THE STAR OF LOVE.

BY GEO. P. MORRIS.

The star of love now shines above,
Cool zephyrs crisp the sea;
Among the leaves the wind-harp weaves
Its serenade for her.
The star, the breeze, the wave, the trees,
Their minstrelsy unite,
But all are drear till thou appear
To decorate the night.

The light of noon streams from the moon,
Though with a milder ray;
O'er hill and grove, like woman's love,
It cheers us on our way.
Thus all that's bright, the moon, the night,
The heavens, the earth, the sea,
Exert their powers to bless the hours
We dedicate to thee.

Written for the Saturday Morning Post.

Popular Information on Literature.

BY EPHRA.

NUMBER XI.

GEORGE CRABBE.

We now introduce to our readers a great moral painter, who presents to us pictures of real life, true to nature, but colored with those gloomy and tragic tints which are calculated to make us intensely conscious that this world is not altogether a world of gladness. Crabbe is the poet of poverty and misfortune. His powers of observation were too keen not to penetrate into the background of humanity, and to discover that the scenes upon this planet are not all of romance, and of gallantry, and of moonlight sleeping upon banks of violets. It was not the sounds of dulcet sweetness in the ball-room, to which the young and the beautiful moved in ecstacy; it was not the song of the nightingale in the grove, listened to by youthful lovers; it was not the shout of the joyful, or the careless laugh of the merry heart; these attract most poets, and it is right that they should, for life has sunshine in it as well as shadow;—but it was the moan of the suffering, and the sigh of the heart-broken, that caught his ear, and inspired him with the determination of touching those chords of the soul that vibrate in sympathy with human woes. All the characters in Crabbe's poems are taken from humble life, and they are drawn so true to nature that they are faultless in their accuracy. He did not discover, in all the cottages of England, Arcadian simplicity, crimeless innocence, and rustic happiness; but he saw "the oppressor's wrongs, and the proud man's contumely;" he saw the ruined maiden and her love despised; he saw the spurns and insolence that patient merit had to submit to; he saw what Shakspeare had seen before him, and what no other poet than the great bard of nature has so truthfully depicted. Conversing lately with a literary friend on the subject of Crabbe's poems, he observed that they produced on him no other feelings than those of pain and disgust; the scenes were too harrowing, and the guilt and wretchedness too loathsome; and he preferred to eat his figs without examining them with a microscope. Our friend is a man of generosity and fine sensibility, but nature never intended him to act the part of a Howard. Although we do not regard the poems before us in the light of our friend, yet we confess we have seldom perused them without too vivid an impression of human misery being made upon our mind. But we have thought that such medicine is often necessary to purge the heart, and make it beat in unison with the pulsations of humanity.

GEORGE CRABBE was born in Suffolk, England, on the 27th of December, 1754. His parents were in an humble condition of life, but they struggled to give him a tolerably good education. He learned the profession of a surgeon and apothecary; but, after an unsuccessful attempt in business, he abandoned it; and, like Goldsmith, proceeded to London as a literary adventurer; his whole means being about twenty-five dollars, which he had borrowed from a friend. His poems were rejected by the booksellers, and his stock of money was soon gone. He applied to Lord North, Lord Shelbourne and Lord Thurlow for assistance, enclosing some of his compositions, but without success. At last, and not till after he had been threatened with arrest, he bethought himself of Burke, and despatched a letter to the great orator and statesman. His heart was sick, for he had met with so many rebuffs that he had little hopes of success. It was a dark and gusty night, and the long, solitary hours were counted by poor Crabbe, as he paced backwards and forwards on Westminster bridge, hungry and cold, and without the means of obtaining a better shelter from the weather. But that night of suffering was the barbinger of a new and brighter era in his existence. The appeal to Burke was not made in vain. The generous heart of the statesman was touched with the eloquent and extraordinary letter of the suffering poet; as his taste was gratified with the admirable poem which was submitted to his fine discriminating judgment. On the morrow, Burke received Crabbe with great kindness, and encouraged him to show him all his compositions. He then assisted him with money, gave him a room in his house, and treated him as one of the family. Burke took "The Library" and "The Village" to Fox, to Thurlow, and to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and by the latter, as we observe in Boswell's works, were submitted to the literary giant of the age, Dr. Johnson. Johnson was highly pleased with them; for their sentiments on the false notion of rustic happiness and virtue were congenial to his own. He made some slight suggestions and emendations in the manuscript, which were approved by the delighted author, and the poems were published. Burke went farther in his kindness to the poet. He advised him to enter the church, which accorded with the wishes of Crabbe; and, after taking orders, through the influence of his patron, he obtained a lucrative living, which enabled him to marry Sarah Elmy, the object of his first love. O how little do the great and wealthy know what happiness they have the power to confer, and how much more blessed it is to give than to receive!

The generous conduct of Burke is a brilliant chapter in his history; and it is now read and approved in the heart of a mighty country that then existed in the savage wilderness of its primeval forests; and better far than that, it is recorded on a scroll that will endure for ever in the brighter and better world above! Crabbe published "The Newspaper" in 1785, and he did not appear again as an author until 1807, when he gave to the public "The Parish Register," "Sir Eustice Gray, and other smaller pieces. In 1810 he published "The Borough;" and in 1819 his "Tales of the Hall," for the copyright of which he received £3000. He was the link which united the age of Johnson with that of Scott and Wordsworth. His moral character was almost a perfect model, and its greatest fault was an excess of gentleness, but he never lost that habit of self-dependence, without which there is neither dignity nor happiness. He was meek, observant of merit in others, and eager to impart to those who were, as he had been, distressed, a share of the advantages which his own good fortune had procured him. As a husband, father and friend he was without reproach; and with a cheerful mind, and happy in the anticipations of the future, he departed this life February 3, 1832, in his 78th year.

We shall now proceed to quote a few passages from the poems before us, so that our readers who do not posses them may judge of their style and character. We may here say that all his scenes and portraits were taken from nature and real life; which accounts for what the critic Jeffrey calls his "Chinese accuracy" of detail and description:

PHŒBE DAWSON

"Two summers since, I saw, at Lammas fair,
The sweetest flower that ever blossom'd there,
When Phœbe Dawson gaily cross'd the green,
In haste to see and happy to be seen:
Her airs, her manners, all who saw, admir'd;
Courteous though coy, and gentle though retir'd;
The joy of youth and health her eyes display'd:
And ease of heart her every look convey'd;
A native skill her simple robes express'd,
As with untutored elegance she dress'd:
The lads around admired so fair a sight,
And Phœbe felt, and felt she gave, delight.
Admirers soon of every age she gain'd,
Her beauty won them, and her worth retain'd;
Envy itself could no contempt display,
They wished her well, whom yet they wish'd away.
* * * * * * *
"Now, through the lane, up hill, and across the
(Seen but by law, and blushing to be seen—[green
Dejected, thoughtful, anxious and afraid,)
Led by the lover, walk'd the silent maid:
Slow through the meadow rov'd they many a mile,
Toy'd by each bank and trifled at each style;
Where, as he painted every blissful view,
And highly color'd what he strongly drew,
The pensive damsel, prone to tender fears,"
Dimm'd the false prospect with prophetic tears."
* * * * * * *
"Lo! now with red rent cloak and bonnet black,
And torn green gown, loose hanging at her back
One who an infant in her arms sustains,
And seems in patience striving with her pains;
Pinch'd are her looks, as one who pines for bread,
Whose cares are growing and whose hopes are fled,
Pale her parch'd lips, her heavy eyes sunk low,
And tears unnotic'd from their channels flow;
Serene her manner, till some sudden pain
Frets the meek soul, and then she is calm again;
Her broken pitcher at the pool she takes,
And every step with cautious terror makes;
For not alone that infant in her arms,
But nearer cause maternal fear alarms!
With water burthen'd then she picks her way,
Slowly and cautious, in the clinging clay;
Till in mid-green she trusts a place unsound,
And deeply plunges in th' adhesive ground; [&c.
From whence her slender foot with pain she takes,"
* * * * * * *
"And now her path, but not her peace she gains,
Safe from her task, but shiv'ring with her pains;
Her home she reaches, open leaves the door,
And placing first her infant on the floor,
She bares her bosom to the wind, and sits,
And sobbing, struggles with the rising fits!
In vain!—they come—she feels th' inflaming grief,
That shuts the swelling bosom from relief;
That speaks in feeble cries a soul distrest,
Or the sad laugh that cannot be repress;
The neighbor-matron leaves her wheel, and flies
With all her aid her poverty supplies;
Unfeed the calls of nature she obeys,
Nor let by profit, nor allur'd by praise;
And waiting long, till these contentions cease,
She speaks of comfort and departs in peace."
"But who this child of weakness, want and care?
'Tis Phœbe Dawson, pride of Lammas fair;
Who took her lover for his sparkling eyes,
Expressions warm, and love-inspiring lies:
Compassion first assail'd her gentle heart,
For all his suffering, all his bosom's smart:
And then his prayers! they would a savage move,
And win the coldest of the sex to love:—
But ah! too soon his looks success declar'd,
Too late her loss the marriage-rite repair'd;
The faithless flatterer then his vows forgot,
A capticus tyrant or a drunken sot;
If present, railing, till he saw her pain'd;
If absent, spending what their labor gain'd;
Till that fair form in want and sickness pin'd,
And hope and comfort fled that gentle mind.
Then fly temptation, youth; resist, refrain!
Nor let me preach forever and in vain!"

The story of Phœbe Dawson is a simple one of every day life. The manuscript of it was read and admired by the celebrated statesman Fox, a few days before his death. We have hardly given in the above extracts a fair specimen of the nervous force and sensibility that characterizes this most original and truthful of poets. The "Gipsey Woman" and "Sir Eustice Gray" are efforts of high tragic power, but they are too long to quote. We will close this article with the following extract from the latter. It is the hymn of the heavenly teacher that charmed the mind of poor Sir Eustice in the madhouse:

"Pilgrim, burthened with thy sin,
Come the way to Zion's gate,
There, till mercy let thee in,
Knock and weep, and watch and wait.
Knock!—He knows the sinner's cry:
Weep!—He loves the mourner's tears:
Watch!—for saving grace is nigh:
Wait!—till heavenly light appears.

Hark! it is the bridegroom's voice;
Welcome, pilgrim, to thy rest;
Now within the gate rejoice,
Safe and seal'd, and bought and blest!
Safe—from all the lures of vice,
Seal'd—by signs the chosen know.
Bought—by love, and life the price,
Blest—the mighty debt to owe.

Holy pilgrim! what for thee,
In a world like this remain?
From thy guarded breast shall flee,
Fear and shame, and doubt and pain.
Fear—the hope of Heaven shall fly,
Shame—from glory's view retire,
Doubt—in certain rapture die,
Pain—in endless bliss expire."

Halleck and Hoffman.

The papers of yesterday announce that Fitz Greene Halleck has become an inmate of an insane asylum, where, only a few days before, was placed his cotemporary and friend, Charles Fenno Hoffman, who is now a raving maniac. Halleck is a man of about fifty-two years of age—Hoffman some eleven years younger. Both are well known poets; but Halleck has been more successful, graphic and original than Hoffman. Hoffman's prose works are very popular, though his "Gray Sleaer" is a novel of unequal ability. His "Winter in the West," and his "Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie," passed through many editions, and are still much read and admired. Mr. Griswold, himself no mean authority, says "no American is comparable to Hoffman as a song-writer. His own lines, written upon Byron, apply with mournful appositeness to the direful calamity which has befallen him:

"And he did watch life's lamp go out:
Its friendships one by one
Decay; and leave his soul without
A light beneath the sun."

Halleck, now the inmate of a mad-house, is the the author of that immortal poem, "Marco Bozzaris," a production which combines all the highest elements of poetry. "Red Jacket" and "Burns" are two of his best pieces. Mr Bryant, the poet, says of Halleck, that "sometimes in the midst of a strain of a harmonious diction, and soft and tender imagery, he surprises by an irresistible stroke of ridicule, as if he took pleasure in showing the reader that the poetical vision he had raised but was a cheat. Sometimes with that aerial facility which is his peculiar endowment, he accumulates graceful and agreeable images in a strain of irony so fine, that did not the subject compel the reader to receive it as irony, he would take it for a passage of serious poetry. His poetry, whether serious or sprightly, is remarkable for the melody of its numbers."—*Pennsylvanian.*

MODESTY.—"My dear, dont say tale, say narrative," said a modest lady to her little son, who was relating a very interesting "tale" he had just read in the newspaper. When the little fellow was thinking of his mistake, the old house dog walked in, shaking his tail, and looking quite familiarly at the boy, whereupon he exclaimed: "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his 'narrative!'"

☞ With regard to flowers we love them; we love to cultivate them; we love to see others cultivate them, not only for the pleasure to be derived from beholding their variegated tints, but because the moral influence which this employment has upon the cultivator is almost always manifest in his intercourse with his fellow men.—*Michigan Farmer.*

The Morning Post.

J. L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

The Latest News, Market Reports, &c., will be found under Telegraphic Head.

Corporation Scrip.

For some days past there has been a rising fever in this city, on the subject of "Scrip." The scarcity of Eastern funds with the banks and brokers, has caused all kinds of available paper to be sent home for redemption in exchange; but with the scrip the brokers could do nothing, and at last they have resolved to decline receiving it, except upon special deposit. The amount afloat in the hands of the people is pretty large, and the difficulty of using it as a medium of "currency" will become very great, unless our Councils and the Commissioners of the County, adopt immediate steps to protect its credit; and thus prevent innocent holders, who have placed their trust in the good faith of this great commodity, from losses. We do not pretend any skill in "financiering," therefore have nothing to propose to mitigate the evil which we fear is at hand. Still there may be a remedy; and the wise heads who manage city affairs may be able to devise plans to prevent those sacrifices which the innocent holders of this "currency" will have to suffer if nothing is done. Gentlemen who had a hand in making these notes, are now the subject of much vituperation; but if the public had spoken out at the time when the evil was done, it would not have taken place. The only plan that suggests itself to us, is for Councils to sell the real estate belonging to the city, and to allow six per cent. from the date on which the scrip shall be presented to the City Treasurer for redemption. This will raise its value in a short time, and it will be held by all citizens who have taxes to pay, or who want a secure investment for idle money in their hands. It will then be better than city bonds, and we believe few would suffer much loss by it. But as we said before, we do not profess to be a "financier," and let those who have produced the crisis, get the public out of it as easy as possible. We might make some comments here on "financiering," but we refrain.

Special Meeting of Select Council.

The Select Council met on last evening, on special call, at the request of the Finance Committee; Mr. DENNY, President in the chair, and all the members present except Mr. Robinson, of the Ninth Ward.

The President announced the purpose for which the meeting was called, the financial affairs of the city having reached a crisis within the last twenty-four hours.

In the absence of some members of the Finance Committee, who were preparing business for the action of Council—

Mr. Kinkead offered a petition for repairing Chancery Lane, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Finance then presented the following

REPORT.

The Finance Committee report,—that they held a meeting this afternoon, for the purpose of devising some plan to allay the excited feeling in the community respecting the credit of the City Scrip, and came to the unanimous agreement to offer the accompanying draft of an Ordinance to the Councils, which we believe, if passed, will do much to restore confidence in our Scrip. The Councils are aware that the amount of our issue is but little over two hundred thousand dollars, of which the provision in the Ordinance, if passed, will absorb, or take out of circulation, in a short time, a large portion of the same.

F. LORENTZ,
B. C. SAWYER,
HARMAR DENNY,
ISAAC JONES,
ROBT. M'KNIGHT,
GEO. W. LAYNG.

PITTSBURGH, April 17, 1849.

An Ordinance for the Redemption of the City Scrip.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Council assembled, that the Committee on City Property be, and they are hereby authorized and required, as soon as conveniently may be, to have the piece of ground on Grant street, (known as the "Old Barn Lot,") laid off in lots of such dimensions as they may deem advisable, and have the same sold to the highest and best bidder—payment for the same to be received in the corporate issues of the City of Pittsburgh, of the denomination of one, two and three dollars, or in specie or other funds equivalent thereto. One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; one-third in six months, and the remainder in twelve months, with interest after the day of sale.

SEC. 2. That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate for City Scrip, the bonds of individuals held by the City, for property sold, amounting to $25,000.

SEC. 3. That the ASSESSORS of City taxes be, and they are hereby required to levy an additional tax of one mill on the dollar on all property taxable for City purposes, (as authorized by law;) the money so raised to be paid into the City Treasury, and to be applied exclusively to the redemption of the City Scrip.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of consolidating the corporate issues of the City, as aforesaid, the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized, whenever City Scrip to the amount of one hundred dollars or more are presented to him, to issue therefor certificates of debt, redeemable in ten years, bearing interest of six per cent. from the passage of this Ordinance, payable semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer on the first days of July and January in each and every year; said certificates not to be issued in fractions of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. That the faith, credit, revenue and corporate credit of the City be and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the redemption of the certificates hereby authorized to be issued, and for the payment of the interest accruing thereon.

SEC. 6. That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed and required, in the presence of the Finance Committee or a majority of them, to cancel and destroy all such City Scrip as may be paid into the City Treasury under the provisions of this Ordinance.

The Ordinance was read three times, and, after considerable debate, unanimously adopted.

Dr. Black offered the following resolution, which was read a first and second time, and passed:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils, in conjunction with the Finance Committee, be and are hereby authorized to prepare an address to the public in relation to the solvency of the City of Pittsburgh, and her ability to redeem all issues and cancel all liabilities.

Railroad Iron.

The American Railroad Journal states that some symptoms of a revival of the business of the manufacture of rails in this country, are beginning to appear. The railroad companies, or some of them, are just finding out that the importation of rails the past year, have given them iron of a quality inferior to that of our own manufacture. It is only the lowest grade of iron that has filled the contracts at the cheap prices of the past year. A preference is now given to rails of American manufacture.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York True Sun revives the rumor that Col. Benton is going to California in the recess of the two sessions. He says also:—"I shall nor be surprised if Messrs. Brese and McClernand, of Illinois, Mr. Honley, of Indiana, and Mr. Harmanson, of Louisiana, among others, make the trip to San Francisco between this and the opening of the next session."

☞ The salary of the French President is fixed by the constitution at 600,000 francs a year, but by the bill just past granting him $10,000 a month for expenses of the office his pay amounts to $660 a day. From some anecdotes that have been published it is apparent that Louis Napolean will make a liberal use of the money.

Collector of the Port at New York.

We see it stated, in a number of our eastern exchanges, that Mr. Charles King, one of the Editors of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, will be appointed Collector of the Port of New York, by General Taylor. The old chief must certainly be receiving counsel from bad advisers, or else he would not entrust such a man as the celebrated agent of Dartmoor with so important and lucrative an office. It may be, however, that the General is ignorant of Mr. King's past history, but the members of his Cabinet certainly are not. Mr. King, who was the agent sent to inquire into the circumstances of that shocking occurrence, in his official report justified the cold-blooded murder of the American prisoners of war, after the Treaty of Ghent had been signed. If the people are willing to forgive and forget that affair, they certainly cannot be disposed to *reward* Mr. King for the act, by appointing him over the heads of the capable and respectable Whigs who are applicants for that office. General Taylor, however, was cheated in the nomination of Mr. McGaughey as Governor of Minesota—the man who declared on the floor of Congress that the American soldiers in Mexico might starve before he would vote for supplies. Every Whig voted for his confirmation, and he was consequently rejected by the vote of every Democrat. If nominated, the difficulty of getting Mr. King through the Senate will be equally apparent.

Manufacturing Profits at the South.

The Augusta Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last three months, which is at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Augusta Chronicle says:—"This result is the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that during this time only one hundred and sixty looms have been in operation. The full complement with the present capital would be two hundred looms. When the additional capital of forty thousand dollars, subscribed by the original stockholders, is paid in, the number of looms will be increased to three hundred and twenty-five. Some idea may from this be formed of the future business and profits of the Company." Remember, reader, that the Tariff of 1846, that "monster of iniquity," is producing this *disastrous* state of affairs!

Plan for the Relief of Ireland.

The plan proposed by Sir Robert Peel for the relief of Ireland, is to negotiate for the surrender of such lands as are burdened with charges which their owners cannot defray. Fair compensation is to be given for them. These lands are to be re-disposed of through the agency of a Government commission. This proposal has been received in such a manner by Lord John Russell and other Ministers, as to induce the expectation that the present session of Parliament will witness the introduction of something approaching to a remedy for Irish distress; and this remedy is nothing less than the transfer of the land in the districts where the Poor-law Unions are bankrupt, from the present possessors to other owners, who can and will make it productive.

Applications for Office.

The Postmaster General, says the N. Y. Mirror, has now on file seven thousand applications for post offices; 350 for situations in the Department at Washington; and 78 for riding agents—six being the number employed. As there are some sixteen thousand post offices in the United States, the Mirror thinks the number of applications on file is very moderate. Oh, what a set of office haters these whigs are!

For the Morning Post

East Liberty Academy.

MR. EDITOR—The system of education adopted and carried into practice by this excellent institution, commands our highest commendation, and cannot fail to effect a high degree of culture in those who may be placed under its influence.

The public approval of the admirable discipline which rules at East Liberty, is cheerfully and voluntarily tendered, and is the result of a careful analysis of the studies imposed on the members of the Academy, as illustrated at a recent examination of its classes.

Mr. Smith, the Principal, is yet a young man, with a knowledge of human character that would do credit to a head of three score years.

He is a finished scholar, having been educated in our best colleges, and is earnest in the laborious duties to which he has devoted himself.

Familiar, from close observation, with the various springs of the human heart—on the proper control of which depends much of the happiness of mature years—he deals out with a master hand, an impartial discipline; never failing to give merit its proper distinction—ever ready with words of encouragement to lift up the desponding and diffident, and promptly applying a corrective to the refractory.

His government is strictly parental in its character, ruling through the *affections* rather than the *rod*—adopting in the use of the latter, the Scriptural injunction, without working himself into a tempest of passion, or assuming any of the characteristic tyranny of the petty pedagogue.

A brief notice of the branches in which the pupils were exercised, may not prove uninteresting to your readers. Absence during a portion of the examination will necessarily render this sketch imperfect.

The Junior class in Physiology, composed of boys and girls of very tender age, acquitted itself creditably. However refreshing a change of study may be to the scholar, it is questionable whether most advantage is derived from either crowding the young mind with varied objects, or entangling them in the definition of abstruse terms—the memory at last, whatever may be the disadvantages of this practice, is well-drilled and strengthened.

The Arithmetician of the Seminary has displayed unexampled industry and tact in bringing the young mind to take such apparent pleasure in practising the dry and uninteresting rules of his branch. Nothing but the most perfect devotion to the improvement of those under his charge could have produced the promptness and accuracy exhibited in solving the various questions propounded.

The class in Algebra, on a former occasion, acquitted itself admirably—its advancement toward the higher walks of mathematics has been rapid.

The Latin class bears strong evidence of Mr. Smith's efficiency as a teacher—not on account of having moved rapidly from book to book, but in the thorough knowledge of that which they have recited, and the principles on which the language is constructed.

The Teacher of Music, Mr. ——, is an excellent Pianist, and under better auspices will, in the Second Quarter, no doubt, give ample evidence of his qualifications as an instructor.

The Misses McG—— and Miss H——, former pupils of the Academy, enlivened the exercises with music during the several interludes, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the audience.

It was a matter of observation that Orthography had no place in the catalogue of subjects presented to the attention of the patrons. This was certainly an omission, as it is known to be a branch carefully and successfully taught. It may to some appear tedious to listen to spelling classes, but that fact does not render the practice of struggling for preeminence in orthography unimportant. The omission was no doubt the result of the want of time.

Mr. Brown, the Assistant Teacher, gave evidence of the possession of every requisite quality.

The evening's entertainment were in good taste and instructive, evidencing great industry and talent in those who participated.

Original dialogues, the *propria persona* of which were well selected, &c., and a very feeling valedictory by a pupil, who was about separating from his classmates, constituted the interesting exercises of the evening.

The address of the Rev. Mr. Hastings, to the patrons of the Academy, was full of practical thoughts, illustrating the importance of just such an institution as the East Liberty Academy, to the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the housewife, as well as to the professional classes.

The objection of parents to the country is met by this Academy. The desideratum has been found in the advantages to be derived from an attendance on its classes—the convenient means of educating their children at home.

A PATRON.

The Conspiracy in Peru.

An article in the Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the conspiracy there:

A conspiracy against the government was on the eve of execution on the 21st of February, when by order of the government, the police seized the leading conspirators, and the plot was disclosed. It involved the assassination of the President, and seizure of the reins of the government. Gen. San Roman, a member of the Council of State; Gen. Lisundi, Col. Ortiz, Col. Espinoza, and Colunje, a native of New Granada, the noted assassin of Gen. Armaza, together with several other conspirators of less note, were embarked on board a small schooner which sailed on the 7th of March under sealed orders, and for parts unknown. Gen. Terrico, another of the suspected, had taken refuge in in the house of Mr. Clay, the United States Charged' Affairs.

After the arrest of Gen. San Roman, the government offered him a passport to any port on the Atlantic, and the continuation of his full pay provided he would voluntarily absent himself from Peru—accompanying this offer with a proviso, that if he did not accept the terms stipulated, his transportation to parts not as agreeable as he might himself select, would be the consequence. Claiming the privileges as a member of the Council, he declined the offer made by the government, and was sent away, as before stated, destined, it is supposed, to some part of Asia. The sons of the expatriated parties laid their complaints before the Council, which, after passing (as the law requires) three notifications to the Executive, declared its responsibility for infringing the Constitution, in not putting the accused parties at the disposal of the Tribunals of the country, and claiming that the person of San Roman, as a member of the Council, was inviolable. The President dissented from the opinion of the Council, and declarations and claims were of no avail.

An extraordinary Congress has been convoked for the 1st of May, which will either give or withhold its sanction to the acts of the Executive.—San Roman and Torrico are noted Revolutionists.

Gen. Castilla, the President of Peru, is believed to have the interest of his country at heart, but the constitutional powers of the Executive are too limited for the perservation of order where the military are constantly making disturbances.—Personal aggrandizement alone actuates Peruvian Revolutionists.

Should the Congress not approve the acts of President Castilla, we fear Peru will see trouble.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The legislature adjourned at eight o'clock last evening after a laborious session of ninety-nine days, during which period more bills were reported, acted upon and passed, than at any former session that we have any recollection of. Although the members of the late session have been pretty roughly handled by the press it cannot be said of them that they were lazy; they did much both for good and for evil, and time alone will determine whether their acts will meet the approval of the people. Never has there been such a press of local bills as at the late session. The banks received a good share of attention, and although much was done, that ought to have been left undone on this subject, still the Banking Capital of the State was but slightly increased, there being but two new Banks incorporated. A new license and a new revenue bill were passed which it is believed will add to the revenue of the State some hundred thousand dollars; the judicial districts of the State were re-arranged and three new districts created, provision was made for avoiding the inclined plane, and for resuming operations on the North Branch canal, and a section was adopted in the appropriation bill authorizing the Banks to *re-issue*, the relief notes now in circulation and to *suspend their cancellation for three years.* This last measure we regard as a gross outrage not only upon the State credit but upon every business and laboring man in the community. The public sentiment of Pennsylvania is almost unimous in favor of driving the relief notes entirely from circulation. The House of Representatives twice insisted on making a loan to put these notes out of existence but so anxious were the friends of Governor Johnston in the Senate to retain this shinplaster curse in existence that they would hear to nothing but a re-issue of the relief notes. Rather than lose the appropriation bill the House, unwisly as we think, yielded at the last hour of the session, and these shinplasters will be entailed upon us for the next twenty years, unless the people rise in their might and say that they must be driven from circulation.—*Harrisburgh Union.*

California Emigrants.

The editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin has been permitted to publish the following extract from a letter from a citizen of Lexington, Missouri, dated March 29th, 1849:

Some of the citizens of this place are busily engaged in preparing for a trip to California. Companies for that place are arriving daily by steamboats, and many hundreds are already here. A company of 270 went up last night, on a steamer from Pittsburgh, and their rendezvous at St. Joseph, Mo.; and every boat, (and they arrive daily) bring up more or less. The generality of the persons are young and middle aged men, all in the prime of life; and what is more remarkable, are men apparently of temperate and steady habits.

☞ It seems that if General Taylor has *not*, some of his cabinet *have* "friends to reward and punish." Mr. Ewing who is at the head of the home department has procured appointments for his brother-in-law, his father-in-law, his son, and perhaps other connections. The nomination of the infamous McGaughey originated with Mr. Ewing. These are samples of this functionary's appointments.

AUTHORITATIVE.—The Boston Evening Transcript, edited by Epes Sargent, Esq., brother of John O. Sargeant, Esq., who, it is reported, is, in connection with A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about to establish a new Government organ at Washington City, says, in reference thereto, that "*the new press is to be established at the instance of Gen. Taylor.*"

RAILROAD SOLD.—The *Hagerstown News* states that that portion of the Franklin Railroad lying in that country between Hagerstown and the Pennsylvania line, was, on Tuesday last, sold by Sheriff Smith to Col. George Schley, of Hagerstown, for $600. It is about six miles of the road, the construction of which cost about $20,000 per mile.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, for his annual report for the past year. It is a very interesting document, and we shall have occasion to refer to it more at length hereafter.

HEALTH OF JUDGE LONGSTRETH.—The Pennsylvanian of Saturday says "the fine weather has done much to improve the health of this gentleman. He has been at his brother's in this city for several weeks; but hopes to leave for his farm to-day or Monday."

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have recently sold to Baring, Brothers & Co., £200,000 five per cent. sterling bonds at 86½. The receipts of the Road are constantly increasing.

WATCHMAN ELOPED.—The Boston Times of April 11, relates the particulars of the elopement of a Boston watchman, named John Glossander, with a girl of 19. Mr. G. left a wife and several children to mourn their untimely bereavement. Truly that watchman would "bear watching."

☞ The appointment of Matthew L. Davis, to the office of despatch agent, a sinecure worth $800 or more a year, is exciting considerable feeling among the rough and ready men of New York. Mr. Davis, it is said, voted for Martin Van Buren.

☞ GEN. GIDEON J. PILLOW, declines permitting his name to go before the Democratic State Convention, in Tennessee, as a candidate for Governor of that State.

THE PIRATE MOORS.—The English government demands of Morocco $10,000 as indemnity for an English subject who has been ill-treated; $18,000 for each of the persons who were wounded in the capture of the brig Three Sisters, taken near Gibralter; $18,000 for the families of those who were killed, and a full compensation for the losses sustained by the owner and freighter of the vessel, making in all 400,000. The Moor of the Rif will have to pay $20,000, and are to chastise the pirates to the satisfaction of the commander of the Hidos, who is charged with the settlement of this affair.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE RESURECTION CASE.—There were five speeches by counsel on this case; and great they were. Mr. Darragh opened on Monday afternoon. His address was replete with beauty, and at the same time was argumentative. He was followed by Mr. Stewart, a young lawyer of great promise, who made a very excellent defence of his client, Dr. Herron. Yesterday morning, Mr. Burke argued in a style of eloquence peculiarly his own, for the defendants generally, and for Boyd particularly. We judge the feelings of others by our own, when we say that Mr. B's. remarks had a powerful effect upon the jury. Mr. M'Candless came next; and did battle for the cause with energy and eloquence. There is an undefinable something about M'Candless's speeches that is very apt to take jurors by storm. The arguments were closed by Mr. Stanton, for the Commonwealth. Those who witnessed the manner in which he conducted the case during the examination of the witnesses, expected a great speech; and we know they were not disappointed. Mr. S. always labors for his clients with the most untiring zeal, and in this case he was particularly energetic.

By the way, we protest against the rule which gives the Commonwealth the closing speech. If any advantage is to be given, the accused and not the accuser should be allowed the benefit of it.

After the charge from the Court, which we did not hear, the jury retired and will bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

THE SCRIP.—Never since the time of the Bank suspensions, have we witnessed such excitement about money, as was apparent in our streets yesterday. At the corners were seen groups of men, with handfuls of paper money, talking about the value. In stores and warehouses, there were chafferings. Countrymen were bargaining for the sale of the few dollars they held in their possession, while the men of the city refused to touch—at least, most of them seemed afraid, and held off for the time.

What seemed somewhat singular, we heard some Whigs cursing the policy which dictated the issue of the scrip in the first place; just as though they were not participes criminis.

When all this will end, we know not. That the scrip issued by the city and county is good, and will ultimately be redeemed, we do not doubt; but many thousands of laboring people will be swindled out of large portions of their earnings by the *shavings* taken off these bits of paper promises.

SUNDAY WEDDING.—On last Sabbath evening, the Rev. Wm. Taylor, who was a few days previously ordained to the ministry, in Dr. West's church, preached a sermon in Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny city, from the text, "*God is Love.*" At the conclusion of the discourse, he stepped down from the pulpit, and took his seat beside Miss Charlotte Thompson. In a few minutes, Dr. Swift announced that the marriage ceremony was about to be performed, and in the presence of the astonished and tittering congregation, the Rev. Taylor and Miss Thompson were united in the bonds of matrimony. They left on Monday morning for Chicago.

FIRE.—On yesterday morning, between midnight and 1 o'clock, the watchman discovered a fire in Ryan's building, Fifth street, which might have proved very destructive, had not the flames been extinguished before they made much progress. In five minutes more, the watchman says, the building could not have been saved. The origin of the fire was from the furnace, used in the room of Rhodes & Alcorn.

STRANGE.—Our friend, whom we have noticed for his attention to the efforts of the County, was missing yesterday when the speeches were being made. This is strange, indeed. It may be possible, however, that he was interested in some assault and battery case before an alderman; and could not find time to go to the bill. We will look for him to-day, and if he is in his place, we will report the fact.

☞ At the election for Managers, yesterday, for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, the following named gentlemen were chosen to serve the next three years:

T. Bakewell, John Bissell, Geo. Breed, J. Caruthers, Wm. Ebbs, John Graham, B. A. Fahnestock.

LARCENY.—A colored man, named *John Smith*, was yesterday committed by Mayor Herron, on the charge of stealing some clothing, in the pockets of which was money, &c., from a man at Saw Mill Run. Officer Glenn made the arrest.

☞ Two men were in the Watch House yesterday, under suspicion of stealing some gold rings. The evidence against them was not sufficient to hold them; but it was thought best to keep them for a while.

☞ We are told that some persons, in defiance of public opinion and law, intend publishing, *occasionally*, flash papers. They will make money, no doubt, as the public sustains, with eagerness, (at the same time that it denounces) these obscene prints.

☞ The Allegheny Councils did not meet last evening. We understand it is the intention of the members to await the action of the Councils of this city on the subject of the scrip.

"COUNT OF MONTE-CRISTO."—This is the title of probably the greatest work ever written by that great author, Alexander Dumas. It is appropriately illustrated, and well worth reading. For sale by Work & Holmes, Third street, opposite the Post Office.

☞ There was a rumor started on the hill yesterday, that a brutal murder had been committed in the neighborhood of the new Court House. There was, we believe, no foundation for the report.

FALSE ALARMS.—The people are startled by cries of fire, and ringing of bells every evening. Cannot this practice of raising alarms, for the purpose of getting up fights, be stopped? We think so.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—*Tuesday Morning.*—There were but two or three cases; hard ones; but very common. Sent up.

☞ The city is again filled with organ grinders, with their monkeys. It appears these bipeds flock in with the spring and retire as winter approaches.

POST MASTER IN ALLEGHENY.—We learn that John M'Grew, Cabinet Maker, has been appointed Post Master in Allegheny city, in the room of Mr. Karns, removed.

☞ Mrs. Crisp had a large and fashionable audience on Monday evening, on the occasion of her benefit. The entertainments were well received.

☞ Mr. Forrest's letter has been crowded out of this morning's paper.

THEATRE.—A good bill to-night, and a good cast.

☞ A Card.—The Members of the Eagle Fire Company return their thanks to Mr. Henry Demmler, for refreshments furnished to them at the Trinity Church fire, on last Sabbath evening.

Also, to Mr. F. H. Eaton, for the excellent Supper served up to them after their return from the same fire.

In behalf of the Company.

ap18 WM. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar25—1y

☞ Economy.—If you wish to save your money, and buy a superfine HAT or CAP, call at FLEMING'S HAT STORE, where you will find a complete assortment of the latest Fashions, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. FLEMING,
mar23:y] 130 Wood st, corner of Virgin alley.

J. H. LAWMAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDINGS
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
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☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders Under Shirts, Drawers,