# The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1845.


THE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR DONATION FROM THE STATE has been a theme of much conversation since the news of the appropriation reached the city. From what we can gather of the public feeling, we are clearly of opinion that if the receiving of it be left to a vote of the citizens they will *respectfully but positively decline to receive it in the shape of a donation.* Indeed, one of the late residents of the burnt district, a man who has lost every dollar he was worth, told us that he believed that a majority of the sufferers would promptly reject the donation, if the matter were left to their decision.

Although we do not share in the fears of some, that in case of distributing the fund, the poor would get more than they should have—that they would make false fraudulent statements, and obtain money to which their losses did not entitle them—and that the fact of their having present employment at good wages, renders useless all further sympathy or care for their condition—still, we think that this $50,000 should not be received by our city.

We think, in the first place, that the Legislature had no right to vote away the funds of the whole people of the State to reimburse the losses of a small portion of them, severe and distressing as those losses have been, and painful as will be the struggles to repair them. In the second place, it is clear to us that if the legislature had the right to vote away money for this purpose, it would not be just nor expedient to do so in the present condition of the finances. And in the third place, we think the precedent of granting this donation, although it was no doubt given under the best impulse that ever stirred the hearts of men, will be permicious in its consequences, and productive of numberless abuses. Every loss by fire in future will be the basis for a prayer for legislative aid, which cannot be granted; and how unjust it will be to turn a deaf ear to the prayer of a single sufferer, whose individual case may be harder than that of many who will receive relief from this fund, should it be accepted.

Let no one imagine, because our people are disposed to decline the fund, that they are actuated by stubbornness or pride, or that their suffering and losses have been in the least degree exaggerated. Never was a community more sorely stricken by a calamity of the kind—never was pecuniary aid more needed nor more gratefully received, than that aid has been and will be, which springs from voluntary benevolence, bestowed out of their own competence, by those who have no undoubted right to dispose of what they give. But even in the period of their privations, our citizens have no desire to add to the embarrassements of the commonwealth in which they live—and they have no disposition to obstruct, in any degree, the payment of the interest on the State debt, so important to the honor and prosperity of their beloved Pennsylvania.

It has been proposed, and the idea has numerous and ardent advocates, that the $50,000 voted by the State, be loaned out to individuals who have lost their houses, for five years, without interest; bonds to be taken in favor of the Commonwealth—after five years, if the money is not repaid to the State, the bonds to bear interest at five per cent until they shall be discharged—thus taking the $50,000 as a *loan* and not as a *gift*. Other modes of disposing of it—always considering it as a *loan*,—have been spoken of—but we have not conversed with a single man that thinks it should be received as a *gift*. Though all are penetrated with a sense of the kind intentions of the Legislature, none can imagine what they have seen in the conduct of Pittsburgh that should induce the opinion that she is so devoid of pride or patriotism as to take so large a sum as this from the impoverished Treasury of Pennsylvania.

But there is another strong objection to receiving the donation, and which, in our opinion, is sufficient to convince every man, that it would be entirely unless as a measure of relief to the sufferers. Unless it should be distributed *pro rata* among all the sufferers, it will be impossible to avoid the charge of making invidious distinctions; and we would ask, of what benefit would each individual's share of fifty thousand dollars be to him, even if it should be equitably divided among all who lost by the fire. Ten times fifty thousand would not be sufficient to restore to them a tithe of what they have lost, and the portion of the $50,000 that three-fourths of the sufferers would receive, would not be sufficient to buy a barrel of flour. Although the sum is large—too large for the State to throw away—yet it is clear to every one that it would be entirely insufficient to enable those who were burnt out to retrieve their losses.

Under these circumstances it is the desire of all with whom we have conversed that the money be returned to the State Treasury. They believe it was appropriated without authority; that it would establish a dangerous precedent which may be of incalculable annoyance and injury to the State, and they have no desire that such results should be chargable upon our city.

It would have been much more grateful to the feelings of our citizens if the Legislature had passed the Rail Road Bill. Our prostrate people would much rather have waited the slow, distant and perhaps uncertain effects of that measure to restore their ruined fortunes, than to rely on the donation of $50,000.

THE SARCOPHAGUS OF ALEXANDER SEVERUS.—It will be remembered that Com ELLIOTT presented a sarcophagus to the National Institute, which was supposed to have been prepared for the Emperor Alexander Severus, and which he desired should serve as a depositoty for the remains of Gen JACKSON. In reply to a letter on the subject, Gen JACKSON thus writes:

"I must decline accepting the honor intended to be bestowed. I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an Emperor or a King."

A LIBERAL DONATION.—We have been furnished by Mayor HOWARD with the following copy of a letter from the Hon JAMES BUCHANAN. This donation is larger than that of any other individual, and is worthy the noble-hearted and generous feelings which have always distinguished him. Great are his talents and his political achievements, his goodness of heart outshines them all:

$500

WASHINGTON, 14th April, 1845.

Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, pay to the order of W J HOWARD, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, for the use of the sufferers by the late fire, Five Hundred Dollars. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Dear Sir:—Will you please to accept and apply the above to the relief of the sufferers by the late dreadful calamity. My feelings of sympathy and compassion have never been so strongly excited upon any similar occasion. But let the people be of good cheer and exert their accustomed energy; and, under the blessing of Providence, all will yet be well, and Pittsburgh will arise more glorious than ever from its ashes.

Yours, very respectfully.
JAMES BUCHANAN,

W J HOWARD, Esq.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

## PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed at the Town Meeting held at the Exchange, on the 15th instant, for the relief of the sufferers by fire at Pittsburgh, Hon George M Dallas took the Chair. On account of other pressing duties Mr Dallas resigned the Chair. His Honor, the Mayor, P M'Call was then chosen Chairman, Robert Toland, Treasurer, E J Morris, Secretary.

The following resolution was offered by Hon Geo M Dallas, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, to adopt such measures as they may deem most expedient for immediately raising by public loan, the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be lent to the City of Pittsburgh on conditions that may afford effectual relief to those sufferers who have lost their homes, property and means of usual livelihood, by the late disastrous conflagration.

On motion, the Aldermen of the City and Incorporated Districts were appointed additional members of the Committee.

On motion of Mr J Dohnert, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the respective Boards of Commissioners of the Districts of Southwark, Moyamensing, and Penn, be respectfully requested to call district meetings immediately to appoint Ward Committees.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved, that five thousand dollars be immediately transmitted to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, in advance of the collections.

On motion, the Committee resolved to hold its sessions daily, from 10 till 12, A. M., and from 7 till 9, P. M., in the Hall of Independence, at which place they will be ready to receive contributions.

P. M'CALL, Chairman.
E. Joy Morris, Secretary.

HALL OF INDEPENDENCE,
April 16, 1845—evening.

At a meeting of the Committee on the subject of the Pittsburgh sufferers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, For the purpose of affording all an opportunity of contributing to the relief of our fellow citizens of Pittsburgh, that the Pastors of the several Religious Congregations of the City and County of Philadelphia, be requested to cause collections to be made in their respective churches on next Sabbath morning and evening—said collections to be appropriated towards alleviating the distresses of such as have suffered by the recent dreadful calamity.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

By the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington:

Resolution in relation to a public meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Whereas the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, has been visited by one of the most extensive and terrible conflagration, by which hundreds have been deprived of their property, and are entirely destitute; whereas, a strong desire is felt by many of the citizens of Washington to extend whatever relief they can to those who have been so severely visited:—Therefore,

*Resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Councils of the City of Washington,* That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to call a meeting of the citizens as soon as convenient, for the purpose of adopting early and proper measures for the relief of the indignent sufferers by this fearful calamity.

SAMUEL BACON.
President of the Board of Common Council
JAMES ADAMS,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

☞ In ready compliance with the above resolution of the City Councils, I request the citizens of Washington to meet on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the City Hall.

W W SEATON, Mayor.

April 15, 1845.

*The Pittsburgh Meeting.*—The meeting at the Exchange yesterday, though small was animated with the right spirit, and we cannot doubt will be effectual to the end proposed. Our citizens, we believe, pretty generally regarded the meeting as one preparatory to active measures in the community, anticipating such a result as would afford them an opportunity to contribute in a more efficient manner than by their mere presence on the occasion; the proposition for an immediate subscription being entirely unexpected. The response, however, to this movement, among the few present, is indicative of the generous feeling which pervades our citizens in relation to this distressing calamity; and we feel confident that on the appointment of the ward committees, their visits will be cordially received and acknowledged by a suitable contribution. We do not think proper to urge any personal considerations in a matter that appeals at once to the common humanities of the heart; but we feel assured that a moment's reflection will suggest weighty and important ones, in view of our commercial relations with this devasted city.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

ANOTHER DONATION.—Mr Robert Dunlap, Jr., has shown us a letter from the firm of HEATON & DENKLE, Phila., containing a check for fifty dollars, which they generously contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

WARD MEETINGS.—A paper is circulating for signatures, requesting the Mayor to call Ward Meetings, for the purpose of selecting a suitable number of persons whose duty it shall be to advise and co operate with Councils on all the questions arising from the late disaster. Many names have been signed to it.

FOR THE POST.

## THE $50,000 GRANT!

*Messrs Editors*—"We should be just before we are generous."

Under the peculiar circumstances of the case—the indebtedness, embarrassment and insolvency of the State, I think the donation or grant to the sufferers by the late fire, unwise and impolitic. The act was one of those sudden movements, which carry away the judgment of feeling men—and whose reflections do not return till the storm of sympathetic impulse is past.

That the appropriation referred to, was the effect and sheer result of such a moment of generous phrenzy, there can be no doubt. The appropriation is generous; it is indeed noble on the part of our Representatives. But is it just, or wise, or politic? I think it is neither—and I would respectfully suggest, that the citizens of Pittsburgh, in public meeting, while they acknowedge with gratitude the kindly motives, and generous sympathy of our Representatives *peremptorily refuse to receive any portion of the fifty thousand dollar grant!*

It is wrong in principle, for the representative to give away the people's money for *private* uses: or to alleviate individual suffering, or make up the loss of a few, by taking it from the many. As a precedent, it is a bad one; and it will lead to abuses that may become grievous if not intolerable. Every fire after this must come before the legislature for an appropriation; and $50,000 will be the maximum standard of the amount to be granted, to be followed by an act remitting all taxes for three years! Will this be right? I believe that Pittsburgh is better able to give the state a $100,000, than the State is to give the city $50,000! But how and to whom is this money to be given? Who will incur the invidious task of deciding what class of sufferers shall receive it? It will lead to much jealousy and bad feeling, let it be appropriated ever so equally.—If it be appropriated to re-building the city, the rich will get it. If it be given to buy provisions and furniture for the poor, how is it possible to distribute it according to their losses and destitution?

It is undoubtedly better to refuse it altogether, and to depend for relief upon the benevolence of our own citizens, and the munificent efforts that are being made in many of our sister cities by individual contributions to relieve our pressing wants.

A SUFFERER.

JOURNEY MEN.—There is a general law or custom in Germany, that apprentices, after the expiration of their service, shall travel two years before prosecuting their trade as master workmen. Hence the etymology of the word *journeymen*.

From our Extra of Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAM SHIP

# GREAT WESTERN!

**Twenty days Later from Europe.**

We received last night a copy of Wilmer & Smiths European Times dated March 29th, from which we make the following copious extracts.

We are indebted for this early news to the kindness of the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, who forwarded through Mr J C HULL a package of the *Times*, for the use of the Pittsburgh editors:

From Wilmar's & Smith's Liverpool Times.

## ENGLAND.

*First Arrival of Sugar from the United States.*—On the 9th inst., the American ship Franconia arrived in Liverpool, bringing, as part of her cargo, twelve hogsheads of Louisiana sugar. This is the first arrival of American grown sugar in this country.

*The New Customs Act.*—The new Customs Bill, repealing the duties on a large number of articles which have previously been subject to duty, and reducing the duties on several others came into operation on Saturday morning at the Custom-house. A great number of free entries were passed in consequence for goods which have for a considerable time been housed in the bonded warehouses, but which are now free of duty, and the officers of the warehousing department will no doubt be very busy for a time, until the goods on hand, now declared to be free of duty, are all delivered, when it is expected that the bulk of the free goods imported from the present time will be delivered direct from the quay at the side of the importing vessel, thus doing away with the necessity of placing them at all in the bounded warehouses.

*Professor T J P Swift.*—The Professor goes passenger in the Great Western, he having been engaged for the American Museum, New York, by Mr P. T. Barnum, the enterprising proprietor of that establishment. Professor Swift has been for many years engaged at the Royal Adelaide Gallery, London where he has been favorably known as the director of the magnificent optical and other scientific exhibitions so popular at the Gallery and at the Royal Polytechnic Institution. The Professor goes well provided with dissolving views, microscope, physiroscope, protea-scope, camera obscura, and a great variety of novelties, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting and attractive to our transiantic friends. Mr Barnum's unparalleled success with General Tom Thumb seems to encourage him to expend still more money upon his Museum, which he appears determined shall stand at the head of all similar establishments in the New World.

*Recall of Mr White, the United States Consul.*—Mr White, the United States Consul has, we learn, been recalled, and will return on the arrival of his successor.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—MARCH 10.

*Tariff of the United States.*—The Earl of Clarendon inquired what means had been taken to obtain redress for certain merchants who complained, as he conceived justly, of the loss inflicted on them by a change made some time ago in the tariff of the United States. Under the 26th section of the new tariff, agreed to on the 26th of August, 1842, goods coming from England, which were shipped before the imposition of new duties was known, were exposed to ruinous duties, to the extent of 90 or 100 per cent on silk goods and 120 per cent on cotton goods. Goods that had come from the eastward of the Cape was subjected to much lower duties. Now, this he considered to be an infraction of the treaty with the United States, which provided, among other things, that no duty should be imposed on goods from England higher than was imposed on goods coming from any other country. By the change, a single house in Glasgow had lost £3000, and the total loss by the British merchants is estimated at £200,000. The Americans appear fully alive to the importance of the treaty wherever it is in their favor; for they have insisted on the repayment of the amount of duties levied on the rice from the coast of Africa

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that the case had the attention of Government; but neither the representations of Mr Fox, the late Minister at Washington; nor of Mr Packenham, his successor, had as yet met with the attention they deserve.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 10.

*Remission of Duties.*—In reply to Mr Hawes, on Monday, Mr Goulburn said that it was not the intention of Government at present to make any alteration in the duties on tobacco.

In reply to Mr Poulett Scrope, Sir Robert Peel said, that no negotiations are pending between this country and Russia for the removal of the Russian export duties and on the British import duties on tallow.

In reply to a suggestion of Mr Hume, Sir Robert Peel said, he felt that the question of commuting the window-duty for a tax on houses was a very important one, and could not be satisfactorily discussed in answer to a question; he begged Mr Hume, however, to recollect, that when the House had the option of taking off the house-tax or the window duty, they preferred taking off the house-duty, and he apprehended they did so because the window-duty was thought more fair and less inconvenient.

## OREGON.

Mr Roebuck asked whether Government had any objection to lay before the House the negotiations between this country and the United States on the subject of the disputed Oregon territory? His reason for asking was to be found in existing circumstances in the United States: though he was the last man who would desire to cast a slur on a great nation. He understood, that in 1818 a convention was entered into between this country and the United States, the purport of which was, that the territory in dispute upon the Oregon should be considered as a matter upon which no determination had been come to, and that the whole question should be left open. Under these circumstances the House of Representatives had passed a bill for "settling" this territory. The English were not, he believed, a people at all accustomed to bluster, or express themselves in a manner which should rouse the indignation of those with whom they conducted negotiations, but it must be apparent to every body that this was a most extraordinary proceeding. If it arose from the weakness of the American Executive, it behoved foreign nations seriously to consider the matter. If the House of Representatives passed such a bill, if it were sanctioned by the Senate and urged upon the President, he might be forced to give it the effect of law; while we, having taken no precautions, but trusting to their good faith and the comity of nations, would find ourselves divested of the means of protecting our own rights. If this case had been properly looked into, they should at once have declared that the United States had no rights West of the Rocky Mountains; and if the negotiations which had been broken up were to be re-commenced, he trusted they would be put on a proper footing, and that the United States would be called on to show what right they had to cross the Rocky Mountains at all.

Sir Robert Peel replied, that Mr. Roebuck had rightly described the convention: which was framed to last for ten years. It was renewed in 1827, and expired again in 1838; but it was also provided that neither party should terminate the arrangement without giving a year's notice. With respect to the negotiations with the Executive Government of the United States, they have not been brought to a close; and it would not be consistent with his duty to produce the correspondence to the House. Mr. Roebuck would see that our relations are not with the House of Representatives, but with the American Executive. Sir Robert quite agreed with Mr. Roebuck that nothing could be more unseemly than to use any language of bluster or menace; but, while forbearing to do so, he hoped the House would not infer that her Majesty's Government are not deeply sensible of the importance of this subject.

## IRELAND.

*Repeal Association.*—On Monday, the 10th inst., the following truant M. P's. were present: Messrs. O'Connell, J O'Connell, W S O'Brien, J Kelly, and R A Fitzgerald. Mr. Livingston, a native of Mayo, but now residing at Liverpool, handed in £5 5s., the renewed subscription of Mr John Langan, of that town; also 60s from the members of his family; and £37 14s., the weekly subscription of the Liverpool repealers. Mr O'Connell moved the hearty thanks of the association to Mr John Langan, who, he said, was as good a patriot as ever stood in shoe-leather,—had prospered thrice, and was ready to share that prosperity with his country by contributing largely—indeed, he might say munificently, for the restoration of his native parliament. Mr R D Browne seconded the motion, observing that no man deserved more from his country than Mr Langan, who could show what an Irishman could do when opposed to the Englishman. The motion was carried unanimously. The other matters touched upon were the assertion of the Duke of Wellington, that at the monster meetings no petitions had been adopted, which the speakers said must be a mis-report, as there were a great many; a notice of the manner in which Irish paupers are treated in England, which was severely condemned; and a further condemnation of the report of Lord Devon's commission. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be £477 15s. 3d.

The usual weekly meeting of the association, was held on Monday the 17th instant, Mr. S. W. O'Brien, M. P., in the chair. Mr. O'Connell announced that the "Repeal Martyrs" would, on that day week, be on their way to Kilkenny, to attend a great dinner which was to be given them on the following day; therefore, as it was impossible to be in town on Easter Monday, he would at once move that the association, at its rising, should adjourn until that day fortnight.—Mr. O'Connell, in reference to the proposed grant to Maynooth, said that they would take it as they got it, although they did not consider it half enough. (Hear.) He also noticed her Majesty's visit, and stated that he hoped the Irish people would keep a groan for Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, and give them, when they came over, what he called "a little cheek music." After some further proceedings the rent of the week was announced to be £406 10s. 6d.

The Dublin Evening Packet, the organ of the Castle confirms the statement that her Majesty and Prince will visit Ireland next summer.

At Waterford, the proprietors of the Dublin Warder, were cast in £500 damages, for a series of libels on Messrs. Macolmson, cotton manufacturers, at Portlaw.

It is stated that a serious split has taken place among the leading members of the repeal committee on the question of mixed education Mr O'Connell opposing, and Mr W S O'Brien and "Young Ireland supporting it.

Six lives were lost by the upsetting of the Countess of Mulgrave passage-boat, on the Dublin and Longford Canal, on the 3d instant. The boat was about to leave Longford, and the accident was occasioned by a number of emigrants crowding to one side to bid farewell to their friends on the bank.

## FRANCE.

A new plan for abolishing the ballot in taking the votes, proposed by M. Hauranne, had been occupying the attention of the Chamber. A Committee had reported in favor of a mixed system, which, while it did not abolish secret voting altogether, would greatly modify it. By the plan of the Committee, the ordinary mode of voting in the Chamber would be *par assis et levet* but ten members could call for a division; and in case where, according to the present regulations, secret voting could be called for by twenty members, the Committee recommended that the number of requisitions should be increased to forty. This plan was adopted by the Chamber on the 13th instant; the Government discountenancing, but not opposing it.

The *Journal des Debats* glorifies the Ministry upon a treaty having been concluded between the French and the Imaum of Muscat in November last. By this treaty, French subjects are to be allowed to reside, trade, and travel in that country, and to enjoy all the immunities granted to the most favored nations. French goods imported will be subject to a duty not exceeding 5 per cent, no article of commerce will be prohibited, and five franc pieces will be current at their real value. The Opposition papers ridicule the as one of M. Guizot's peculiar triumphs: the *National* says, that before this great treaty, though the English and Americans paid 5 per cent., the French paid only 4 per cent.

A great banquet was given on the 16th instant by the merchants of Paris to Marshal Bugeud, in the Great Hall of the Bourse. The number present was limited to four hundred; among whom were the Duke of Nemours, the Duke of Aumale, the Duke of Montpensier, and the Prince de Joinville, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, &c. M. Cunein Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, was the only member of the Government who attended. The oratory was less striking than the splendor and luxury of the feast.

The Paris papers mention with some exultation the illegal seizure of a vessel called the Ville de Bordeux by the British authorities of Port Adelaide, in New South Wales, for an alleged breach of the customs' laws—and the restitution of the vessel when a representation of the circumstances was made of the owner to the French Ambassador in London, who laid the facts before the British Government.

## SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid come down to the 18th instant, inclusive. On the 17th, the Chamber of Deputies passed the bill for restoring the unsold church property to the clergy, by a majority of 126 against 16. The Minister of Justice and the President of the Council repeated, in the course of the debate, their former declaration, that "the rights of the owners of national property were guaranted by the laws;" "they had consequently no cause for alarm," and that "the restitution of the unsold property was indispensible to carry out the negotiations with the Holy See." It was reported that the Government had received satisfactory intelligence from Rome, and that a nuncio would be shortly accredited to the Court.

## PORTUGAL.

The province of Minho has been the scene of some disturbances, in consequence of a new impost upon wine, which the tax-gatherers arbitrarily levied. The people put the Government officials to flight, who returned with an escort of thirty infantry. The people now assembled in great numbers, and drove the soldiers to a neighboring height, from which they were dislodged, and obliged to retire. The next day the stronger military force appeared, defeated the insurgents, and restored order. Some lives were lost.—The affair had given considerable uneasiness to the Government.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Extraordinary Diet having referred the questions of the Free Corps, the Jesuits, and the Amnesty to the Committees, the Commissioners had disagreed respecting the competency of the Diet to decree the exclusion of the Jesuits. The majority, consisting of Messrs. Neuhaus, Munzinger, Kern and Druey, maintained that competency, and cited in support of their opinion the first and eighth articles of the federal compact. Messrs. Frey and Mousson construed those articles in a different manner; and M. Nœff, who admitted the right vested in the Diet by the Constitution, thought that under existing circumstances there appeared no sufficient grounds to justify the expulsion of that religious order from all the cantons in which it was settled; and that as regards Lucerne, it was incumbent on the Assembly to endeavour to prevent the admission of the Jesuits by amicable means.—The solution of the two other questions gave rise to no difference of opinion. The majority of the Committee had submitted a number of propositions to the Diet, amongst others for remitting the State of Lucerne to admit the Jesuits, and recommending that State to grant an Amnesty for all offences committed on the 24th of October, 1844. In the event of refusal, the Grand Diet reserves to itself the adoption of ulterior measures. It remains to be seen whether these propositions will receive the approbation of the Diet.

The Swiss journals to the 21st inst., have since come to hand.

The Helvetic Diet held its last meeting on the 20th. Several deputies who had not voted on the preceding day gave in their adhesion to the propositions of the committee respecting the suppression of the free corps, which having been adopted by 13 and two half states, became a law of the confederation. The President, M. Mousson, afterwards informed the Diet that the Charge d'Affaires of Austria presented to him, on the 19th inst., a despatch from Prince Metternich, which he had not had time to lay before the Deputies, but which he would shortly communicate to all the Cantonal Governments. He then pronounced the close of the session of the Diet in the following terms:

"Our deliberations are terminated. Some of you will retire dissatisfied. A similar disposition will manifest itself among a portion of the Swiss people. It is consequently a duty more imperious for you to accustom ourselves to maintain public order and tranquility, and to allow the interests of the commonwealth to be sacrificed to party spirit. I must remind Lucerne that it depends upon its Government not to increase the existing irritation, and to affect a reconciliation by making a sacrifice to the country. May Switzerland be ready to provide against events, and strong enough to uphold her honour and liberty under every circumstance. She would repent too late, if her authority and power were abandoned to the mercy of party interests."

## ALGIERS.

The marine establishment at Algiers has been the scene of a terrific explosion. The pavillion, and the buildings inhabited by artillery-workmen and others, had been carried away. The explosion took place in two magazines, separated from each other by a ditch at the foot of the old Spanish town, upon which the lighthouse stands. Forty-three artillery workmen, ten artillerymen, thirty-one pontonniers, and workmen, were killed, and thirty wounded. At the time of the calamity, there were twenty persons in the drawing room of the director of the port, M. Segretier, whose wife, hearing her child cry, left the apartment; that instant, the portion of the building where the child was gave way, and the mother and the infant was buried in the ruins. The last words of the poor woman were, "Save my child!" Happily, the persons in the drawing-room escaped uninjured, with the exception of a lady, who was slightly hurt.

## TURKEY.

The spirit of reform has extended to Turkey. The Ministers had issued a hatti-sheriff, in which they express their anxiety to improve the condition of the people. To arrive at the best means of carrying out their contemplated improvements, two deputies were to be summoned from each town or district, the one a Turk, the other a Rayah, to give evidence respecting their several localities. When the evidence is collected, a plan is to be formed for assimilating the institutions to those of European States.

## SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

On Tuesday, in pursuance of previous notice, Mr WILCOX resigned the office of Speaker of the Senate, and Mr STERIGERE, of Montgomery county, was elected in his stead upon the eighth ballot. The ballotings were as follows:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stergere, | 2 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 17 |
| Chapman, | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Sullivan, | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Sherwood, | 6 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 1. | | |
| Scattering, | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 2 |

Upon leaving the chair Mr WILCOX delivered a neat and pertinent address, and the Senate passed a vote of thanks highly complimentary to him. Mr STERGERE, upon taking the chair, thanked the Senate in a brief but handsome manner, for the honor conferred upon him. If either of the addresses have been written, we have not been able to procure a copy.

*Chambersburgh Argus.*

**Died,**

On Saturday, on board the Canal Boat, on his way from Harrisburgh, to his residence in Beaver, Col. JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM, one of the Representatives from Beaver county, in the Penn-sylvania Legislature. His body was left at Saltsburgh, to await the coming of his friends.

At his residence in the Borough of Blairsville, on Sunday, the 13th inst, LEWIS HULL, in the 41st year of his age, for many years an esteemed citizen of that borough; the Discoverer of an important secret in the arts, connected with certain phenomena of the electro Magnetic fluid; which has, to some extent, been the subject of notice and remark in the public journals.


**JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,**
**Booksellers, Printers and Bookbinders,**

HAVING purchased the entire stock of W McDonald, Bookseller and having taken his store, No 44, *Market street*, they have now, with what they saved from the fire, a large and extensive assortment of *Classical, Theological* and *Miscellaneous* works.

Also, a general assortment of *Blank, Steamboat* and *School Books*, all of which they will *sell low for cash*, or exchange for *Rags* and *Tanners' Scraps*.

ap 21-d3t.

**City Regulator's Office.**

*Penn street, a few doors above Hand street.*

R E McGOWIN, Recording Regulator and Surveyor.

ap 19-2w

40 BUSHELS African Ground Nuts;
2 barrels Honey Dew Syrup Molasses;
2 " Fine Pulverized Loaf Sugar;
2 " Crushed do;
100 lbs. Jamaica Ginger Root;
just received and for sale by

A. G. REINHART,
ap 21 140 Liberty st.

**New Herring.**

A FEW bbls. new Baltimore Herring just received and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
ap 21. 140 Liberty street.

**LOST,**

A Cotton velvet dress, striped with blue and straw colors, and trimmed with gimp—and in the pocket were two bunches of keys—it was handed to some person to take care of during the late fire, and has not since been heard of. Any information in regard to it, will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward given if left at the Drug Store of Ogden & Snowden, in Liberty street, head of Wood. ap 21

**Found,**

THE night of the Fire, in Wood street, a parcel of glazed wadding. The owner can have it by applying at this office. ap 21

**Found,**

A small parcel of remnants of dry goods. Inquire at the office of the Post. ap 21

**Edward Fenderich,**
DRUGGIST,

FORMERLY of the Monongahela House, may be found daily, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A M., at Mr. Dubail's, corner of 7th and Grant street, where Letters, Bills, notices, &c., are left for him.

ap 21-2w

**Valuable Real Estate at Auction.**

AT 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, the 1st of May next, at Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold twelve valuable building lots, situated in the new city district, near the city line, being part of the subdivision of out lot No 2, in the manor of Pittsburgh, and are very eligible for business houses or private dwellings.—Five of them front on Wylie st, continued. A plan of the above may be seen at the Auction Rooms.—Terms, ¼ cash, ¼ payable in five months, and the remaining ½ in ten months with interest, on the two last mentioned payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property.

ap 21. J D DAVIS, Auctioneer.

**House and Lot for Sale.**

A THREE story brick buildings, with back buildings, on the corner of Grant and sixth sts. Inquire of the subscribers, or at this office.

P. CUNNINGHAM.
apr 21. P. RATIGAN.

REMOVAL.

**G. L. Robinson & M. M'Bride,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE removed their office to Grant street, a short distance from Seventh street, towards the Court House. ap21

*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 John Flack, of the Second Ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth—

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the city 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.

JOHN FLACK.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Pittsburgh, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and coveniences for the accomodation of travellers and others.

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|---|---|
| John Baker, | W Wilson, |
| James Lemon, | John Irwin, |
| J H Gallaher, | Wm Bryant, |
| Geo B Jones, | Chas Barnett, |
| B S Hancock, | Thos Powers, |
| A Bonaffon, | R H Patterson. |

ap 21-d&w.

**Eastern Insurance!!**

*Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.*

THIS Company has now established an Agency in the City of Pittsburgh, for Allegheny county. Insurance will be made at this Agency, on dwellings, stores, and other buildings; merchandise, furniture, and agricultural implements and products, against loss or damage from fire *at moderate rates.*

Persons insuring in this office, will have the Capital Stock of the Company as a security for the payment of any loss that may happen from fire, together with a further claim on each insurer, should such be necessary, to be assessed by the managers on said insurers in proportion to the respective insurances; *but on no account to exceed the sum of one per cent on the sum by them respectively insured.*

Thus great security is afforded to the assured, *and the more of them, the greater that security becomes;* while the *very utmost* responsibility is *but trifling*, and hardly a probabilty of its being any thing at all. This Company has been in operation now over five years, and has been gradually acquiring strength, and is at present in a prosperous condition.

☞ Office of the Agency in Burke's Building on Fourth street, between Market and Wood, at the rooms of Eyster & Buchanan,—apply there.

JAMES W BUCHANAN,
ap 21-dtf. Agent.

**LYND & BICKLEY,**
AUCTIONEERS,

Tippecanoe Hall, Liberty street, between Strawberry Alley and 7th street. ap 21-tf

**Auction Sales,**

*By John D. Davis, Auctioneer, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.*

ON Monday morning, the 21st inst, at 10 o'clock, will be sold without reserve a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Cutlery.

And at 2 o'clock, P. M., a large quanity of household and kitchen Furniture, &c.

5 bags good quality St Domigo Coffee, 8 do Rio Coffee. Slightly damaged. 9 boxes Virginia Tobacco. Also a quantity of damaged Queensware, &c.

ap 21

**Citizen's Hotel.**

THE subscriber has opened the Citizen's Hotel on Penn street, as a house of public entertainment, in that large brick house, formerly the Penn House, near the canal bridge, where he is provided for the accommodation of the public, and will be glad at all times to see his friends.

BENJAMIN F. KING.

ap 21-d2w

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE

**Water Power and Factory Sites at Private Sale.**

I OFFER at private sale the property called "Spring Hill," on the south side of James River, a short distance above the Railroad Bridge, in full view of the city, and about twenty minutes' walk from the centre of business, containing about 120 acres of Land and Islands, in the river, with factory buildings and dwelling houses for the manager and all the hands that would be necessary to work the factory and farm. The dam and head-gates are nearly new, and very substantially built. A very large amount of money has been expended in stone-walling and other improvements necessary for varied and extensive manufacturing operations, for which this property is well calculated, from its contiguity to the railroad, and having a large flow of pure spring water, at various elevations of fifteen to forty or fifty feet, which could be advantageously used for bleaching and chemical and other works necessary to the trade of the city, with granite and good brick clay convenient for the erection of any buildings required.

I have obtained a charter from the Legislature of Virginia, for a term of thirty years to form a company of any kind of manufactures that may be desired, under the title of the "Spring Hill Manufacturing Company." I would prefer to sell the above property to a company, under the Charter, at a very low price, taking one half or one third of the amount in the stock of the company, thereby participating in its increasing value.

The situation and buildings, are well suited for a Woolen Factory, having the indispensable requisites of an abundant supply of pure spring water, freedom from dust, and ample space for all the operations necessary in the manufacture of Flannels, Tweeds, fancy Cassimeres and other Woolen goods, (for which our farmers can furnish an abundant supply of wool.)—The buildings, dam, head-gates, &c., being up, the company would require little capital to do a profitable business, having the advantage of the latest improvements in machinery, and could go into operation immediately. They would have the advantage of a large quantity of water and factory sites for sale to those who may wish to put up other manufacturing establishments. A plan of the property will be shown by Messrs. Brown & Tucker, and further explanations given by them.

HALL NEILSON.

ap 21.

**Special Loan Agency.**

☞ Unquestionably and incomparably the most important thing to be done in the present crisis is the rebuilding of our waste places. No man acquainted with the locality of Pittsburgh, it business facilities and its business men, can doubt for a moment, that the indomitable energy and enterprise of its population would very soon re establish its position if the crumbling walls were re-built. Our own resources would, to a great extent, be sufficient to set in motion the prostrate industry paralyzed by the late calamity, if we had houses in which to resume business. The ground itself, now buried in the smoking ruins of the best business portion of the city, affords the amplest security, for any amount of capital required for this purpose, and this security might be enhanced by a guarantee that the money loaned should be expended on the ground, and a policy of insurance in any place designated by the lender himself and assigned to him by the borrower. But we have not, among ourselves, the necessary capital unemployed, a million and a half, invested in buildings alone, has been annihilated in a few hours. We must therefore look abroad for aid, and there can be little doubt such aid can be obtained through the combined influences of a certain prospect of a profitable investment of capital, the sufficiency of the security we are able to offer, and the common sympathies of humanity.

The subscriber, at the instance of some of the sufferers by the late conflagration, proposes to start for the Eastern cities in a few days, as a general loan agent, and, if necessary, locate himself in some of them to attend to that business. He proposes to carry with him a faithful and (as far as practicable,) official exhibit of the titles of such as desire to borrow money on real estate security, or to sell a portion of their property to enable them to improve the balance. He will also effect insurances in the East, if desired, and transact generally and business of like character, or such as cannot spare time to go themselves.

WM. M. SHINN,
Att'y at Law, Gazzam's Buildings, Market st.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Wm J Howard, Mayor of Pittsburgh.
George W. Jackson, Esq, President of Select Council.
Morgan Robertson, Esq., President of Common Council.
Thos M Howe, Esq., Cashier of Ex. Bank.
Robert M Riddle, Esq, Postmaster.

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| E D Gazzam, Esq., | J Kidd & Co