The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1845.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE—THE RAIL ROAD BILL.—As the citizens of the various counties of Pennsylvania are about taking candidates up for Assembly, we would say a few words to them on the subject of the Bill granting the right of way through our territory to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. We would appeal to the people of the whole commonwealth to do an act of simple justice to their brethren of the western portion of it, by electing men who will not be swayed by the selfish motives of those who, last winter, killed the bill by a postponement of it. We would appeal to them to take into consideration the real interests of the whole State; rather than the supposed interests of a single city on one of its borders, whose rich men have long been pampered by legislative favor, and gratified in their speculating projects at the expense of the people of the whole commonwealth. And lastly, we would appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the State, in the name of a city which has been sorely afflicted with a calamity of almost unprecedented extent, to take up this matter, and be careful to choose men who will give their support to this Rail Road Bill.

But while the termination of the Baltimore Rail Road at this city, will greatly advance her prosperity, and assist her citizens to recover from their late unparalleled losses; it is not for the advantage of Pittsburgh alone that this measure is desirable. The whole of Western Pennsylvania would share in its benefits, while the Eastern portion, maugre the jealous fears of certain millionaires in Philadelphia, would lose nothing by the completion of the work.—And has not Western Pennsylvania in general, and Pittsburgh in particular, a right to claim with confidence the poor boon of this Rail Road Bill.—While other sections of the State have sought to use the Legislature for their special benefit, and have peopled the lobbies and door-ways of our legislative halls with clouds of borers, the West has not been importunate or troublesome in asking for partial enactments or peculiar advantages. And now, when she asks for this measure, not as a favor to any particular region, to be granted at the expense of all the rest of the State, but as a matter of right, it is the height of injustice to refuse or postpone her petition. The West does not complain that it has to bear its proportion of the taxes for the Construction of the North Branch Canal, a work begun for the benefit of a certain region of the State. It does not complain that it has to share the burdens incurred by the Delaware Division, a work devised for the benefit of another certain portion of the State. Nor does it complain of its share of the debt incurred by the commonwealth in assisting various canal and rail road companies, in the Eastern section of the commonwealth, got up for local advantage. Why, then, should a measure which may seem to be more advantageous to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania generally than to other parts of the State, be cast aside by jealous or sectional feelings.

We do not subscribe to the opinion that the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road will injure our main line, or any of our State works. We believe that the making of that Road would so far increase the trade to Pittsburgh both from the East and West, that ample business for both the Canal and the Rail Road would be found. Each, to be sure, would take that portion of the trade they could carry the best and the cheapest. Neither of the works are designed to answer a mere temporary purpose. They are to be the channels of trade between the Atlantic cities and the Great West, for centuries to come; and who can calculate the great extent of that trade even twenty years hence?

Will our brethren throughout the commonwealth, and particularly in the West, think of this subject, and while they manage their political disputes as may seem unto them best, will they take care that the members they send to the Assembly next winter, shall be firm friends to the Rail Road Bill?

☞ We observe that a Committee of the Councils give notice to the sufferers by the fire of the 27th May, that all estimates of losses must be handed in before the 11th inst. as none will be received after that date.—This is a somewhat singular, and many may consider a very arbitary rule for the Councils to adopt. If the Councils propose to relieve these sufferers from the fund collected for the sufferers of 10th April, we cannot understand how or where they get the power to exclude any of them from relief if they do not make their losses known before the time specified.—It is certain that the people who contributed the money gave no such instructions, nor did they contemplate any such disposition of the fund; and as the Councils have undertaken the disbursement of the money without any very clear authority for assuming that duty, they should not be so positive in their decrees against those who may not come up to, or may not know the rules they have adopted.

If no claims for relief are to be allowed that are not presented before the 11th inst, we would like to know what disbursement will be made of the $10,000 which the Councils have concluded to hold over.

THE RAIL ROAD.—We observe, in the Chronicle of yesterday, a Review of Mr. Bigham's speech on the Rail Road Bill. The speech albeit it was published for electioneering purposes, is very creditable to Mr B. who deserves the thanks of his fellow citizens for his efforts to carry the Bill. Inasmuch, however, as every body here is for the Rail Road, and the Democratic ticket, when formed, will doubtless present a strong array of efficient and ardent friends of that important measure, Mr B. will not be entitled to the exclusive support of all its friends.

THAT KEG OF POWDER, with a *hole bored in it*, which some of our contemporaries discovered under a pile of shavings, the day after the fire in 7th street, is creating quite a sensation in all parts of the country. Our exchanges generally are very much shocked at the bold villany of the Pittsburgh incendiaries.

Our citizens, however, understand that the incendiary intentions attributed to this keg of powder, are all fabulous, and that instead of having any desire to originate a fire, it had been removed to the place where it was found, to avoid one. We are disposed to take all the charges of incendiarism that have lately been made, with a great many grains of allowance, and are strongly of the opinion that if people were more careful in the management of fire, we would not have so many conflagrations to record.

THE STAMP ACT, passed by the last Legislature of Maryland, appears to be operating very favorably for the Treasury. The returns for a period of 20 days, during which it has been in operation, exhibit an amount of between $5,000 and $6,000. This act is considered by the people very unjust and oppressive, but if it will be the means of relieving them from their financial difficulties, we suppose they will grin and bear it until some easier mode to pay their debts is discovered.

THE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—Between 1500 and 2000 houses were destroyed by the great fire in Quebec, making about one-third of the population—about 12,000 people—houseless and in absolute want of the common necessaries of life. Of the deplorable loss of life which must have resulted, no exact estimate has yet been obtained. Twelve bodies had been found when the latest advices came away, but it is feared that the real extent of the loss must be far greater. One painful incident was the destruction of the Hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons were carried, when, melancholy to relate, the building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried from a distance by the wind; the unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves, perished miserably.

[Extract from a letter to the Baltimore Sun.]

Quebec, May 29.—Eighteen schooners were burnt at the Palais, also a new vessel; Munn's ship yard is completely destroyed, Jeffrey's property has escaped, also Lee's. The whole of St. Roch's is a mere wilderness of chimnies.

The loss of property has also been attended with a considerable loss of life. It is conjectured that not less than one hundred persons have perished.

Six bodies were this morning taken out of the church, which fell a prey to the fire. The Convent was saved with great difficulty, although the distance between them is very large—but such was the rapidity of the raging element.

The loss in round numbers cannot be easily ascertained, but half a million will not cover the losses, nor perhaps £740,000.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK—*One hundred Buildings and Twenty-five Horses Burnt—Four Hundred Destitute Families.*—About half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night, says the New York Tribune, a fire broke out in the stables of Messrs Palmer & Peters, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth street, more distressing in its effects than any other that has occurred in the city for a long time. The actual amount of property destroyed is comparatively inconsiderable, although nearly two of those very large blocks between the Sixth and Seventh avenues were entirely swept, and over 100 buildings, of all sorts, were consumed—leaving more than 400 families entirely destitute, many of them even of their clothes. Not $50 worth of furniture or property of any kind as far as can be ascertained, was saved by any one of these poor creatures, and not 20 individuals were insured at all. A great portion of the buildings burnt were poor shanties, occupied mostly by Irish families, and these suffer terribly.

ODD FELLOW FESTIVAL.—We are informed that the meeting of the Odd Fellows at Washington, Pa on Thursday, was a most brilliant affair, and afforded the citizens of that place an opportunity of witnessing a pageant which, in gorgeous display and imposing form, was far superior to any spectacle that has ever taken place in that quiet borough.

The Lodges of Pittsburgh and vicinity sent a strong representation, and Wheeling, Steubenville and all the adjacent towns where the order has any organization, were respectably represented.

At 9 o'clock in the morning they met at the Odd Fellow's Hall, and proceeded in procession through the principal streets to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, where an appropriate and very eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HOGLAND, who is a member of the order. After the ceremonies in the Church were concluded, the procession was again formed, and they marched back to the Hall, where they were dismissed.

Those who were present speak in the warmest praise of the whole affair, and say it was the most interesting parade of the kind they have ever witnessed, far superior to any that has ever taken place in Pittsburgh.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Commenting on the foreign news, the New York Express remarks: "It appears to have been expected that great consternation would have been created in the United States by the speech of Sir Robert Peel in reply to the inaugural address of Mr Polk, and the coolness displayed here appears to have disturbed the equanimity of the people of England much more than a noisy rejoinder of words for war."

OLE BULL can't shine in Cincinnati; at his two last Concerts he scraped his cangut to a "beggarly account of empty boxes" and an equally poor representation of the "groundlings." He should come right straight to Pittsburgh, where the people have some soul for harmony and will know how to appreciate his musical powers.

FORREST IN IRELAND.—Mr Forrest has been playing at Dublin with success. On the 15th ult. he appeared as "Spartacus" in Dr Bird's tragedy of the "Gladiator," and was called for at the end of the play. On the 16th he was about to perform in a favorite play, by desire and under the patronage of Lieut General Sir Edward Blakeney, commanding the forces, and the officers of the garrison.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—The New Orleans Republican says Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, would have been appointed Governor of Oregon, if Brown's bill had passed at the last session of Congress. The Missouri Reporter regrets that it was not passed, and Col Johnson sent over the mountains with fifteen or twenty thousand emigrants, properly armed and equipped. The Hero of the Thames is just the man to lead such an enterprise, and lay the foundations of a Republican State on the Pacific.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Washington Union of Monday, says:—"The Secretary of War left Washington this morning, to attend the annual examination of the Cadets at the military academy, West Point. During his absence, the duties of his office will be discharged by the Secretary of the Navy, as acting Secretary of War."

☞ The Marquis de la Talarne came passenger in the Great-Western. It is said he is on a visit to this continent in an official capacity, either as Minister to this country, Mexico or Texas, or to the three at the same time. It is supposed that he come from France to watch the movements in Texas, Mexico and the United States, relative to annexation.

FOR THE POST.

Gentlemen:—As the time is near at hand when the Republicans of this county will be called on to select persons to be supported at the ensuing October election. I have thought proper to direct the attention of the Democracy throughout the county, to an individual who will be supported by his friends, for nomination for the Assembly. I refer to JNO. F. RICHARDS, Esq., of Elizabeth township, believing that we are entitled to a candidate from this district we place before the freeman of this county, a person of great integrity of personal character with business qualification of of the first grade. The Democrats of Elizabeth know J F Richards; firmly he has stood by them through good and bad report. We hope the Republicans of the county will not, pass by the claims of a man whose experience and gentlemanly deportment would do honor to the State. A DEMOCRAT.

THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES continue in Schoharie county, and according to the Republican of the 27th inst., Sheriff Bouck had enlisted a body of 120 men to aid him in enforcing the laws and preserving order. In serving a writ he is accompanied by 50 armed men, and the party were twice fired upon on the 26th, though without injury.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE CAMBRIA.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Before the Whitsuntide holidays intervened, Mr. Hutt moved, and the House, by a large majority, rejected his proposition, for the admission of corn the produce of Australia. The Government, anxious to prevent a debate, endeavoured, it is said, to prevent the formation of a "House"—a common stratagem when unpalatable discussions are to be burked. The case of Canada was adroitly adduced by the mover as a good reason why a similar boon should be conferred on Australia; but the Premier would not, or could not, see any analogy between the colonies.' The parties interested are highly indignant at the conduct of the Ministry, and the subject, in all probability, will be mooted in another shape at no distant day. The speech of Lord Howick, in reply to that of Sir Robert Peel, was very bitter and taunting, describing it as one of the weakest and shabbiest he had ever heard fall from that able man. The truth is, Sir Robert has difficulty enough in keeping his supporters in order at present, to apply the spur now to the agriculturists, in the matter of corn, would cause the suppressed mutiny to explode.

The proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on Friday night are important in the present position of matters between England and the United States. The debate referred more particularly to the state of the navy, which, the professional members contended, was in a most inefficient state—badly manned, and altogether disgraceful to the country and to the service. The admission of this inefficiency was made by Sir George Cockburn and the other representatives of the Admiralty Board, and the blame was thrown on the Exchequer, the Chancellor of which evinced no willingness to place the wooden walls of the nation in a better position. The same complaint has been made every year that we have been at peace, and every administration has been assailed by the outs on the same sore point, as it is one which appeals strongly to the nation's prejudices and fears. The migratory characters of the sailor is proverbial, and all complaints on this score is fruitless, unless the Government of the day will consent to keep as many men in pay during a period of peace as the exigencies of the country would require in war. Sailors, when unemployed, are obliged, like other men, to seek elsewhere for a living, and however it is, that with the large naval force of this country, more British seamen are to be found in foreign service than the seamen of all other countries put together. It was stated in the House, some time ago, in corroboration of this fact, that the American navy was principally manned by English sailors. But the resources of the country are so ample, that when occasion serves abundance of men could be found. Naval officers, like most professional persons, have but one idea—that of upholding the honour and dignity of their profession, and when this can be done under the guise of patriotism, the temptation to indulge in profitless complaint is the greater. The Government, however, will be, probably, indirected, in consequence of the strong representations which are made at a critical time, to provide a remedy for some of the evils dilated upon.

The onerous duties which the private business of the House of Commons entail upon the members, in consequence of the multiplicity of railway and other bills, have turned attention to the doings of the Irish truants, who pass their time in Conciliation-hall instead of St. Stephen's, and thereby throw additional labor on the shoulders of others, who do not, like them, shirk the work. Mr Hume has threatened a "Call" of the House, for the purpose of commanding the *enforced* presence of the absentees. The result of the "Call" would be, that the Serjeant-at-Arms, Sir William Gossett, with the Speaker's warrants, would have to cross over to Ireland, and arrest the fugitives. Mr O'Connell has declared that in the event of such a proceeding, he would test the legality of the arrest, and he pledges his reputation as a lawyer, that the statute law of the land would not sanction such a proceeding—that the Speaker has no power over members of Parliament in Ireland—and that the act of Union does not repeal a previous act of the Irish Parliament bearing upon the point This flaw will probably induce Mr Hume to forego his intention, as a failure would compromise the dignity of the popular branch of the Legislature, and secure a triumph for the parties who resist. The few Irish members who *do* duty in the House of Commons, are in disgrace with their constituents, and when the next election comes, they will, as public men, be "numbered with the things which were"—and amongst those under the ban of exclusion is the brilliant and fascinating Mr Sheil.

Emboldened by the declaration of the Premier that the Repeal agitation cannot be subdued by *force*. O'Connell is going to put Peel's temper to a severe test, by holding another series of "monster" meetings. "Tara of the Kings," a spot sacred to Irish patriotism, will shortly be the scene of a gathering now less inferior in numbers and pomp to that which revived its ancient glories two years back, when upwards of a million people assembled to hear the magic of O'Connell's voice. This is hurling a bold defiance in the teeth of the Government. It remains to be seen whether they will now, as they did before, fill the country with soldiers, and bristle it with bayonets, to keep Pat quiet. The wrongs of a country prevent its Ministers from enjoying a bed of roses.

It is still uncertain whether the Roman Catholic Bishops will give in their adhesion to Government plan for the erection of the three colleges in Ireland, *minus* religious instruction. Mr. O'Connell has declared against the plan, and, judging from the language of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, the organ of ultras of the Irish hierarchy, it is probable the bishops will do the same; but as they are about to hold a synod to consider the subject, the result will be known in a few days.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The following is from the London Morning Herald. It will be observed with what confidence the English editor looks to the whig journals for arguments against our own country:

The arrival of the Caledonia has put us in possession of news from the United States a week later than that we received by the Great Western. The tone of the American Journalists continues to be, on the whole, pacific, although some few, chiefly the organs of Mr. Polk, and his immediate friends, do not disguise their anxiety for a rupture with this country, or their intention to create as much agitation as possible on the disputed question. One or two journals, professing to a certain extent to be the organs of the Administration, among them the *Washington Globe*, call upon the President to adhere to the spirit and even the letter of his inaugural address. This spirit is, however, not responded to by the public, and is, as we have said, warmly discountenanced by the largest and most respectable portion of the press. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the 30th ult. publishes a rumor which seems far from improbable. It is, that the result of the President's deliberations with the Cabinet on the Oregon question has been a determination to follow the example of the British Government and dispatch a special Minister to London. It is not, however, doubted that the dispute of the United States with Mexico has arrived at a crisis which leaves little hopes of an amicable adjustment. The Government of the latter State appear to be acting with considerable vigour having given orders for the immediate defence of her ports, fortresses, &c; and it seems to be pretty generally acknowledged that if Texas should not comply with their last requisition, war will forthwith be declared. Sonverse, indeed, do the Mexicans appear to be to the contemplated annexation, that an act has passed its Congress making the very proposition of such a course high treason. Dr A. Smith, Texan Secretary of State, has arrived in this country by the Caledonia. We have elsewhere collected the opinion of several of the most intelligent of our contemporaries on the recent declaration of the British Ministry, the tone of which is studiously pacific. It is needless to add that these sentiments are warmly reciprocated in this country.

The following is from the Liverpool Mail. Its tone is highly complimentary, and quite characteristic of John Bull. This is the best illustration of the "dog that will show his teeth, but dare not bite," that we have seen for some time.

"And, we ask, when did the citizens of the United States cease to carry on a civil war of cheating, robbing, and swindling, against this country? She boasts of her honor. Can she pay her just debts? She brags of her power! She cannot make a gun to arm her most formidable frigate, the Princeton. The only national bank she ever possessed was founded upon English capital; and, according to her usual practice, and the rules of her government, she swindled and robbed the English shareholders. *In short, and in plain terms, the whole system of republicanism in the United States is founded on robbery. The revolution was a premeditated act of robbery; sympathy of its leading revolutionists with France, was an act of 'unquestionable' and unpardonable villainy.* These be hard words; but their truth is demonstrated in every act of that senseless and dishonored democracy. There are, however, many sensible men in America—men of property and influence—who see that dishonesty does not prosper—that limits are set to mob rule—and that the time has come when the institutions of the United States must undergo a change for the general benefit of the Commonwealth. These thinking men think that the time is now. We agree with them. Mr President Polk is an instrument—and an ignorant though a useful one. While he has been flogging his slaves, the Christian world has undertaken the duty of flogging the slave-owner, and in the conflicting course of discipline, the breeder of, and dealer in slaves, must take the consequence."

"The Liverpool Times of the 5th has a long article on the effects produced among their foreign and Irish neighbors,' by Sir Robert Peel's 'enormous indiscretion, in dragging Mr Polk and Oregon into the Maynooth debate.' The rejoicing of the Irish at the prospect of thus being enabled to compel England to come to terms, is dwelt upon at length, and extracts are given from articles in some of the Irish papers on the subject. The Waterford Chronicle says all the Irish ask is 'life for Ireland,' and adds, that 'if war was waging along the Canadian frontier, and if 30 sail of the French line were confronting the English fleet in St George's channel, they would not long be without life for Ireland,' it further exhorts the Irish, before they consent to be 'conciliated' by the Maynooth grant to remember that the concession is made at a moment when 'England cannot depend upon the Russian woman-flogger, Nicholas, or any other power to help her over this bit of a fix in which she seems to be placed with regard to the Oregon territory."

The Belfast Vindicator goes still further, and puts this hypothesis: 'Suppose a war with France and America, and all its embarrassments: and a people here are determined to make use of these embarrassments would England fire a gun until Ireland was free?—Who recruit her ranks? Forty thousand Irishmen are in her service, raising the temple of her glory, but not daring to inscribe their names on the entablature.—Even their neutrality—even our refusal to enlist in the ranks—would impede her course, and frightfully embarrass her. But if not merely neutral, but constitutionally opposed, how could England war with a paralyzed—nay, a hostile right arm'

"The Times treats all this as mere hypothesis, but is very severe upon Sir Robert Peel for giving the Irish an opportunity thus to threaten. It says:

"'The entegrity of the empire is shaken, the French are called to our shores in battle array, Canada is fringed with invasion, Oregon seized, Great Britain and Ireland are imagined in actual war, our army is supposed melting into a current of desertion,—all in order to get up a case for Sir Robert Peel's preternal interference with the ordinary course of the British constitution.'

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Four Lives Lost.—The steamboat Paul Jones, Capt. Moffit, from Havre-de-Grace, bound for this port, and having in tow eight canal boats, exploded her boiler yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, between North Point and Bear Creek, about ten miles below the city, and, melancholy to relate, four persons were instantly killed. The unfortunate individuals were Mr. John Parsons, the engineer, who has left a wife and three children, the two firemen, one of whom was a colored man named Hiram, from Northumberland county, Va., the other, Mr. George Gill, and a boy aged about 11 years belonging to the canal boat "Farmer," of Bloomsbury, Pa. The previous part of the night had been very rough, and two of the canal boats laden with lumber were swamped in the Bay, one near Pool's Island, and the other a short distance below North Point, which was the cause of the boy being on board the steamboat. Capt. Moffit, who was asleep in his room at the time of the explosion, was severely scalded in the hands, face and neck, and fears are entertained that he may have inhaled a portion of the steam. His condition is very critical. A colored man named John who was at the helm, was blown with the wheel-house, in which he was, from the bow to the stern of the boat, and, strange to say, received no injury. Mr. Benj. Ferguson, the mate, was on the upper deck at the time of the explosion, and was blown some thirty or forty feet, alighting amongst a quantity of pig iron upon one of the canal boats in tow, but fortunately escaped without the slightest injury. Mr. Patrick, the agent of the boat, was on board, and at the time was asleep in the cabin. He also escaped without injury. About half an hour after the occurrence, the steamer Georgia, Capt. Cannon, from Norfolk, hove in sight—she was immediately hailed by the survivors, when Capt Cannon rounded to, took them off, and brought them to the city, where they arrived about half-past 5 o'clock. Capt. Moffit was taken to his residence in Granby street. A short time after the Georgia left the wreck, the steamer Boston came up, and taking in tow the eight canal boats, reached the city with them about ten o'clock. As soon as the news reached the city, the steamer Relief was chartered by John Boggs, Esq., the owner of the Paul Jones, and despatched to the spot, but on reaching her it was found that she was a complete wreck, and had sunk in 18 feet water, nothing appearing but a portion of the upper deck and wheel house. Mr Boggs, we understand, will make another effort to have her raised and to recover the bodies which are below in the engine-room. *Balt. Clipper, June 4.*

That Poem.—We are now enabled to give the remainder of Mr Enion Kendall's "beautiful" poem upon the wreck of the Kentucky packet:—

"This boat was broke and smashed in to
One end it stood aloof
Some of the passengers clung to her
One of them tumbled off

The steersman he and three men more
Also the chamber maid
Were lodged upon a sickamore log
And there implored some aid

Mr Brown proprietor of Brown's hotel
In the city of Lafayette
He was on board at the same time
The packet boat did break"

VACCINATION.—Now that public attention is some. what directed to the danger of small-pox, it may be profitable to read the following remarks from the London Lancet, on the subject of vaccination:

"The general conclusion drawn by Dr Ritzins, of Stockholm, from his observations of small-pox, and the effects of vaccination in Sweden are these:—The protection afforded by vaccination, from the close of the second year of life, against the contagion of the variolous points, usually lasts unimpaired to the end of the thirteenth year or so, after this period it begins to lose its effect, and gradually becomes more and more uncertain to the twentieth or twenty-first year of life. For the next four or five years, the disposition to the small-pox seems almost to have recovered its original integrity; and this state of liability continues unimpaired up to the age of forty years or so. At about this epoch of life it begins to approach nearer and nearer to the limit of its existence—which it reaches, in the majority of cases, about the fiftieth year—the period commences to take place."

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL AFFAIR.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Morning Post, says:

"Last summer, an intelligent and handsome but elderly Irish gentleman gave some amateur specimens of Irish song, in this city, accompanied with lectures on the Irish character. He was an accomplished surgeon, and performed some splendid operations in this city, into the bargain. It was understood by a few here, that like Dr Lardner, he was in New York with another man's wife, and was living under a fictitious name. It seems she was the wife of an officer of the Army, and Blood, McMichael's real name, was her professional attendant in London, with whom she eloped. Her husband, Maj. Boileau, sent out a confidential messenger begging her to return, and promising forgiveness of all past errors. He had a private interview with the recreant wife after various unsuccessful attempts, and she engaged to return with him to her husband. McMichael, it is said, discovered the plot, gave the agent an unmerciful beating, but he got off safe with his prize. Since her return, her husband has asked of Parliament to be divorced."

THEATRE!

MANAGERS, SHIRES & PORTER.
STAGE-MANAGER, GEO. T. ROWE.
TREASURER, MR. EVANS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Tier Boxes, 50 cts. | 3d Tier Boxes, 20 cts.
2d " " 37 " | Pit, 25 "
Gallery for colored persons, 20 cts.

Third and last night, but one, of the UNRIVALLED ETHIOPIAN MELODIST,

MR. H. BLAKE.

First night of the splendid drama of "Joan of Arc,' together, with the highly attractive piece of "Clari",

Saturday Evening, June 7th, 1845,

Will be performed, (First time this season) the Drama of

JOAN OF ARC!

(For Programme see small bills.)

AFTER WHICH,

MR. H. BLAKE

Will appear with his budget of VIRGINIA MINSTRELS.

Previous to which the beautiful piece in 3 acts of

CLARI;

OR, THE MAID OF MILAN.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain will rise at 8 precisely.

☞ The Box Office will be open from 10 A. M. to 1—and from 2 P. M to 5—at which time places and seats can be secured for any number of Persons.

☞ A strong and efficient Police have been engaged, and will preserve order at all times. jun 7

Fruits! Fruits!!

40 DRUMS fresh Smyrna Figs;
4 Cases Genoa Citron;
40 Bushels African Ground nuts;
15 " Prime Pealed Peaches;
Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, Cream Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
A. G. REINHART,
jne 7 140 Liberty street.

Fish! Fish!!

20 BBLS No 1 Herring;
25 boxes Scaled do
1200 lbs. prime Cod fish;
15 quarter and half bbls No 1 Mackerel;
No 1 Salmon, Shad and Lake Fish;
Fresh and pickled Lobsters; Sardines, &c.
Received and for sale by
A. G. REINHART.
june 7 140 Liberty street.

Groceries.

10 BOXES double and single Loaf Sugar;
4 bbls crushed and Pulverized "
60 bags Rio Coffee, fair to prime;
Prime Old Java and Laguayra Coffee;
Extra fine Green and Black Teas;
And all other articles in the Grocery line, on hand and for sale by
A. G REINHART.
june 7 140 Liberty street.

Notice.

ALL persons who have lost by the fire on the 27th of May last, are hereby notified and requested to hand in an estimate of their losses to the undersigned on or before the 11th inst., as none will be received after that date.
ROBERT PORTER,
je 7 Chairman Committee of Councils.

Notice.

INASMUCH as the assessors of the loss by the Fire 10th April last, registered the names of many persons without their knowledge, and inasmuch also as many persons handed in statements of their loss merely for the purpose of ascertaing the aggregate loss by the said calamity.

Therefore, the committee on the apportionment of the relief fund, respectfully request that such of their fellow citizens as were sufferers on that occasion and do not intend applying for assistance from said fund, will, without delay, inform the committee of their determination by note through the Post Office, as they are very desirous of making a final distribution thereof as soon as possible. By order of the Committee.
THOS. BAKEWELL,
jc7 3t. Chairman.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods, &c.

AT M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No. 64 Market st., Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets, on Monday next, June 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold without reserve a large lot of Dry Goods, of nearly every description, together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes Hardware, &c.
At 2 o'clock same day, a lot of Furniture.
June 7 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales.

AT 10 o'clock, on Monday morning the 9th inst., at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts., will be sold by order of assignees, a quantity of Seasonable Dry Goods and Fancy articles.

At 2 o'clock, P M, an extensive assortment of new and second hand Household and Kitchen Furniture, Matrasses, Carpeting, Looking Glasses, 1 Billiard Table, 2 Iron Safes, 20 Kegs damaged Nails and Spikes; 12 Boxes Va. Manufactured Tobacco, 5 Coils white Hemp Rope for Cables, 60 sides N Y tanned Sole Leather 50 Reams Letter and Writing Paper, 10 Boxes Black Tea, good quality.
J. D. DAVIS,
june 7. Auctioneer.

Books, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

AT 8 o'clock, this evening, at Davis' Auction Rooms, will be sold without reserve, to close consignments, a quantity of new and second hand Books; 2 new silver Patent Lever Watches, Johnston, Liverpool; 10 second hand silver Watches, single and double case. An extensive assortment of Jewelry and fancy articles, comprising gold and silver Pencil Cases; gold, silver and jet Necklaces; Breastpins; Pearl and shell Card Cases; a great variety of Beads; Segar Cases; 1 Banker's Case; Ivory Boxes; Snuff do; Silver Wire Basket; Hooks and Eyes; Pins, Needles; Stay Lacings; Suspenders of fine quality and various descriptions; Fancy Boxes, &c.
june 7 J D DAVIS, Auct'r.

SUSPENDERS, SUSPENDERS.

600 DOZ. S Fine Corrugated Suspenders received and for sale by the dozen or pair. No 61 Market street, Simpson's Row by
june 6-1w* J. CAVANAGH.

Great Sale of Gold Pencils.

NO. 46.

WE last evening received another large invoice of those splendid GOLD PENCILS, warranted equal, if not superior to any in use; and selling off with a perfect RUSH, at the same prices before advertised—from $1,50 to $10, including the largest (Gents.) size in use.

We have them manufactured, and new lots receiving constantly, and selling at much less prices than can be had elsewhere. At the New Cash House of
jan 6 BARROWS & TURNER.

GREAT DOINGS "DOWN TOWN."

NO. 46!

ANOTHER package of those splendid 6-4 white figured Swiss Muslins, this morning received—with colored TARLTONS, something new and beautiful. New styles Balzorines—another package just opened, equally beautiful with the other lot. Call at
je-6 BARROWS & TURNER'S.

Great Treat for Little Money!

At No. 46.

BARROWS & TURNER are now selling beautiful NEAPOLITAN LACE BONNETS for only ☞ $2,00. Call and see, at their new Cash House, 3 doors above the Burnt District.
june-6.

GLASS STAINING,

By J. Newton, Fourth street Road, near Toll Gate,

THE only Glass Stainer west of the mountains. A specimen of this glass is to be seen on the steam boat Cambria. All orders promptly attended to.
feb. 19-wadtf.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Ecosse.

83. *Market Street, Pittsburgh.* 83.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

B. E. CONSTABLE requests the attention of the public to his stock of shawls; consisting of Blanket Cloth, Cashmere, embroidered Thibet and Belvidere, and Broche, at prices ranging from 50 cents up to $12.

Alpaccas, figured and plain, Romelins, Zenobia Cloths, &c., at from 18¾ cents up to 50 and 62 1-2.

Cashmeres D'Cose from 25 up to 50 cents, the newest imported styles.

Just received, another lot of Flannels, imported as the only kind that is not liable to shrink. jan 15

A Piano to Rent.

A GOOD Piano Forte for rent by the quarter or year by
JNO. H. MELLOR,
june-6. No. 122 Wood street.

Notice.

THE papers, &c, of the late Saml. Kingston, Esq., are now in the possession of the subscriber ready for delivery. All those having unfinished business will please call so that arrangements may be made to have the cases disposed of.
MARY T. KINGSTON, Admr'x
Of the estate of S. Kingston, Esq., dec'd.
je6-d1m.

Conveyancing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, that she will attend to the business of Conveyancing in all its branches.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills and all other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

Paper books and other legal papers made out for Attorneys on the shortest notice.

Rooms on Wiley street, fourth door from the New Court House. MARY T. KINGSTON.
june 6-d3m.

SHOP ROOM AND STEAM POWER

FOR RENT.

INQUIRE OF H. H. RYAN,
je6 1m. Fifth street, opposite Exchange Bank.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED on Friday morning the 30th inst., a white and brown spotted Slut with a collar engraved, James Cavanah; also, a hole through her ear. The above reward will be paid by returning he to No 61 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. je6-2t*

Notice to Claimants.

ALL those persons who have applied for assistance from the Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire of the 10th of April, whose claims for loss, on that occasion do not exceed Five Hundred Dollars, are requested to call at the Mayor's office, on Monday, 9th inst. from 9 A M till 12, and from 2 P. M till 6, to receive their respective dividends.
By order of the Committee.
june 6-3t THOS. BAKEWELL, Ch'n.

Wanted Immediately,

A BOY about 16 years of age that understands the Variety business in a Store, and comes well recommended, may hear of a situation by applying at No 61, Market street, between 3d and 4th, Simpson's Row. je6-2t.*

A Trunk Found.

SOMETIME last Christmas there was a trunk left on board steam boat Cicero, containing some clothes and a small amount of money. There were no marks in the contents or on the trunk to indicate whose it was. The owner can have it by calling at the warehouse of Jas May proving his property and paying all charges. june 5 3w

Rare and Valuable Books.

CHAMBERS' Information for the People, new edition; edited by Robert & William Chambers, editors of Chambers' Edinburg Journal; 2 vols 8 vo. Royal.

France and the French Revolution—A collection of authentic narratives of the horrors committed by the Revolutionary Government of France, under Marat and Robespierre; written by eye-witnesses of the scenes; from the French, 4 vols 8 vo.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Ward's Ideal; McCulloch on Taxation. For sale by BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
je5. No 43, Market street.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE COMBINED

With the additional security of a STOCK CAPITAL

The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co. of Phila.—Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS:

George W. Toland,	John M. Atwood,
Thomas C. Rockhill,	Lewis R. Ashhurst,
Wm. R. Thompson,	George N. Baker,
George M. Stroud,	John J. Vanderkemp,

George W. Carpenter.

WILL make insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Pittsburgh and vicinity, on Houses, Stores and other buildings, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, limited or perpetual, in town or country, on the most favorable term.

The Mutual Principle, combined with a Stock Capital, and the other provisions of the Charter of this Company, hold out unusual inducements, both of profit and safety, to those desirous of effecting insurance, to which the Company ask the attention and examination of those interested.

The Capital Stock of the Company is invested in good and sufficient securities. After providing for the losses accruing to the Company, in the course of its business, the stockholders are entitled to receive out of its income and profits an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock actually paid in—the amount of which interest, it is expected, will be supplied by funds invested—and thereafter, all the remaining profits are to accumulate and be held, in like manner with the Capital Stock, for the better security of the assured. But certificates bearing interest, payable annually, transferable on the books of the Company, and convertible at any time into Capital Stock, will be issued therefor to the Stockholders and insured members, in proportion to the amount of Stock held, or premium paid by them respectively, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter.

Those effecting insurance with this company have, besides the usual protection against loss, by the ordinary method of insurance, the additional advantage of a direct participation in the profits of the Company, without any liability.
GEO. W. TOLAND, President.
B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

The subscriber, who is the duly authorised Agent for the above named Company, is prepared to make insurance, at the Office of the Agency, No. 97, West side of Wood street, 2d door above Diamond alley, and will give all further information desired.
THOS. J. CAMPBELL.
Pittsburgh, May 30, 1845. (je5-1y.)

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent at Pittsburgh for the Spring Garden Mutual Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, would respectfully give notice that he continues to take FIRE RISKS on buildings, merchandise, &c., and MARINE RISKS on hulls or cargoes of vessels, at the customary rates.

Application for risks may be made to the undersigned at the warehouse of Burbridge, Wilson & Co. on Front street, or to Sam'l. Herron at the office of the Fireman's Insurance Co., corner of Market and Fifth streets.
june 4 JAS. W. BURBRIDGE, Agent.

Mackerel.

10 BBLS. No 3, large size; just received and for sale by
J. & J. McDEVITT,
june 4 No. 224, Liberty street.

S F Flour.

200 BBLS. S F FLOUR, just received and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.,
june 4 Front st. between Wood & Smithfield.

Nails.

200 KEGS NAILS, ass'd sizes, just receiving and for sale by
B