Daily Morning Post.

LEON HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING ..... JUNE 11.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS H. FORSYTH,

of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

of Crawford County.

PITTSBURGH, MAYSVILLE, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

An advertisement will be found in our paper this morning inviting proposals from contractors, for the gradation and masonry of thirty-five miles of this important road. In other words, the work is about to be commenced—is to be put under contract in July. We have repeatedly called attention to this great enterprise—one in which Pittsburgh has so large an interest.

This road has its head at Steubenville, in connexion, at that city, with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, which forms that part of its great track leading to Pittsburgh. From Steubenville it traverses the State of Ohio, diagonally, in a south-west direction, to Maysville, Kentucky. At this point it connects with the great system of roads running up to that point from New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and Frankfort. In a word, it drains the whole South-west, and puts Pittsburgh in direct connexion with the South and South-west, by the shortest and best possible route. The section about to be put under contract is that between McConnellsville and Cambridge—distance thirty-five miles. A corps of engineers is now engaged in *locating* that part. On the line south of McConnellsville another corps is engaged in the preliminary surveys. And again, another corps on the part of the line from Cambridge up to Steubenville. All the roads running from the West towards the East are intersected by this great road before they reach the Ohio river, and all empty their tributes into it; and by means of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road are put into direct connexion with Pittsburgh.

The papers published along the line of the road represent the whole country as on fire with the fever of railroad excitement. The *Jeffersonian* of the 9th, published at Cambridge, says in relation to it:

"We again have the most encouraging reports from every section of this road, from Maysville, Ky., to this place. From the Clermont Sun, Dem. Union, Vinton co. Eag. Herald, and Cumberland of Morgan co., and a host of others, we learn the most enthusiastic meetings have been held, and a spirit of enterprise mingled with all, which seldom, if ever, fails. We have the most sanguine belief that its ultimate completion will be the most rapid of any in railroad history. In our paper of to-day will already be found the notice of the chief engineer for sealed proposals of contract between this place and McConnellsville. From week to week we shall keep our readers fully advised of every movement in its behalf."

A friend writing from Cambridge, says:—"There is a rapidly growing confidence in the strength of our line, in all directions, at home. It is conceded everywhere that this road, when completed will be the most valuable line in Ohio. Its progress has been without a parallel in the history of Western Railroading. The whole line from Maysville to Steubenville, will most probably, be under contract before the close of the current year."

The length of the line from Pittsburgh to Maysville has not yet been accurately ascertained; but enough is known to enable us to say that it will have the advantage in distance over the Marietta route of at least fifty-eight miles, besides opening up one of the most valuable mineral and agricultural countries in the West—whilst the Marietta route is simply a road by the side of the Ohio river.

By the connection with this road, and a connection with the road running directly West, the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road becomes an integral part of the two greatest links of railroad in the country—one leading directly to St. Louis, and the other striking straight to New Orleans, and bringing the rich treasures of that important region to our doors.

It is because of these immense connections that we have always so warmly advocated the making of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road. The outlay required to complete it is so small, and its command over other roads is so great, that no moment should be lost in bringing it into operation. If it be not forthwith completed, other communities will not fail to seize what was intended for us alone.

A VERY SMALL MATTER.

The editors of the *Union* of this city are evidently hard pushed for subjects to write about, as any person may readily ascertain by referring to the columns of that paper of yesterday. Their leading editorial article is a ridiculous attempt to show that we harbor an opposition to their paper, because a little advertisement of the Chartiers Valley Railroad was not ordered to be published in the *Union*. It is a singular fact that the very evidence which our neighbors produce to sustain this awful charge, proves the very reverse of what they state. The *Union* copies the following from the proceedings of the Board of Incorporators of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, published in the *Post*, of the 19th of February last:

On motion of Mr. Harper, *the President of the meeting was authorized* to have an advertisement inserted in the papers of Pittsburgh and Washington, announcing that books of subscription would be opened at the time and places mentioned, agreeably to the provisions of the charter.

Now, we wish the reader to observe the words in italics. In pursuance of these instructions, the Hon. John W. Ewing, the President of the meeting, drew up an advertisement, which he ordered to be published in the *Gazette, Journal, Dispatch* and *Post* of this city, as well as the papers of Washington, Pa. This was done after the meeting adjourned. If the *Union* was not included in the above list, it was probably because the President of the meeting was not aware that such a paper had an existence. We were merely Secretary of the meeting, and had no more authority than the editors of the *Union*, to order the advertisement to be published in any paper. We remember well that Mr. Mueller, the editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, called upon us to solicit the advertisement in question for his paper, offering to take stock for any business of this description that was given to him. We replied that we were not authorized to publish the advertisement in any paper whatever, and referred him to Messrs. Ewing and Morgan. Mr. Mueller will bear testimony to the truth of what is here stated. Now, this is all a very small matter; but if we passed it by unnoticed, as we usually do the contemptible charges of envious and malicious persons, some folks might possibly be disposed to censure us without cause.

☞ The Memphis *Daily Eagle and Enquirer*, (a paper which we do not exchange with, and which we have never seen,) denounces the *Post* as an "abolition paper," because we published a fair and honest report of the recent Fugitive Slave case in this city! Could any thing be more absurd? The Saturday *Visiter* of this city, the abolition organ, edited by that quaint genius, Mrs. Swisshelm, thus disposes of the ridiculous charge of this Memphis Solomon:

"But it is funny to see the *Enquirer* designate the Pittsburgh *Post* as an "abolition paper," at the head of the report copied from its columns. Why, Mr. Enquirer, you should not quarrel with your friends. The *Post* is just as pro-slavery as it dare be, and has a spoon in the big pap-bowl

THE COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

In the *Gazette* of yesterday morning the editor raved through a column of abuse against the Commissioners, for neglecting to publish the Auditor's Report in his paper. No fair and honest man will think for a moment that the Commissioners have pursued any other than an honest and upright course. They have faithfully endeavored to bring the Report before the largest number of the tax payers, and we think they have accomplished their laudable purpose. They feel that, as Commissioners, they are not the representatives of a party, but the servants of the people, and that they would be derelict in their duty if they did not give all an opportunity to ascertain the state of the affairs of the county.

The most malicious effort in his article is the attempt to hold the Commissioners responsible for the substance and the manner of getting up the Report. If the *Gazette* has published the Accounts ever since the County was organized, the editor is certainly aware that they are prepared by the Auditors, and that the Commissioners have no more to do with the arrangement of the form in which they are printed than he has.

To show the inconsistency of this man's malice we make two short quotations. He says:

"The Accounts, as published in the *Post*, the locofoco organ of our whig Commissioners, occupy nearly four columns; but they can be condensed into a much smaller space."

In a paragraph further on he says:

"Our readers will notice the 'Expenditures' are lumped, and crowded together without a word of explanation. There are several items we would like to see explained."

The Auditors are the proper persons to explain this matter to him; but if they do not consent to do so, will he turn to the columns of his own paper for 1852, and he will find the same portion of the Accounts in precisely the same kind of a "lump." Why did he not assail the Auditors for making the Report into such a little lump in 1852? The reason is plain: he published the advertisement then, and that was the only "lump" his heart hankered after. If he could have abused the Commissioners into giving him the same form this year, the public would not have to wade through columns of his malignant falsehoods.

In referring to the bill for printing, he says:

"'Printing, $1,359 22.' How much of this went to the *Post*, a locofoco paper, and the pet organ of the Commissioners, and how much to Whig papers? We feel curious to know."

It is an easy matter for the *Post* to state its share of the amount mentioned above. It was very small, and we are perfectly willing to announce it, if it is of any relief to the perturbed mind of our truth-loving cotemporary. Will he, however, state, for the information of the people, (and at the same time to prove the propriety of his unscrupulous attack upon the Commissioners,) *how much he got*. He complains about the expenditures being in a "lump." He can explain one item. What portion of the $1,850 22 did he get for printing? If he will state it, we will show that "pets" are poorly paid, compared to what he received.

He says again:—

"'Engineer to Jail, $440 00.' *Which* Engineer? The one who now performs these duties is not paid by the Commissioners, at all; and the one who *is* paid, does not perform the duties."

This, we are informed, is a palpable falsehood. The man who performs the duties is the man who receives the $440 00 reported by the Auditors.

It would be hard to follow through all the misrepresentations our neighbor has attempted to fasten upon the public mind against the Commissioners. But it will not avail him in his malignant purpose. These gentlemen are performing their duties faithfully, and, so far as we know, with scrupulous honesty. They have not, nor do we suppose they will be intimidated by the scurrility and base insinuations of the *Gazette*. They have had the manliness to defy his malice, and the people, to whom they are accountable for their acts, will applaud them for the rebuke they have given to his ever-weeping vanity.

His great boast is that the *Gazette* has published the Accounts ever since the organization of the county. We have no doubt that in this case he told the truth, for a wonder. The *Gazette* is now in the sixty-seventh year of its age. During all that time it has been fed by the patronage of the county, and it now demands, in a most imperative manner, that not a spoonful of official pap shall be given to any other office. The editor has a most capacious maw, and he can swallow any thing that will pass off with dollars and cents. When he was an anti-mason and abolitionist, he swallowed fifteen whigs on this principle, and he is now willing to swallow the Commissioners, notwithstanding all he has said against them, if they would only grease him with a little patronage.

During the 67 years, the Gazette, has been publishing the Auditors' report, has the Gazette any recollection that a majority of the Board of Commissioners were sometimes *democrats*—He can hardly forget that such has frequently been the case since the organization of the county, and he must admit that these *democrats* gave their patronage to his office. The democratic papers did not complain of it, for they supposed the Commissioners were discharging their duty to their constituents in a proper manner. But now, when three whigs desire to act in the same honest and impartial manner, they are abused because they follow the liberal course which democratic Commissioners adopted towards his paper.

In conclusion, we would desire the editor, seeing that he has turned his attention to the cost of printing, to state to the people how much his paper has received within the last 67 years for publishing the Reports. It will foot up a good round sum, and convince the tax payers that a very large amount has been drawn from their pockets to feed this insolent and prescriptive paper.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

On Tuesday the citizens of New York voted on the question of accepting the amendments to the charter of that city. In the 20 wards of the city the vote cast was as follows:

For the amendments	36,472
Against the amendments	3,351
Majority in favor new charter	33,121

This is certainly a triumphant result in favor of reform. All the papers of New York, we believe, advocated the amendments to the City Charter.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The receipts for the month of May were as follows:

For Passengers	$18,731 82
For Freight, Mails, &c.	16,622 62
Total	$35,354 44
Receipts for May, 1852	25,322 30
Increase	$10,032 14

This shows a handsome increase of business on this popular Railroad.

NEW BOOKS.

Edinburg Review.—We have received this able English Review for April. Praise in regard to the Edinburg Review would be considered superfluous. It is for sale by Miner, on Smithfield street, and by Gildenfenney.

Lafitte.—Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf, by Ingraham, has again been issued by Dewitt & Davenport, in an elegant form. It is for sale by Miner & Gildenfenney.

Dayton.—This pretty little city in Ohio, now contains a population of 16,562, being an increase of 5,586 since 1850. Such is the effect of railroads and manufactories.

Arthur Spring.

This miserable wretch has but another day to live. He has told so many barefaced and palpable falsehoods about the murder, that his confession would now hardly be believed. It is now almost certain that he clings to a hope of respite and perhaps of final pardon. His constant declarations of innocence have been made with this object in view, and he is willing to sacrifice the life and reputation of his own offspring to accomplish this object. All the efforts that have been made to induce the condemned man to acknowledge his crime have so far been entirely fruitless. While there is a straw of hope to cling to, he will make no confession. When the gallows is in sight and his fate is inevitable, he will perhaps tell the truth. Spring has intimated his intention of making a speech under the gallows. It is not certain whether his inevitable doom will soften his obdurate heart and elicit a confession.

The condemned man, yesterday, while protesting his entire innocence of any sins whatever, admitted that fourteen years ago he was tempted to commit a crime, which, however, was not consummated. Spring said that on that occasion a certain individual proposed to him to join in an enterprise which would yield them $5000 between them. A certain vessel, bound to the West Indies, was lying at a wharf in this city, with the specified amount on board.—Spring's tempter proposed that they should go on board the vessel at midnight, when there was no one but the watchman about; they were to knock down the latter and take the money. Spring says that on the day previous to the night fixed for the robbery, (and of course murder,) he stopped in at the store of Mr. Tracey, in Market street. The gentleman informed Spring that he had $2000 on board a certain vessel, with which his son was going on a venture to the West Indies. The murderer says he found that the intended victim turned out to be his own friend, and he determined to relinquish the design he had formed.

After such an admission made by Spring, it is no wonder that so many mysterious crimes have been imputed to his agency.

☞ The London Daily News of May 18, handsomely acknowledges the triumph of America on the seas, and institutes a comparison between British and American shipmasters, much to the disadvantage of the former. It says:

"There is no doubt that all branches of the American navy have the benefit of an education far superior to that which can be afforded by the corresponding class in Great Britain. In illustrating this it may be remarked that papers have been supplied by the American government to the masters of great numbers of merchant vessels, containing a system of directions with respect to observations to be made during their respective voyages. Aided by these, and the logs of the vessels, Lieutenant Maury has been enabled to obtain such a knowledge of the currents of the ocean and the trade winds as to reduce the length of certain voyages by almost one-third. A discovery of this nature has the effect of giving the American navigators, if like a monopoly of a particular trade for a certain time. It is not too much to assert that the logs of the greater number of English merchant vessels would have been utterley useless in investigations of this nature. The general education of masters of English vessels is, no doubt, lamentably defective."

In continuing, the News says: "We are menaced in our manufactures, in our trade, and, in our maritime supremacy. As a means of rising superior to these dangers, none can be more efficient than a sound practical education to the mercantile and maritime classes of our community."

Wabash and Erie Canal.

We learn from the Chicago Democratic *Press*, that about the first of next month the Wabash and Erie Canal will be completed. It is contemplated that the water will be let in at that time, although the canal will not be in running order for several weeks thereafter. The first act of Congress granting lands to this canal was passed in 1827, and additional grants were made in 1841 an 1845. The work, however, was commenced in 1832, and completed to Lafayette in 1842; to Covington in 1846; to Coal Creek in 1847; to Terre Haute in 1849; to Point Commerce in 1851; to Delphi in 1853. Thus it has been over twenty years since this great work was commenced. The length of the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Indiana, is 375 miles; and in Ohio, from the State line to Toledo on Maumee Bay, 84 miles; making in all, 459 miles.

Mexico and the United States.

The treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States, at the close of the late war, contains the following provision, which we think ought to point out an easy mode of settling the Mesilla boundary dispute:

"If, unhappily, any disagreement should arise between the Governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, a resort shall not be had to reprisals, aggression or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved, shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, *whether it would not be better that it should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation;* and, should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case."

☞ Gold coinage in Great Britain.—A parliamentary paper, recently issued, states as follows the amount of gold and silver coined at the royal mint of Great Britain, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1853:

Gold	4,356,581 pieces—value	£4,335,357 0s
Silver	1,733,096 pieces—value	92,869 8s
Total	6,089,683 pieces—value	£4,428,226 8s

Equal, at $4 84 per pound sterling, to $21,432,615 77.

The coinage of gold and silver at the United States mint, at Philadelphia, during the same time, was, gold $22,434,476; silver $365,850.

Showing a total gold and silver coinage of $13,890,326, and an excess of $7,682,289 77 in the coinage of the royal British mint, for the three months of 1853, as compared with the coinage of the Philadelphia mint.

Temperance in Washington.

The citizens of Washington City on Tuesday voted on the question—"Shall the City of Washington ask Congress to clothe its Municipal Authorities with power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors?" Practically it was "license or no license." Complete official returns show 991 votes for the license, and 1,063 against, except the Seventh and the Island, which gave two majority for the license. A despatch states that there is great rejoicing among the friends of temperance. There is no city in the Union where a temperance reform is more needed than at Washington.

The Anti-Bible Convention.—It is an instructive fact that the leaders in the recent Anti-Bible Convention at Hartford, are nearly all of them prominent Abolitionists. The resolutions were moved and advocated by William Lloyd Garrison, the great gun of Abolitionism, Henry C. Wright, Parker Pillsbury, William Stillman, and other noted Abolitionists, were present and assisting. What is the explanation of this phenomenon? Probably this, that they find in the Bible various passages regulating slavery, and prescribing the relative duties of master and slave, just as if it were a lawful, and might be, a proper relation; whereas, according to the Abolition creed, it is a horrid crime. Consequently, as that creed is unchangeable, and as the Bible does not tally with it, the Bible of course must give way.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Thirty Years in Jail.—A woman named Maria Barbeau, aged 75 years, died at the Quebec common jail on the 27th ult. She had been an inmate of the jail for upwards of 30 years, during which time she had charge of the kitchen, under the direction of the matron, to whom she was a valuable assistant. She was so scrupulously exact in carrying out all orders to her, that it is questionable if a paid servant would have performed these services more faithfully. She had been committed from time to time at her own request, and never for any crime; during the last ten years she had never gone outside the walls.

Fire in the Wheat.—The Richmond *Palladium* says:—"It is said by the farmers in this vicinity, and in fact by those from several of the adjoining counties, that the fly is destroying the wheat to an alarming extent. Some have told us that in many instances, the wheat will scarcely be worth the cost of cutting it. We have heard similar reports from portions of the State of Ohio."

Items of News and Miscellany.

Nine ounces of pure, fresh lime, dissolved in forty gallons of water, will purify 560 gallons hard water; the precipitate is chalk. It takes sixteen hours for the water to settle, and all the impurities to settle to the bottom of the vessel which contains the water.

A western editor speaks of the circumstance of a bird building its nest upon a ledge over the door of a doctor's office, as an attempt to rear its young in the very jaws of death.

The Pacific in her last voyage to Liverpool, took out the answers to the letters received in New York by the Atlantic, and deposited these replies in the Liverpool post office, on the twentieth day after the letters were mailed. Both ships made extraordinary passages.

Essex Taylor, a black man, and a revolutionary soldier under Washington, died in New Orleans, a few days ago. He was a native of Virginia, and purchased his freedom some years ago.

A mob of about 1,000 persons assembled in Berwick, Me., on Thursday night, and tore down a number of shanties where a man named Maxwell had been murdered. They were expected to attack the rum shops on the following night.

The Charleston papers announce the marriage of Donald G. Mitchell ("Ike Marvel") the author of the Reveries of a Bachelor, and other popular productions, to Miss Mary F., daughter of Wm. B. Pringle. Mr. Mitchell was a few days since appointed Consul to Venice by President Pierce.

It is said that the new tomb for the reception of the bones of the revolutionary martyrs, on Fort Greene, New York, will be ready in July next, and that the Tammany Society of New York, together with President Pierce and the Governors and military of several States will unite in the ceremonies of the removal.

Hoagland, Sturdevant and Shuster, convicted of forgery in Philadelphia, were sentenced on Saturday—Hoagland to one, Sturdevant to six, and Shuster to four years in the penitentiary.

'Doctor,' said a young miss, of the high-heeled modesty school, 'ma sent me to tell you that sister Maria Euphemia Dulcy Louisa Minerva Rhody Jane has got a sore above the waist of her left foot, between the wrist and shoulder.'

The St. Louis *Republican* announces the arrival at that city of eight Indians, all Chiefs and Braves, from St. Josephs, who intend to visit the World's Fair at New York.

Relations between Mexico and the United States.—The Washington Union considers the armed occupation of the Mesilla territory a violation of the rights of the United States and of every principle of international law. Yet it contends that it by no means follows that there must be war. Mexico may again pass the limits of all reasonable forbearance, but towards her the policy of the United States is the policy of forbearance and of peace. The armed occupation of the territory, it is hoped, will be abandoned by Mexico after due reflection. The Union, in conclusion, adds:

"While, therefore, we do not look for war with Mexico, it is yet proper to say that we by no means regard the seizure of the Mesilla valley by Trias as an admissable proceeding. We do not perceive how either the people or the government of the United States can submit to it as a permanent disposition of that territory. It is true that the question has been complicated by the errors of the late administration. But, be this as it may be, we entertain no doubt, from all that has been announced of the foreign policy of this administration, that all suitable measures have already been taken, and will in future be taken, to place the whole question, both before the Mexican authorities and the people of the United States, in its proper position."

Gavazzi at Quebec.

Great Excitement—The Free Church Stoned by a Mob—Gavazzi Seized in the Pulpit and Thrown from it—His Secretary badly beaten—The Military called out.

Quebec, June 8.

Gavazzi, the Italian Lecturer against Romanism, delivered his second lecture here last night, in the Free Church, which became the scene of a most disgraceful riot. Whilst Gavazzi was making a statement to the effect that the Inquisition extended to Ireland, by the agency of Ribbonism, a man arose in the audience and exclaimed, "that's a lie." This appeared to be the signal to certain parties outside for an attack, for immediately a shower of stones came rattling through the windows, shattering the glass and producing an intense excitement among the audience. The mob then rushed into the church, armed with sticks, stones and other missiles, seized Gavazzi, and attempted to throw him from the pulpit. The lecturer defended himself quite vigorously, seising a chair and knocking many of his assailants down. Finally, however, he was overpowered and thrown over the pulpit. He, however, escaped without much injury, and was rescued from the mob by his friends. His Secretary was not so fortunate. He was caught and badly beaten. Finally a detachment of soldiers entered the church and put an end to the disgraceful proceedings by turning every one out. The mob subsequently went to the Parliament House, and calling for an obnoxious member named Brown, threatened vengeance against him.

The Escape of O'Donohoe, the Irish Exile.—A letter to the Sydney Freeman's Journal, from Melbourne, confirms the report of the escape of Mr. O'Donohoe from Van Dieman's Land, and adds:

Further particulars (though aware of them) I cannot yet publish; O'Donohoe, however, is cleared off; and, more than that, I don't think he is yet missed by the jailors. Would to heaven that the four who still remain behind were now pacing the deck with him. What pity it is that such men as the unflinching O'Brien, the chivalrous Mitchel, the devoted Martin, and the amiable O'Doherty, should still pine in bondage! But they will escape yet. Three of the imprisoned birds have already broken the bars of their cage, and oh! may they be quickly joined by the four remaining captive martyrs.

Fine Wool.

In looking over a lot of some 15,000 or 20,000 pounds of Wool, in the Packing Room of Lewis Roberts, Esq., in this place, we were struck with the superior quality and fine condition of several lots, and upon enquiry ascertained that they had been respectively purchased of Dennis Jones, Hon. Benjamin Ross, Joseph Throckmorton, David Milliken, William Simpson, and perhaps some others, whose names we do not now remember. This wool, so far as we are capable of judging, will compare favorable with any thing in the State both, as respects texture and the manner in which it is put up. So long as these gentlemen grow the same quality of wool and put it in the same fine condition, they need have little fears of finding a ready market for it.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

Alleged Fraud in Spanish Bonds.—Official information has been received at the State Department in Washington, that a large amount of bonds, purporting to have been issued by Don de Chacon, the Consul of Spain at Philadelphia, payable in the year 1856, at Madrid, or at the said consulate, with interest annually, at six per cent., are in circulation at New York and elsewhere, for which the government of Spain is not in anydegree responsible, the said bonds having been issued without authority. Active measures have been taken by the Spanish legation in this country for the investigation of the alleged fraud, and the functions of the Spanish consul at Philadelphia have been suspended.

U. S. Consul to Egypt.—Judge Jones, of Pennsylvania, the newly appointed Consul-General to Egypt, arrived at Alexandria on the 27th April, in the United States frigate San Jacinto, proceeded to Cairo on the 29th, and presented his credentials, and had an audience with the Pasha of Egypt. The Consul General was accompanied by the following gentlemen: Capt. Crabbe, Lieuts. Lanman, Perry and Stenson, Purser Rittenhouse, Dr. Wright, Chief Engineer Everett, Passed Midshipmen Sharpe and Smith, U. S. N.; Lieut. Queen, of the Marine Corps; Hon. Mr. Lyon, member of Congress elect from New York; Mr. Stuart, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Fish, of New York.

☞ Yankee girls are diamonds and gold, wherever they go. It is quite a common thing for them to be transmogrified into foreign countesses. The latest marriage of the kind has just taken place at Genova—Florence, daughter of E. V. Childe, of Boston, having been united to Count Henry Coltyk, of Cracow, Poland.—*Boston Bee.*

"POVERTY PARTS GOOD COMPANIE."

BY ELLA COX.

We love the sayings of olden times—
We quote them in age, we learn them in youth;
They fill on our ears like ding-dong chimes,
That experience rings in the belfry of truth.
But I wonder what people is was in the land,
And I wonder as much where the land might be,
So stupidly wise, that the proverb could rise,
Of "Poverty parts good Companie."

'Twas a woful thing for man to prove,
And sorrow was in the tale it told,
For it said that goodness, worth, and love,
Weigh'd little without they were cast in gold.
And now in the world 'tis better to hear,
And sadder yet to feel and see,
That velvet is shy when rags go by,
And that "Poverty parts good Companie."

There's many a board where laggards sit,
Heavy and dull as a winter's morn;
Not even red Mocsadel brightens their wit,
Yet how can we mutter what never was born?
Spirit and brain of a diamond light
Might quicken the feasting with eloquent glee;
But talent is off in a beggarly plight,
For "Poverty parts good Companie."

Full many a sinner of poor estate,
With nothing to leave but a felon's name,
Has walked to death through the prison gate—
The example of law, and the target of blame.
But, seeing the deeds that rich men do,
He could point to many of high degree,
And think they might share the hangman's care:
But "Poverty parts good Companie."

We punish the whining rogue, who seems
To be what he is not in the open streets;
And the judge in his sapient wisdom, deems
The villain in prose as the greatest of cheats.
By hypocrites live in grander guise,
Wily and cunning as rogue can be;
They might rank with the beggar in meanness and lies,
But "Poverty parts good Companie."

Full many a heart hath made its home,
With hope and honesty close by its side;
Temptation may whisper, and lure it to roam,
Yet safely it goes with these in guide.
Yet the boldest form of want comes in,
And hope and honesty quickly die,
While the lone heart groans in its reckless sin—
"Oh! 'Poverty parts good Companie!'"

Terrible Fire in the Woods in Canada—Five Hundred Families Homeless.

Our Canadian exchanges are full of accounts of the recent fires in the woods, on the Ottawa, in the vicinity of Bytown. The extent of the calamity is as yet imperfectly known, but it is supposed that a space of at least 2500 square miles was burnt over, and that from four to five hundred families are rendered homeless. It is feared that a number of lives have been lost.

We learn from the Bytown *Gazette* that the fire did waste a considerable portion of the townships of Westmeath, Ross, Bagot, Pembroke, the rear of the townships of Bromley and Horton, in Upper Canada; portions of the Islands of Calmut and Les Allumettes, lying between Upper and Lower Canada, and the townships of Shean and Westmeath, in Lower Canada. The fire originated on Monday, May 16th, about 10 o'clock, A. M., and was caused by fires which were kindled in different places for the purpose of clearing land. As a very high wind was blowing at the time, the flames were carried along rapidly and irresistibly in their fearful course, and burned fiercely until evening.

The scene, as described by eye-witnesses, was of the most terrific and appalling nature. Hundreds of families, embracing persons of all ages and sexes, literally pursued by the flames, had to flee in all directions, with nothing saved except the clothes in actual use, which, in many instances, were scorched and partly consumed on the backs of the fugitives. The devastation extends about *seventy miles in length, by forty miles in breadth*, over a flourishing country, nearly one-half of which has been completely laid waste. We have as yet heard of only one fatal casualty—an aged man named Sprague, who perished in the vain attempt to save some of his property. The scene of the calamity being in the vicinity and on both sides of the Ottawa, many individuals took refuge in the river to protect themselves from the immense heat. A small steamer belonging to Mr. Gould, that plies on the Madawaska river, assisted some of the inhabitants in making their escape. Even they were nearly compelled to abandon her, owing to the excessive heat of the woods burning on both sides of the river.

Upwards of five hundred families, according to our informant, have been reduced from tolerable competency to a nearly destitute condition, in many instances without food for present necessities, clothes to cover, or houses to shelter them selves; and what is, if possible, even worse, without the means of pursuing the necessary agricultural operations of the season. A large proportion of the sufferers are persons who a few years ago settled in that quarter, after emigrating from Europe, and who were, by steady, persevering industry, progressing towards independence. In the "Garden of Eden," so name conferred upon it from its wonderful fertility, out of forty houses only two are left standing, and in the Les Allumettes Island, out of ninety-seven dwellings the fire has spared only four. The provisions that were by the unfortunate sufferers provided for their support until the fall and winter seasons, are totally destroyed; and the very seed intended for sowing the spring crop, and the land, have all been consumed.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, at Oakland, Westmoreland county, by Rev. Francis Laird, D. D., PETER DALDY, Jr., Esq., of Danville, Pa., to LIZZIE, daughter of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, of the former place.

DIED:

On Wednesday morning, 8th instant, MARY E., wife of L. C. Wilmarth, aged 23 years.

Her funeral will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of L. Wilmarth, Canal Bank, Allegheny, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

Carriages will leave the corner of Penn and Hand streets at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLAZED BUFF WINDOW CURTAINS—For sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL. jel1

FIRE BOARD PRINTS—For sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL. jel1

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS—For sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL. jel1

FANCY BERAGES—150 pieces new style Printed Berages just received. [jel1] A. A. MASON & CO.

BOYS' CLOTHING—All sizes, in great variety, at CHESTER'S, Gothic Hall, 74 Wood street. jel1

PAPER HANGINGS—A large collection, for sale cheap, by WALTER P. MARSHALL, 55 Wood street.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES.—A. A. MASON & Co., 25 Fifth street, will open on Monday morning, three cases De Laines, at 12½c. jel1

BLACK BERAGES—50 pieces plain, figured, satin plaid, crape, broche, and other new styles of black Berages, just received at A. A. MASON & CO.'S, No. 25 Fifth street.

TISSUES AND GRENADINES—40 pieces chintz printed Tissues and Grenadines, of the most fashionable colors and styles, just received. A. A. MASON & Co., 25 Fifth street. jel1

10 BBLS. NO. 3 MACKEREL;
5 do Herring;
5 do Shad;
For sale low, to close consignment, by LUKE TAAFFE, 61 Water street.

NEW NO. 3 MACKEREL—Received this day, a supply of new No. 3 Mackerel, the first of the season. Also, a lot of Halifax and Baltimore No. 1 Herring and Shad. For sale by BAILEY & RENSHAW, 253 Liberty street. jel1

FLOUR—175 bbls. Extra Family;
100 do Superfine;
50 do Fine: On hand and for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS, No. 243 Liberty street. jel1

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES—The subscribers would call attention to the fact, that they are receiving regular and constant supplies of Pearl Steam Mill Extra Family, Superfine and Graham Flour, fresh ground from the mill, and are able to fill orders to any amount, at manufacturer's prices. Also, best country brands constantly on hand. N. B.—No charge for delivery. BAILEY & RENSHAW, Family Grocers, 253 Liberty street. jel1

SUGARS—120 bags Rio Coffee;
20 do Java do;
50 half chests N. H. and Black Teas;
20 boxes Grant's 5's and 8's Tobacco;
5 cases Barrow's 5lb. lumps;
50 boxes Clay Pipes;
30 dozen Zinc Wash Boards;
100 boxes Herring;
20 barrels do;
50 dozen Brooms. On hand and for sale by KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS. jel1

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.—
Passions and Principle; by Mrs. Grey.
Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf; by Ingraham.
Man in Search of a Wife, or The Adventures of a Bachelor in New York; by Walter Seaton.
Edinburgh Review, for April.
North British do do.
Gleason's Pictorial, for this week.
Barnum's Illustrated News, for this week.
For sale at W. A. GILDENFENEY & CO'S, 70 Fourth street. jel1

Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad, in McConnellsville, until the 20th of July, for the Gradation and Masonry of the line of Road (about 35 sections,) between the Muskingum River and the Central Ohio Railroad.

Bids, (enclosing proper testimonials,) will be received for the whole or any number of sections.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination after the 10th of July.

The division between the Muskingum and Hocking rivers, will be offered for contract as soon as the location is completed.

ROBERT MAC LEOD, Chief Engineer.

McConnellsville, June 4, 1853. jel1:tf

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED—
Layard's Fresh Discoveries: Fresh discoveries in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, with travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert; being the results of a second expedition, undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum. By Austin Henry Layard, Esq., M. P., with all of the maps and engravings in the English edition. 8vo. muslin. Price $2 25.

An abridged edition of the above work, with many illustrations; large 12mo. cloth. Price $1 25.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineer's Journal, for June.

Passions and Principle: a Domestic Novel. By Mrs. Grey.

A Man in Search of a Wife: or, The Adventures of a Bachelor in New York. By Walter Seaton.

Barnum's Illustrated News for this week. Price 6 cents.

Gleason's Pictorial for this week. do do.

Subscriptions received for any periodical published.

H. MINER & CO., No. 32 Smithfield street. jel1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine—Is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Dropsy, Gravel, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Gout, Loss of Appetite, Complaints of the Liver, Heart, Kidney and Stomach, Colds, Coughs and Consumptive Declines, ever offered, for sale in this city. Circulars, giving full particulars, can be had gratis.

☞ See large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also, by JAMES T. RAMPLE, north-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. jel1:3mdaw

Liver Complaint.

☞ This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has since attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels usually costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feeling cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although relished it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, 60 Wood street. jel1:dawly

☞ Scrofula.—It is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestage of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that Kier's Petroleum is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in *Purely Rheumatic Deafness, lost of Sight*, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physician, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time