vince you, that the spirit of public improvement was indeed "abroad in our land," and that Charleston was about to assume that high station which belongs to her as the chief city of the South. Already had we began to realize the first fruits of these patriotic exertions. The eyes of the whole South, and of a large portion of the West, were turned towards us with an interest which promised the happiest results. While grand schemes of improvement were in progress, looking to the advancement of our intercourse with the interior, and the extension of our direct trade with all foreign nations, we were striving to improve the health of the city, and to furnish the necessary facilities for an enlarged and extending commerce. Your Excellency must have seen with satisfaction the fruits of this system so strongly illustrated in the spirit of industry, which was every where displayed in the erection of noble public edifices, the multiplication and improvement of stores and private dwellings, and the extension of all the sources of public prosperity and private happiness. In a single night this glorious prospect was suddenly and entirely changed. Our beautiful city was laid in ashes. Mouldering walls and blackened ruins mark the spots where our habitations stood. Thousands of our people, who a few days ago were in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life, have been deprived of their all, and are indebted to the kindness of their friends for shelter and support. Labor has been deprived of its accustomed employment, and property of its value. The incomes of all have been greatly reduced, and of many totally destroyed.

The true character and extent of this calamity will be clearly understood from a very brief statement. From a careful estimate of the losses sustained, it appears that about five hundred dwelling houses fronting on the public streets, have been totally consumed, and an equal number of kitchens or other buildings occupied by slaves, making together upwards of one thousand dwelling houses destroyed, exclusive of a large number of other out buildings. It is impossible to ascertain the number of persons who occupied these dwellings, but they have been estimated at from 5 to 7000.

We have no means of ascertaining the value of property thus lost. But when it is recollected that this destruction of property has fallen upon the very heart of the City, containing a number of stores of great value and that goods, as well as furniture, to a considerable amount, have been destroyed, it may safely be assumed that the amount of our losses cannot have fallen much short of four millions of dollars. It has been ascertained that of the property destroyed, about one million and a half of dollars were insured, but of this, upwards of one million was insured in Charleston, (involving the entire capital of two of our Insurance Companies, out of three.) So that a clear loss has been sustained by this community, of three millions of dollars. Taking into consideration the amount of our population, and the extent of our resources, it is believed that Charleston has, on this occasion, sustained a greater loss than was suffered either by London or New York, on the occasions of what were emphatically called 'the great fires,' at these places. We present the extent of the evil should be known, to enable us to apply the remedy. If this loss had been one of an ordinary character—if only a few hundred houses—valued at a few hundred hundred thousand dollars, had been destroyed, the citizens of Charleston would have relied on their own resources for relief. That manly pride, which regards personal independence as a treasure that cannot be too highly prized, would induce us even now, to suffer in silence, if there were no considerations of a high public character, which seem to demand a different line of conduct. While gratefully acknowledging our obligations to those who have so liberally and promptly come forward with pecuniary contributions for the relief of the destitute amongst us, it is due to ourselves to state, that even without this generous aid, the wants of all such would have been supplied. The citizens of Charleston regard each other as brethren, and would expend their last dollar, sooner than that one of the sufferers from the late conflagration, should want the necessaries of life. But it is as a COMMUNITY that we deeply feel the necessity of obtaining some immediate or comprehensive relief. The industry and enterprise of our city, has been struck down by a blow, from the effects of which, we cannot recover without immediate and powerful assistance. Time so far from bringing "healing on its wings," will only the more surely seal our fate, if the necessary aid is not afforded promptly and efficiently. The evil is not merely that hundreds of our dwellings, and millions of our property have been destroyed, and thousands of our people have been driven from their habitations, great as these calamities unquestionably are. But the true evil is, that we have been deprived of the means of repairing these losses, and of averting their fatal consequences. The late fire found the inhabitants of Charleston in a state of active and vigorous exertion. Within the last 4 years the slumbering energies of our people had been roused into action; the public mind had been stimulated, and the spirit of enterprize awakened, and unwonted energy pervaded every department of human industry. Suddenly, without a moments warning, the whole scene has been entirely changed. Labor is deprived of its employment—industry of its reward—and the capital that sustained them, has utterly perished. The very sources of our prosperity have, in a great measure, been dried up—and we are threatened with a fatal paralysis. It appears to us, that the true remedy for those evils, is to be found in furnishing immediate employment for all the labor and capital which now remains amongst us, and bringing in from abroad so much additional capital as may be necessary to reconstruct and put in operation the great social machine which has been destroyed, and thus at once RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE both at home and abroad. If our experience in the walks of private life teaches us that evils not immediately repaired, soon become irreparable, we may be assured, that in like manner, in all public affairs, the loss of the propitious moment is often fatal even to the best arranged and most beneficient schemes. In commercial operations, especially, things cannot remain stationary. To be checked in your advance is to retrograde. The current of trade once diverted, can seldom be restored to its former channels. We hesitate not, therefore, to say, that the recent calamity has brought our affairs to *a crisis*, which according to the spirit in which it may be met, will either for good or for evil, be decisive of the fate of Charleston for the next half century—and perhaps for all time to come. Under the deepest conviction that it is in the power of the State, at this time, to turn the scale in our favor, and that this cannot be effected by any other means, we now throw ourselves upon our brethren of the interior, and ask for Charleston in her affliction, that support to which she has so many and such strong claims.

We feel assured that there will exist in the bosoms of our fellow citizens throughout the State, no feelings towards us but those of kindness and sympathy. We are perfectly satisfied, that from the mountain to the seaboard, there will not be found a solitary individual whose heart will not, in this our hour of trial, cordially respond to its appeal for their sympathy and support. The day has gone by when a diversity of interests was supposed to exist between the different portions of the State. The lines of division between the upper and lower country, have long since been obliterated.—The hearts of our own people have been moulded into one. Charleston, no longer the subject of jealousy and distrust, now happily enjoys the respect and confidence of the State. As the commercial capital of South Carolina, the liveliest interest is every where felt in her prosperity, and a just pride in her success. The interests of Charleston are indeed, in all respects, identified with those of the State. They must rise or fall together. South Carolina has long since arrived at the conclusion, (now fully established by the experience of mankind,) that without commerce it is impossible for a people to make any considerable advances in civilization and refinement, and that no State can become great or prosperous without a commercial emporium fully adequate to all the purposes of its own foreign and domestic trade. It is this conviction which has roused the people, not only of this, but of the other Southern States, to those vigorous efforts, which have of late attracted so much of public attention, and promise such lasting benefits to our whole country. Charleston, from her peculiar situation and great commercial advantages, is now regarded with the deepest interest throughout the Union. It is generally believed that she is capable of being made the Commercial Emporium of the South as well as of the South West. The mighty efforts which have of late been made, to fulfil these expectations, by developing her resources, and extending her connexions with the interior, as well as with foreign nations, have already had a visible effect upon her prosperity and but for the sad and unexpected misfortune with which we have been visited, we should in a very short time have realized the fruits of all our efforts, and witnessed the fulfilment of our most sanguine expectations.

On these topics, however, we feel that it is unnecessary for us, at this time, to enlarge. We know that we shall find in your bosom, sir, as in the bosom of every true hearted Carolinian, a cordial response to the sentiment, that Charleston must be repart, we are ready to throw ourselves upon the justice and magnanimity of the State, and to abide by any decision which she may make in our cases. It does not become us to indicate the character or extent of the relief which the State may properly afford, or, which our circumstances may require. We cheerfully leave this to the representatives of the people. But to preclude all misapprehension on this subject, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we ask no appropriation of money from the Treasury of the State. The immediate wants of the sufferers, will be supplied through our own means—aided by the generous and voluntary contributions which have been made for this object in so many quarters. We need only, that the name and credit of the State should be so far exerted in our behalf, as to give us the means of bringing into operation our own credit and resources. We utterly disclaim any wish or intention of adding to our individual wealth, by funds drawn from others. Whatever may be our losses, we are content to bear them, and look for the restoration of our lost fortunes, to the exertion of our own energies; being fully convinced, that it is our duty to rely chiefly upon ourselves.—Great as our losses have been, we have that left in the character of our people, which properly called forth, will repair them all. It is the spirit of the people which gives life and immortality to cities, and if the means are only afforded of calling forth this spirit, our success cannot be doubtful. But, in our present unhappy condition, all our exertions are paralyzed, for want of the means which are indispensable, to enable us to bring these energies into successful action. A city which has been destroyed, cannot be rebuilt without capital which no longer exists amongst us, and with it, has—for the present at least—been destroyed that credit, which only could supply its place. The interposition of the State will at once remove this difficulty. Her name alone will be sufficient to furnish the means for at once restoring Charleston to her former condition. In less than 3 years, every building that has been destroyed could then be replaced, by others, constructed of more durable materials. The value of the property thus restored, must greatly exceed the cost, while the employment afforded to labor of every description, will give an impulse to industry and excite a spirit of enterprise, which would soon make Charleston—what she ought to be—the pride and ornament of the State—bound to her too by the ties of everlasting gratitude and affection—contributing in peace to the prosperity of Carolina, and constituting in war a sure bulwark of her defence. It is due to ourselves, here to state, that contemplating in good faith a full and complete indemnity to the State against eventual loss, we are perfectly willing, that her assistance should be rendered on the express condition, that the buildings to be erected, should be of brick and other incombustible materials, and that such further regulations should be adopted by the legislature, as shall effectually secure the State against any possible loss—and at the same time ensure the accomplishment of the objects we have in view. And now, sir, having thus briefly set forth our claims, we would most respectfully request that you will exercise the power conferred upon you by the Constitution, of convening the Legislature at an early day, and laying our claims before them. Delay in our case, will be fatal. It is indispensably necessary that the sinking spirits of our citizens should be renovated and sustained by the confident expectation of speedy and effectual relief.—Your proclamation to convene the legislature, and the subsequent action of that body, should it be favorable, (of which we cannot entertain a doubt,) would fully accomplish this object, and keep alive hope, until such time as the aid which may be offered by the Legislature can be brought into action. If no steps however should be taken until December next, it is not to be concealed, that a portion of our citizens, yielding to despair, would be driven to seek their fortunes in more favored regions—while others, thrown entirely upon their now limited resources, might be driven to the erection of temporary buildings of slight and combustible materials, and thus lay the sure foundation, not for the future growth and prosperity of Charleston, but for its certain decay and ultimate destruction. The immediate action of our legislature, it seems to us, can alone prevent these lamentable results. The powers of the City Council to make efficient regulations for the future security of the city, are deemed so insufficient as to require legislative aid. We are too well acquainted with the generous sentiments of your Excellency, to doubt your disposition to do all that may be in your power, for our relief—and we feel assured, that you will cheerfully yield to our wishes for an immediate call of the legislature, sustained as this measure has been by resolutions adopted in other portions of the State. We feel assured that you cannot deny to your fellow citizens of Charleston, the privilege which they ask of being permitted to lay before the legislature of their own State, this statement of their claims, in order that it may be determined by the collected wisdom of the State, what should be done in this emergency. In comparison with the importance of the object, the inconsiderable expense which would attend the call is not worthy of a thought, and we are quite sure that there is not a member of either branch of our Legislature, who would not cheerfully make the personal sacrifice of attending for a few days at Columbia, if it were only as a manifestation of a generous sympathy for his brethern in their affliction. We now sir, commit ourselves, with "a firm reliance on the blessings of Divine Providence,"—into your hands, and the hand of the Legislature. We approach you as the Representative of the State of South Carolina, not in the attitude of suppliants, but as dutiful children, claiming protection and support from an affectionate parent. Our reliance is upon the *Justice* and *Magnanimity* of *our own State*, which have never yet been appealed to in vain.

The Address and Resolutions having been read the question was then taken upon the Resolutions separately, and the whole adopted with the greatest unanimity.

On motion of the Right Rev. Bishop England, seconded by Col. Cogdell, it was,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Committee of thirty, for the zeal, diligence, and ability with which they have discharged the duties imposed on them.

On motion of John Phillips, Esq. it was—

Resolved, That the City Council be requested to consider the propriety of erecting temporary buildings for the accommodation of those who are now destitute in consequence of the late fire.

Col. Memminger followed, ably and eloquently, in support of the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was further addressed by Judge Huger and Col. Hayne,

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

H. L. PINCKNEY' Chairman.
A. G. MAGRATH, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent the erection of Wooden Buildings and to provide greater securities from Fires

1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, in City Council assembled*, That it shall not be lawful to build, erect or construct within the city of Charleston any wooden or framed building of any description.

2. Any building framed of wood, or having more wood on the outside of the building than that required for door and window frames, doors, shutters, sashes, porticoes, and piazzas, shall be deemed a wooden building and subject to the penalties of this ordinance; and the roof of every building, and of every piazza and portico shall be covered with some material not combustible, otherwise they shall be deemed each to be a wooden building and subject to the penalties prescribed by this ordinance for the erection of wooden buildings.

3. If any person shall build or construct, or cause to be built or constructed, any wooden buildings within the limits of the city, such person shall, upon conviction before any competent tribunal, forfeit and pay to the city a fine of five hundred dollars, and also a further fine of twenty dollars for every week during which any such building shall remain erected within the city contrary to the provisions of this law; and in case the said building shall not be pulled down and removed, or otherwise made conformable to the provisions of this law within three months after such conviction, the person or persons so convicted shall in addition to the said penalty of twenty dollars per weeek, be subject to a further penalty of 100 dollars for his, her, or their neglect, at the expiration of every three months from the date of such conviction, until the said building shall be pulled down and removed, or otherwise made conformable to the provisions of this law

4. Every person who shall be employed in the building or construction of any building contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay to the city the sum of five hundred dollars for every day he may be so employed; and if any persons so employed shall have in his employ slaves or persons of color he shall forfeit and pay an additional sum of two dollars for each hand for every day during which such person may be engaged in the erection or construction of such building.

5. Every unfinished wooden building within the city, the construction or building whereof shall be continued after the passing of this law, proceed in further construction or erection of such building, or thereafter cause the same to be erected or built, shall be subject in all respects to the same penalties as are prescribed in the 3d section of this ordinance; and every person employed in the further construction or erection of such building shall be subject in all respect to the penalties prescribed in the fourth section. Provided, however, that nothing in this clause contained, shall extend to any building which shall have been commenced, and the frame thereof erected prior to the 27th day of April last.

6. Every building hereafter erected within this City, shall have, between the separate tenements thereof, sufficient brick or stone partition walls, and shall also be finished with sufficient outer walls of brick or stone; and no wall of any building shall be deemed sufficient unless the same be at least twelve inches thick in the lower story and eight inches thick above the lower story; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay to the City, a fine of One Hundred Dollars, and also the further sum of Ten Dollars for each and every Month during which the provisions of this Ordinance shall remained not complied with

7. Whenever hereafter any building already erected, shall be roofed or covered, it shall be roofed or covered as new buildings are hereby directed to be done; and the owner of such building and all persons concerned in roofing and covering the same contrary to the provisions of this clause, shal be subject to the same penalties as though the said building had been newly erected or constructed.

8. None of the provisions of this Law shall, during the next twenty years, extend to any marsh lot within the limits of the city upon which the tide flows. Provided, however, that at the expiration of the said twenty years, all wooden buildings standing upon any of the said lots, shall be pulled down or removed by the owners thereof; and the owner or owners, so neglecting to pull down or remove the same, shall be subject to the same penalties in all respects, as are provided in the 3d section of this law!

9. The City Council may, by resolution extend permission to mechanics to build, and use as workshops such temporary sheds as may be necessary for the rebuilding the Burnt District, for such time and under such regulations, as the said Council shall deem meet

10. It shall be the duty of the City Marshals, and they are hereby strictly enjoined to give immediate information of all the offences against this Ordinance, and one half of the penalties recovered in such case shall be paid to the Marshal, or to any person who shall inform against and prosecute any offender.

Ratified in City Council this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

H. L. PINCKNEY, Mayor.

By the Mayor,
WILLIAM ROACH, Clerk of Council.

From the Charleston Mercury.

At a full and general meeting of the Members of the Charleston Bar; held at the Court House on Wednesday, the 6th of May, to determine the propriety of dispensing with the call of the civil dockets during the [illegible] of the Court of Common Pleas, on account of the calamity which now afflicts our city, the following proceedings were had:

Henry A. De Saussure, Esq. was called to the chair, and George W. Egleston appointed Secretary.

John L. Wilson, Esq. addressed the meeting, stating its object, and submitted the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the present embarrassments, arising from a calamity that has deprived so many of our citizens of their homes, and thrown the affairs of so many others into confusion, it is inexpedient to increase the difficulties of the city by requiring the attendance of suitors, jurors, and witnesses, during a protracted session of the Court of Common Pleas,

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of the Bar, that the causes on the Civil Dockets, should generally be continued over to the next term without trial.

Mitchell King, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to his Honor Judge Earle, & request his acquiescence in them

Further Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Newspapers of the City.

H. A. DE SAUSSURE, Chairman.
G. W. EGLESTON, Sec'y.

In conformity with the foregoing proceedings, and on the attendance of the Bar in open Court, Mr. De Saussure, presented the resolutions to his Honor Judge Earle, who after consideration and conference with the Bar, directed that they should be entered upon the Journals of the Court

From the Charleston Mercury.

BANK OF THE U. STATES, MAY 5.

HON. HENRY L. PINCKNEY,
Mayor of the City of Charleston, S. C.

Sir: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, to express to the citizens of Charleston their very sincere sympathy under the calamity which has recently befallen that city, and their anxiety to do every thing in their power to mitigate it. Such a misfortune, which even strangers must deplore, cannot fail to awaken the liveliest interest in every part of our common country. But this institution has, during so long a series of years, been intimately connected in all the relations of business, with the community of Charleston, and has so many ties of friendly intercourse and personal regard with its members, that having witnessed and shared its prosperity, we are proportionably afflicted by this sudden reverse of its fortunes. The disaster, melancholy as it now seems, will doubtless soon be surmounted and repaired by the energy and the resources of your fellow citizens; but in the meantime, there might be much individual suffering, and much personal privation, which may be alleviated by immediate assistance For this purpose, the Board of Directors place the enclosed contribution ($20,000) at the disposal of the city authorities, who will have the goodness to employ it as they may deem most efficient, for the relief of the sufferers. With great respect, yours,

N. BIDDLE, President.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

The Charleston Calamity.—A public meeting was held at Philadelphia on Saturday evening, to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Charleston. We observe that the ship Langdon Cheves, which was ready to sail from Philadelphia to Charleston, is to be detained by her owners till to morrow, in order to take, free of charge, any supplies for the sufferers which may be given.

The City Council of our own city, has acted promptly in this matter, and will, we trust, be sustained by the liberality of our fellow citizens. It is at junctures like the present that munificence can best display itself in the cause of a ruined community, and now if ever, should the wealthy of the other cities come forward in aid of the sufferers in Charleston,

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, May, 7.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the following resolution of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, approved 5th May, 1838, relating to the late "extensively destructive fire" in the City of Charleston, S. C., the citizens are respectfully requested to meet in Ward meetings at the several places of holding Elections (those of the 9th Ward will meet at the Hotel of Mr. Boyce, Liberty street) on Wednesday evening next the 9th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, to take into consideration such measures as may be deemed proper to carry into effect the object of such resolution.

S. SMITH, Mayor.

Whereas the inhabitants of Charleston, have recently been visited by an extensively destructive fire, which has laid waste a considerable portion of their flourishing city by which a great number of its inhabitants must be thrown out of employment, and thereby produce to them want and suffering. And as it is the duty of those in other sections of the United States to relieve the sufferings of their unfortunate fellow citizens as far as it lies in their power, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, that the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to recommend to the Citizens the propriety of having ward meetings in the several wards of the city, in order that such measures may be taken as they may deem proper to enable them to contribute to the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the City of Charleston.

JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER,
President First Branch.
SAMUEL MOORE,
President Second Branch.
Approved, May 5th, 1838.
S. SMITH, Mayor.

INSURANCE.—We understand from *good authority*, that letters were received from New York, yesterday stating that the *Insurance Offices* of that city, ask 2 per cent. for Fire Proof Houses, and three per cent. for Wood Buildings in best situations in our city, this is an additional inducement for all concerned to come forward and sign the petition to our Legislature, to repeal all acts in force, preventing *foreign* capital coming to our city, to be used in protecting our property in case of Fire, and it should also cause our City Council to repeal all ordinances calculated to prevent responsible [illegible] from [illegible] agencies in this city. We want capital—we want competition. All concerned *"look to it."—Charleston Mercury.*

PRAISEWORTHY.—The German and United German Fusilier Companies, celebrated their Anniversary yesterday, on which occasion their annual dinner was dispensed with, and the amount ($230) was subscribed amongst its members, and transmitted to his Honor the Mayor for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire. [*Char. Cou.*

At the late Military elections in Colonel Ford's Regiment, the vote stood thus—for Major General—Ford 48 votes; for Brigadier General—Hogg, 46 votes; being the whole number polled.—*Ib.*

THE PRISON HOUSE.—We stand greatly in need of a general gaol delivery at present. There are no less than 51 prisoners now in the gaol of this district—of these there are debtors 2; witness 1; colored stewards, cooks and seamen 14; under sentence, for murder 1; manslaughter 1; mail robbery 1; larceny 4; assault and battery 1, not under sentence, for larceny 13; assault and riot 10; stabbing 1; kidnapping a slave 1; inveigling a slave to leave the State 1. We are sorry to add that there will be a number of prosecutions for larcenies, committed at and since the late fire, on the property of the unfortunate sufferers.—*Ib.*

OUR SISTER CITIES.—Generous Wilmington, whose very *thought of* our disaster was accompained by the *act* of relief, has increased her subscription to $2 000. Fayetteville, another town of our kindly North State, has held a meeting, expressing the deepest sympathy for our calamity, and appointing a committee to make collection in aid of our suffering people.

In Milledgeville, Geo, a meeting has been called for the like benevolent end.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Committee, appointed to obtain contributions for the relief of indigent sufferers by the late fire, acknowledge the receipt of the very liberal and handsome donation of One Thousand Dollars, from a gentleman of Georgetown District, S. C.—*Ib.*

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following statement of the losses of the Insurance Companies of that city, by the late fire in Charleston:

Contributionship Ins. Co. $20,000; Merchant's 20,000; Howard 12 to 15,000; Firemen's 1,000.

The Legislature of Maine have with great unanimity, adopted resolutions declaring it inexpedient to give the assent of that State to the federal government, to treat with that of Great Britain for a Conventional Line for our North Eastern boundary.

We understand that returns of the takers of the census have been received at Tallahassee, not fully completed, by which it is estimated that the actual population of the Territory is a little short of 50,000.

[*St. Augustine Herald.*

AWFUL STEAM BOAT DISASTERS.

The New Orleans papers of the 21th inst contain an account of a most dreadful steam boat disaster. From the Bulletin we copy the following particulars:

The steamboat Oronoko, Crawford, master, hence on her passage to Louisville, coilapsed one of her boiler flues on Saturday morning last at 5 o'clock while taking in some passengers at Princeton, and out of seventy deck passengers only one escaped being scalded to death or dangerously wounded. Many jumped overboard after they were scalded, thinking, no doubt, to obtain relief, and were drowned. Several were left at Princeton, at least 15, dead or horribly mangled.

Only one cabin passenger, a Mr. Brown, was lost. Mrs. Myers and her child, from Vicksburg, were scalded—the latter died immediately, and little hopes are entertained of the mother. Out of thirty three who were left on board the Oronoko nine died before she returned to Vicksburg, and probably, but five or six of those remaining would survive twenty four hours. Among the dead is one of the engineers, Mr. Powers, who during his last moments, asserted that the fault was not his, as there was a sufficient supply of water in the boilers at the time of the accident.

The greater portion of these unfortunate individuals were taken on board at Vicksburg, and their names and destination, had not, nor could not be ascertained, neither was the exact number on board known, but, doubtless, seventy five individuals suffered by the explosion, but few of whom can survive.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 26th inst, we extract the following additional particulars:

THE OROSOKO.—The number of those who perished or were badly wounded, is not exactly known—it is variously estimated from 80 to 150. Of 20 wounded left at Princeton, 13 have since died—and of 30 brought to Vicksburg, 16 have died. The inhabitants of these two places attended with a great deal of kindness to the sufferers.

It is stated that the steamer Peru, passed up shortly after the accident, and although hailed by every signal of distress,—not only by ringing the bell, but by some hundred persons running to and from the bank, waving their handkerchiefs and exhibiting sheets, from the hurricane deck of the Oronoko, she kept her course without rendering any assistance whatever, and after assistance was obtained from the steamers "New Albany," and "Independence," she returned, and without offering any assistant hand, obtained all the passengers she could and proceeded on her way.

The inhumanity of the commander of the Peru, as stated in the last paragraph depends altogether upon a vague report. It is thought to be a mis-statement.

The cause of the accident it is said, was the worn-out state of the boilers. The other part of the boat was thoroughly new; the boilers, however, had been taken from an old vessel, and were totally unfit for service. It has been stated, (says the Bulletin of Wednesday) by one of the oldest boatmen now on the river, that the boilers on the Oronoko originally were the America's boat which sunk at Plum Point, some time in 1825 or 1826. Her boilers were carried to Pittsburg and there remained until 1831 or 1832. They were then put on board the steamer Michigan, and from her removed to the Oronoko where the explosion occurred. These are startling facts if true; a regard to the safety of the travelling world requires that they should be sifted to the bottom.

It has been asserted that nine accidents out of ten on our waters arises from the use of old boilers in new boats. Such an assertion is scarcely credible. We are unwilling to believe that the cupidity of steam boat capitalists could so far gain the ascendancy over their better feeling as to induce them to sport with the lives of their fellow-citizens.

The True American says, that among the victims to this calamity was one who by his own acknowledgment justly merited his doom. He was a known blackleg, and in the extremity of agony in which he died, confessed himself the incendiary who lately fired the Pinkard House, with the fiendish hope of burning up the city of Vicksburg! Revenge for the acts by which his fellow gamblers were routed out, he vowed to be the cause that influenced him.

From the Cincinnatti Evening Post, April 25.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The new, beautiful and fast running steamer Moselle, Capt. Perin, is now lying at the water-works in this city, a perfect wreck.—

About 6 o,clock this evening she started from here, crowded from stem to stern with passengers, (principally German) bound for the port of St. Louis. When about three quarters of a mile above the water-works, she stopped to turn, when both the boilers burst with a very loud noise. Nearly all on board, (with the exception of those in the ladies' cabin,) were killed or wounded; 17 of the former have been found;—numbers of the latter have been conveyed to the different houses along the shore; and some of them are now writhing in the throes of death. Capt. Perin was thrown up into Front street, (upwards of 80 yards from the boat,) and instantly expired. The pilot was thrown about 100 perpendicular feet into the air, came down to the water, and sunk beneath its surface, never to rise with life again. A boy that was on board was found dead upon the roof of a house. A great many of those that were killed, have not yet been found, and perhaps never will be, which makes it impossible to ascertain how many were killed—the number of which are variously estimated from 1 to 200.—The boat is torn all to pieces, and lies immersed within three feet of her hurricane deck; one of the boilers was thrown into front street, and tore a hole in the pavement.—A great number of bodies are known to be in the cabin, under water, and cannot be got at. Persons were there enquiring for their friends but the unfortunate beings were so much disfigured that they could not be distinguished.

So far as we can ascertain, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, the Sirius carried out seventeen thousand letters and small parcels; 2000 were taken from the post office; between 9 and 10,000 from Gilpin's Exchange News Room; besides vast numbers that were carried direct to the steamer, after the bags were closed at the several offices.