of the fault charged in this case is loss of time, and the penalty is measured accordingly, even though a conjuncture of other extraordinary circumstances has greatly increased the extent of the injury. Hart vs. Allen, 2 Watts, 114; Reed vs. Dick, 8 id. 480.

Where a carrier is guilty of delay in transporting goods, his liability is to pay for the delay.—This liability is not changed by the subsequent destruction of the goods, by reason of extraordinary circumstances within the influence of which they were brought by that delay. The discovery of new and remote consequences does not change the liability which attached with the happening of the fault. The law does not make this delay an element in testing the inevitableness of the final disaster. 14 Wend. 215.

These principles allow us to proceed at once to the consideration of the actual disaster. It may, perhaps, be assumed that the defendant's boat properly lay up for the night on the level below Piper's dam, and we are to examine what degree of care was required of them there, with the storm upon them, and the river rising rapidly.

The law requires of the carrier, under such circumstances, ordinary care, skill and foresight. This is usually defined as the common prudence which men of business and heads of families usually exhibit in matters that are interesting to them. Of course this care is increased as difficulties increase. In other words, in great danger, great care is the ordinary care of prudent men.

Did the defendant exercise ordinary care in stopping so near to Piper's dam? We should guard against that *ex post facto* wisdom which some of the witnesses have so abundantly displayed. After seeing how the storm *had* operated, the defendant's hands were perhaps as wise as the witnesses. We are seeking to learn whether, by ordinary forecast, the defendant could have *foreseen* the accident and the means of avoiding it.

Many witnesses testify that it is usual for boats to stop at that very spot, and to fasten to that very bridge, in time of high water. This is evidence of ordinary care.

None question the safety of the boat in that position, had Piper's dam not given away. This would seem to be conclusive evidence of proper prudence in the selection of the place to lie-to, unless there was a want of proper foresight as to the height of the flood and the strength of Piper's dam.

Did ordinary foresight demand an anticipation of this unprecedented flood and of the breaking of the dam? We should be careful to distinguish between ordinary foresight and a timid apprehension of approaching danger. This latter quality is incompatible with the cool courage and experienced forecast of a good boatman, and would unfit him for the practical duties of his calling.

We can scarcely expect a greater foresight of the impending flood from boatmen on the canal, than we should from the inhabitants who have lived a life-time in that locality—and such of witnesses testify that it was entirely unexpected by the inhabitants.

The dam was erected by the State, under the direction of skillful engineers. It had either withstood the flood of 1838, or been built under the guidance of the experience derived from that flood. It would seem to be a timid apprehension or an extraordinary foresight, that would anticipate its destruction, and neither of these was demanded of the defendant.

If, up to this point of time, you discover no want of care, then you will consider the circumstances immediately after the dam gave way.—And if in any part of that eventful evening you discover any negligence on the part of the defendant's crew, other than the delay before spoken of, that contributed to the disaster, you will find for the plaintiff the value of his goods. If otherwise, you will find for the defendant.

Verdict for defendant.

NOTE.—We understand that this case is removed to the Supreme Court on exceptions to the charge, and on a question of evidence.

Father Mathew and Jenny Lind.

The distinguished Apostle of Temperance, Father MATHEW, was introduced, at his particular request, on the 11th inst. Both, it seems, says the *Picayune*, have long wished to know each other in person. The philanthropic, noble-hearted priest, and pure, generous, charitable woman, might well desire to become personally acquainted with each other. Each does much good to suffering humanity; and however opposite their occupation and course through life, they both start from and meet at the same splendid goal. May both long live to enjoy a deservedly great reputation for all the qualities that adorn human nature.

NOBLE MOVEMENT.—*Relief of Louis Kossuth and his Associates.*—The following joint resolution was introduced into the Senate, on Wednesday last, by Mr. Foote, and passed, and will doubtless receive the prompt approval of the House of Representatives:

"Whereas the people of the United States sincerely sympathize with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish Government in receiving and treating those exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, if it is the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions: Therefore,

"*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean, to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity."

EXECUTION OF TWO NEGROES FOR MURDER.—*Declaration of Innocence.*—A dispatch from Nashville, dated Feb. 21, says:

"To-day the city was crowded with visitors, to witness the execution of the slave Henry, convicted of killing two white men in the streets of Franklin, and Moses, for killing his master, in Sumner county. The testimony that convicted these men was strong and conclusive, though circumstantial. About ten thousand persons were present.

"The sheriff, his three deputies and a Catholic clergyman, were in company with the culprits, and a guard of musketeers surrounded the platform as they conveyed them to the scaffold. When on the scaffold, the reverend gentleman made a short address to the spectators, in which he stated that the unfortunate prisoners had received baptism and other rites preparatory to their death at the early period which was so near at hand. He also declared that, although accepting the Catholic faith, they still persisted in saying they were innocent, and he firmly believed they were so. After a short prayer, the rope was adjusted around their necks. Before the cap was drawn over their eyes, Henry declared aloud that they were shedding innocent blood, while the other said if he ever killed a man he didn't know it.

"After covering their faces, the sheriff cut the rope, and they were launched into eternity."

THE EIGHTH ARREST IN BOSTON *on a Charge of Aiding in the Fugitive Slave Rescue.*—On Saturday afternoon last, Lewis Hayden, a colored man, was arrested at his clothing shop, in Cambridge street, Boston, and taken before U. S. Commissioner Hallett at the U. S. Marshal's office. Here a complaint was read to him, charging him with aiding in the rescue of Shadrach, on Saturday, Feb. 15. He plead not guilty, and bail was required in $3000 for his appearance for examination on Saturday, March 1st. James N. Buffum, of Lynn, became his bail, and he was set at liberty. The Post says:

Hayden is the fugitive who escaped from Kentucky by the aid of Fairbank and Delia Webster.—His friends afterwards raised $700, the price asked for him, and he is now free. He presided at one of the first colored meetings after the passage of the fugitive law. It is said that he is the colored man who tapped Shadrach on the shoulder in the court room, and said, 'We will stand by you to the death.' Also, that he harbored him in his house, in Southac street, and procured the cab in which he was finally driven away. He named Thomas Russell as his counsel.

MANUFACTURE OF JEWELRY IN NEW JERSEY.—Few persons, says the Newark Advertiser, have an adequate idea of the extent and value of this branch of manufacture in New Jersey:

"A recent estimate puts the number of manufactories at 18, employing 600 hands, whose average wages, including boys, amounts to $12 a week.—The weekly product of manufactured articles is about $35,000 or $1,820,000 a year. In the manufacture of watch cases alone, about 50 hands are employed. In some manufactories chains are made, in others, principally rings, while in others almost every article yet invented for the adornment of the persons of both sexes, are manufactured. The gold used for a year past, has been mostly the products of California, brought here assayed, and in bars; the precious stones forming a part of the ornaments, are imported from Europe ready cut for use. An erroneous idea, we understand, is prevalent in relation to the increase of value of all the gold manufactured into jewelry. A large number of articles prove to be unsaleable and out of fashion, and when ing goods, his liability is to pay for the delay.— coinage."

TERRIFIC STORM AT CAMBRIDGE, MD.—One of the most terrific storms of wind and rain passed over the town of Cambridge, on Monday evening last, about five o'clock, that was ever witnessed by some of its oldest inhabitants. The Chronicle says:

"It swept nearly everything before it, uprooting trees, laying fences flat, unroofing several houses, among which were the court-house, of a tin roof, the dwelling of Dr. Wm. A. Muse was blown in; beside a number of sheds, stables, &c., were blown to pieces. We have not heard what damage was done in the country, but judge that there has been a great deal wherever the storm reached."

ARSON, ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—On Thursday night last a most high-handed outrage was committed in Penn township, in this county. The facts as we are informed are these:—Mr. John S. Keyser, storekeeper, about four miles from the village of Lititz, about 12 o'clock at night was aroused from his sleep by a noise in the store-room, whereupon he immediately dressed himself and with a loaded pistol went to the store, where he found a man in disguise, who had already robbed the store of the cash, amounting to several hundred dollars, and set fire to the store. As soon as Mr. K. entered the room, the fiend in human shape fired the contents of a loaded pistol at him, the ball passing through Mr. K.'s hat. Mrs. Keyser, on hearing the noise, took her child into her arms and entered the store-room just as the assassin fired the pistol, the report of which so frightened her that she fell on the floor, and Mr. Keyser, thinking that his wife was shot, neglected to use the pistol in his own hand, and in the excitement of the moment, the flames spreading rapidly, the burglar made good his escape. The building, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed. It is said that some time ago Mr. Keyser received an anonymous letter threatening him with assassination.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Union and Tribune.*

☞ A defalcation of $11,000, it is stated, has been detected in the York County (Pa.) treasury. The accounts are said by the York papers to show altered figures, and a debt or two which the county owed to the bank there seems to have increased rather than diminished, though payments had been made upon it.

$10,00 Reward.

LOST—On Monday evening, a POCKET BOOK, containing $45. One $10 bill was on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh. Some of the others were Ohio notes; and a $5 gold piece. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office, and receive the thanks of a poor man. [mar4:2t*] THOMAS CHERREY.

Philadelphia Carriages for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia his spring stock of CARRIAGES, and will keep constantly on hand at his Carriage Repository, near Alex M'Farland's Tavern, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike, 13 miles west of Pittsburgh, a large assortment of VEHICLES of all kinds, which he will sell at prices much lower than they can be bought elsewhere.

From the experience which he has in the business, and the general satisfaction rendered heretofore, to those who have favored him with their patronage, he feels assured in saying that he can offer an assortment to compete with any in market, both as regards quality and price. Persons wishing to purchase are referred to the owners of *fifty-two Carriages* sold by him last season.

The subscriber, expecting to continue in the business of buying and selling Carriages, keeps on hand none but custom-made Carriages. JOSEPH WHITE.

N. B.—For any further information, apply at John Rogers' Tea and Queensware Store, Diamond alley. mar4:6mw

EMBROIDERIES!—Received per express, a large assortment of the following Goods:

Ladies' book, jaconet, and muslin French wrought cuffs and collars; Kossuth cuffs and collars; Valenciennes and Lisse Napoleon do do; Louis Napoleon Mateline, Brussels and Applique capes and sleeves; chemisettes; black Chantilla and lace veils; ladies' breakfast caps; infants' caps and waists; embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs; English thread laces and edgings; jaconet and Swiss edgings and insertings; together with a general assortment of French embroidered and lace goods. For sale by

A. A. MASON & CO.,
mar4 Nos. 62 and 64 Market street.

CLOVER SEED—100 bbls. just receiving and for sale by
C mar4 STUART & SILL,
124 Wood street.

CIDER—10 bbls. prime in store and for sale.
mar4 STUART & SILL.

POTATOES—100 bbls. in store and for sale by
P mar4 STUART & SILL.

ORN—50 bbls. shelled in store and for sale by
C mar4 STUART & SILL.

TOBACCO—60 boxes 5's in store and for sale by
T mar4 STUART & SILL.

HICORY NUTS—100 bags in store and for sale by
H mar4 STUART & SILL.

DRESS SILKS—Just received, 20 pieces assorted styles spring Dress Silks, at
mar4 A. A. MASON & CO'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS—
15 pcs plain all wool high col'd de laines;
6 pcs do do black do;
25 pcs new and splendid style barege de laines;
10 pcs. choice ganadines. Just opened at
mar4 A. A. MASON & CO'S.

POTASH—8 casks Potash just received and for sale by
P MILLER & RICKETSON.
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

COD FISH—15 drums Cod fish in store and for sale.
mar4 ALEXANDER KING.

HOPS—15 bales 1st sort Western New York Hops in store and for sale by
mar4 MILLER & RICKETSON.

ECONOMY CRAB CIDER—20 bbls. Economy Cider in store and for sale by
mar4 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CASSIA—100 mats Cassia just received and for sale by [mar4] MILLER & RICKETSON.
C

DRIED APPLES—10 bbls. super Dried Apples;
12 sacks do do.
In store and for sale by
mar4 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—40 bbls. S. H. Molasses, Jaues' Refinery, in store and for sale by
mar4 MILLER & RICKETSON.

KEG BUTTER—14 kegs Butter just received and for sale by [mar4] MILLER & RICKETSON.

PALM OIL—1,000 lbs. Palm Oil in store and for sale.
mar4 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CLARET WINE—14 hhds. Bordeaux Claret Wine,
20 boxes do do Medoc.
mar4 MILLER & RICKETSON.

HAUT SAUTERNE WINE—15 hhds. Haut Saturn Wine;
20 half do do;
In store and for sale by
mar4 MILLER & RICKETSON.

WINTER OIL—1200 galls. bleached Winter Whale Oil, in store and for sale by
mar4 MILLER & RICKETSON.

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

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

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

Daniel Swaney, James Hamilton, James B. Meanor, Joseph Glendining, John Pollock, Perry Bonham, Mc Alexander, Josiah Mahon, John Swearingen, Charles Aten, John Ferguson, Benoni Anderson. [mar3:3t*]

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

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

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

E. Trovillo, George Arthurs, James C. Cummins, Wm Neeper, Sr., Wm Price, Sr., A. Black, A. Supplee, Thos A. Bowley, Wm Watson, W. S. Courtney, R. H. Williams, Wm Reis. mar3:3t* (Daily Dispatch copy and charge Post.)

For Sale.

A first rate SORREL MARE—trots well in harness, or under the saddle.
A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
feb28 corner of First and Wood sts.

FISH—50 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Gibbed Herrings, received per "Brooklyn," for sale by
feb24 ALEXANDER KING,
No. 205 Liberty st.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND in Jefferson county for sale. Enquire of THOMPSON BELL, at the office of [feb19 A. WILKINS & CO.

FISH—Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Shad, in whole and half barrels;
Herrings in pickle;
Cod Fish in casks; For sale by
feb24 ALEXANDER KING.

PACKED TEAS—15 chests fine Young Hyson;
5 half chests Black; for sale low in one-fourth pound packages, by
feb22 WM. DYER.

CORN BROOMS—200 doz. received and for sale by
feb13 SAMUEL P. SHRIVER.

John N. H. Fountain

HAS taken charge of the BARBER SHOP under the OLD EAGLE SALOON, where he solicits the patronage of the public. He hopes, by his endeavors, to merit the favor of his friends. feb25:1f

200 BXS. ORANGES—(prime order,) receiving and for sale by JOSHUA RHODES,
feb15 No. 6 Wood street.

Stationery.

JUST opened at W. S. HAVEN'S Stationery Warerooms, corner Market and Second streets, several cases of English and French Stationery, including a fine assortment of LETTER CLIPS of various new styles; note paper and envelopes of new patterns; embossed cards; inkstands; the largest variety ever offered for sale in this city, among which will be found pump and fount inks; china and glass finished in every style; also, a *new* patent *Right Inkstand*, constructed to prevent evaporation; porcupine pen-holders; Gillott's 303 pens; Smith's gold pens; pen racks; rulers; bone and ivory folders; metallic memorandum books; Faber's, Brookman's, Lungden's and other celebrated manufacturers of lead pencils; Gontal's ever pointed pencils; buff and white envelopes, all sizes; also parchment envelopes, for enclosing valuable documents. Also cream laid quarto and flash posts, ruled and plain. English filtering paper, &c., &c. [mar1

Iconographic Encyclopedia.

JUST RECEIVED AT WALL'S PERIODICAL OFFICE, No. 85 Fourth street:

A fresh supply of the above valuable work, from No. 1 to No. 16. This is the cheapest and best book of the kind ever published. The public are invited to call and examine it.

The History of Pendennis—complete;
Nobody's Son, or the Life and Adventures of Percival Mayberry. Written by himself;
Mississippi Scenes and Adventures. By Joseph Cobb, Esq.;
Love and Ambition. By the author of Rockingham;
Ellen Winstam, or the Adventures of an Orphan Girl. By Walter Waimore, Esq. [mar1

JUST RECEIVED.—H. MINER & Co., No. 39 Smithfield street, have received the following new works by express:

L'Avengro—the Scholar, the Gipsey and the Priest.—By George Borrow, author of "The Gipsies of Spain," "The Bible in Spain," &c., &c. Price 25 cents;

Nobody's Son: the Life and Adventures of Percival Mayberry. Written by himself:

No. 16 Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine Work and Engineering;

The Poultry Book: a Treatise on breeding and the general management of Domestic Fowls—with numerous original descriptions and portraits from Life. By John C. Bennett. [mar1

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT NO. 69,

North West Corner of Fourth and Market streets, PITTSBURGH.

Bargains, Bargains.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers that he has just returned from the Eastern cities, and is now receiving a large and