The Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1851.

☞ "*No American citizen can ever cease to esteem the Union as the first of all blessings. Disunion?—God forbid!—Nations yet unborn would rue the rashness of the deed.*"—BUCHANAN.

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

For nominating candidates for GOVERNOR and CANAL COMMISSIONER, on the 4th of June, 1851, as fixed by the Williamsport Convention.

AT HARRISBURG,

For nominating candidates for SUPREME BENCH, on the 11th of June, 1851, as fixed by the regular action of the State Central Committee.

To Advertisers.

THE MORNING POST has a larger circulation than any subscription paper published in Pittsburgh. To business men it affords an excellent medium for Advertising and being the only Democratic paper issued in Allegheny county, it goes into the hands of a class of readers reached by no other paper. Advertisers will be good enough to bear this in mind.

☞ ON FIRST PAGE—Poetry—"The Return of Spring," and an article entitled "The Bridge of Lodi."

☞ An admirable view of the new Masonic Hall, Fifth street, with a full description of the building, will be published in Monday's *Post*. Persons wishing extra copies of the paper will be good enough to leave their orders at the office to day.

Local Acts.

We refer the reader to the calendar of Private Bills, appended to the letter of our Harrisburg correspondent, in this day's *Post*. In the list will be found quite a number of local acts, which are peculiarly interesting to the people of Allegheny county.

☞ Professor EMERSON will Lecture again this evening, at the City Lecture Room, Wood street. His subject will be "CULTURE." We have been told that this is his master production. We presume there will be a crowded audience to hear the Professor.

CHRIST CHURCH.—We are informed that the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Christ Church (Episcopal,) will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock. The building is to be erected on Grant street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street, immediately in front of the Court House. It will be one of the most beautiful and substantial church edifices in the City.

Our Book Table.

We have received from R. C. STOCKTON, Esq. Bookseller, corner of Market and Third streets, "NILE NOTES OF A HOWADJI," just published by Harper & Brothers, New York. This is one of the most interesting and readable books that has been issued from the press during the last twelve months. In regard to the title of the book we copy a quotation from the introductory page:—"What then is a Howadji?" said the Emperor of Ethiopia, draining a beaker of crocodile tears. "Howadji," said the Arabian, "is our name for merchants, and as only merchants travel, we so call travelers." The descriptions of the scenery of the Nile, the peculiarities of the people, &c., in this book, are really grand and poetical. The author is a young gentleman of the City of New York, and this is said to be his first attempt at book writing. He certainly possesses a brilliant imagination. We copy a few passages from one of the chapters, describing

PHILÆ.

I wish Philæ were as lovely as the melody of its name imports.

But I do not dare to call Isis by the name of Venus—or if the Palmyrene Zenobia, following the triumph of Aurelian, was pretty—then is Philæ chained to the car of Time, lovely. Poet Elliot Warburton, indeed, speaks of its "exquisite beauty." What shall the Howadji do with these poets?

Girdled with the shining Nile, Philæ is an austere beauty—Isis like, it sits solemn-browed, column crowning column, pylons yet erect, and whole sides of temple courts yet standing with perfect pillars—huge decay, wherein grandeur is yet grand. It is strange to see human traces so lovely in a spot so lonely. Strange, after the death in life of the Nile valley, to emerge upon life in death so imperial as Philæ. For you remember that the Ibis did not pause at the temples, but beheld Thebes and Dendereh, as she flew, like pictures fading on the air.

* * * * * * *

Philæ was the holy island of old Egypt. Thither sailed processions of higher purpose, in barques more gorgeous than now sail the river, and deep down gazing in the moonlight Nile, the Poet shall see the vanished splendor of a vanished race, centering solemnly here, like priestly pomp around an altar. Hither, bearing gifts, came kneeling Magi, before they repaired to the Bethlehem manger. And kings, not forgotten of fame, here unkinged themselves before a kinglier. For the island was dedicate to Osiris, the great God of the Egyptians, who were not idolaters, as far as appears, but regarded Osiris as the incarnation of the goodness of the unutterable God of Gods.

But it were easier for a novice to trace the temple lines among these ruins, than for an ordinary Howadji to evolve lucidity from the intricacy of the old Egyptian theology. And we who stroll these shores, pilgrims of beauty only, can not pause to lose ourselves in the darkness and ruin and inodorous intricacy of the labyrinth, like mere explorers of the pyramids. We know very little of the Egyptian theology, and that little is ill told. Had I gratuated at Heliopolis, I would have revealed to you all. But many there be, who not having taken degrees at Heliopolis or Memphis, do yet treat of these things. Books abound wherewith the Howadji, in his Dahabieh on the Nile, or in the warm slippers at home, may betog his brain, and learn as much of the religious as of the political history of Egypt.

* * * * * * *

You will be grave at Philæ, how serenely sunny soever the day. But with a gravity graver than that of sentiment, for it is the deadness of the death of the land that you will feel. The ruins will be to you the remains of the golden age of Egypt, for hither came Thales, Solon, Pythagoras, Herodotus and Plato, and from the teachers of Moses learned the most mystic secrets of human thought. It is the faith of Philæ that, developed in a thousand ways, claims our mental allegiance to day—a faith transcending its teachers, as the sun the eyes which it enlightens.—These wise men came—the wise men of Greece, whose wisdom was Egyptian, and hither comes the mere American Howadji and learns, but with a difference. He feels the greatness of a race departed. He recognizes that a man only differently featured from himself, lived and died here two thousand years ago.

Ptolemy and his Cleopatra walked these terraces, sought shelter from this same sun in the shade of these same columns, dreamed over the calm river, at sunset, by moonlight, drained their diamond-rimmed goblet of life and love, then embalmed in sweet spices, were laid dreamless in beautiful tombs. Remembering these things, glide gently from Philæ, for we shall see it no more.—Slowly, slowly southward loiters the Ibis, and leaves its columned shores behind. Glide gently from Philæ, but it will not glide from you. Like a queen, crowned in death among her dead people, it will smile sadly through your memory forever.

☞ The Westmoreland *Intelligencer* (Whig) argues that Gov. JOHNSTON's popularity thereabouts is "perfectly irresistible." That paper now carries the Governor's name at its mast head for Governor. Well, well.

A Whig Office Holder.

Soon after the incoming of the present "Whig" National administration, the Hon. EDMUND BURKE, an intelligent and worthy officer, against whose competency not a word was uttered, was removed from the office of Commissioner of Patents, and a gentleman named EWBANK, a whig, was appointed in his stead. It seems that various charges have been preferred against Mr. EWBAND, by no means calculated to add to his character as an honest man, and yet he holds on to the office with all the tenacity of a hungry leech.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* (whig) states that Mr. J. J. GREENOUGH has recently preferred new charges against the Commissioner of Patents. The charges are that of appropriating the funds of the Patent Office for his defence in the newspapers. We trust that the next Congress will appoint a committee to investigate and report on these charges of gross corruption, which it is alleged has for a long time disgraced this office.

It seems that after charges by some eight or nine different parties of malpractice, disregard of the laws, &c., had accumulated in the Department of the Interior, those preferred by the India Rubber Manufacturers were made public. To these Mr. Ewbank published an answer, and a statement of the examiner, Dr. Gale, in various newspapers in different parts of the country, and *paid for such publications out of the public treasury*. If this charge be true, he should be instantly dismissed.—The following is from the correspondence of the *Express*:

The *boasting* of some of the papers, that Mr. Commissioner Ewbank is not removed, or to be removed, notwithstanding the Day Jollification in honor of a just Executive decapitation, is destined to be short lived. The President does not do things by halves. He had made up his mind that Mr. Ewbank was not a suitable or proper man for the very responsible public place he held. He signified the propriety of Mr. Ewbank's resigning. The hint was not complied with. The President then directed Mr. Ewbank to be superseded by the appointment of George T. Curtis, of Boston. But learning that Mr. Curtis could not accept the appointment of Commissioner of Patents, he suspended action for a while, in order that some other capable and proper person could be found who would accept the post.

It was in honor of this resolve of President Fillmore that the *Day Supper* was given. That that resolve was right seems now to be more apparent than ever. J. J. Greenough, a man of truth, a Patent Agent in this city, and the brother of Greenough the Sculptor, makes the charge openly that Mr. Commissioner Ewbank, who recently published in the *National Intelligencer*, in several New York papers, in a Boston paper, and a Louisville paper, a long rigmarole of vituperative language mainly against Horace H. Day, Esq., of New York, who, with others, had preferred charges against, purporting to be a defence of the Patent Commissioner by himself and by his examiner, Dr. Gale, ordered the payment for said publication in said newspapers, and for three hundred copies of the *National Intelligencer* containing the publication, to be made out of the Patent Office fund—that the amount, some three hundred dollars, was so paid—and that the books of the Patent Office will establish the fact.

Mr. Greenough has made this charge of corruption to the Secretary of the Interior, in form, and he stands ready to substantiate it. That he can fully do so, I, from the knowledge which has been communicated to me in the matter, have not a doubt. JUSTICE.

A "Filadelfia" Letter!

The following is a literal and exact copy of a letter, written by a leading wholesale dry goods merchant in Philadelphia, to a friend and customer in this City:

Filadelphe Febuare 13 1851.

Dear Mister James

Estemd Frend

i tuck mi pen in hand to inform yu that i am wel and hopping these few lines ma find yu those same, the doughskins our distinguishsed fregid Jemes wanted i am sorry to sa is not about, there arrove in Nu York yesterday a fewe peeses at too dollers and twelve and a haf sents thee yard but as those price was a bukkel libbury above the pride to be mend to the rater of this here letter i did not fele awthorized to undertake the responsebelete of sending them, rememberin me to-ell encuiring frends and perticulerly yur pardner (i alwase forgit his name) the frenologest told i that wonst

i remane yures till deth and longer if received affetshiodatele

Note Bene Plese^scuse the riten i hav bin in the field al da and my pen is bad—

New York Whiggery in a Stew!

The "Whigs" of New York are in a terrible stew at the present time. The two branches of the party there, the "Woolly Heads," (Seward men,) and "Silver Grays," (Fillmore men,) are fighting like dogs and cats. The law firm of "FILLMORE & HALL" that has been temporarily removed from Buffalo to Washington, is determined, it seems, to remove all the "higher law" office holders in that State—the men who follow Seward, Greely and Fred. Douglass. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Washington under date of March 19th, and signing himself "SMITH," says:

POSTMASTER REMOVED.

Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

Mr. Harrington the popular Whig Postmaster at Buffalo is to be removed to make room for a lower law man. My information is undoubted. The Marshal of the Northern District is likely to go the same way.

The Pennsylvania Canal is getting to be a nuisance. Every year about the time our merchants are receiving their goods these provoking breaks occur, causing delay and loss to them. Can't the Pittsburgh folks hurry up their railroad?—*Steubenville Union.*

☞ The canal is certainly "getting to be a nuisance," friend STUART. As to "bringing up the railroad," we have only to say that the Philadelphians appear to have assumed the entire management of that important work, and seem determined to take their own time and their own way to conduct its affairs. If good faith had been practiced towards Pittsburgh, in reference to the "million subscription," the cars would now be entering our busy streets. We think Philadelphia deserves a good blowing up.

BATTLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The news of a battle between the forces of San Salvador and Guatemala, which was telegraphed tons from New Orleans some days since, is confirmed by the following report received by the steamer Prometheus from San Juan:

The President of San Salvador, general in chief of the troops of his State and of Honduras, was completely defeated at La Arada, by Gen. Carrera, commander in chief of the army of Guatemala. The battle began in the morning, and after four hours of desperate struggle, Carrera, by an admirable movement, put the enemy to flight. The vanished army lost 628 dead, 1,000 guns and 200 prisoners. The Guatemalans, in comparison, had few dead and wounded. The General says, in his report, that the loss in wounded and dead is not more than 75 men. Vasconcelos, after the combat, abandoned the field with a part of his troops, and retired to San Jacinto, closely pursued by the enemy. It is also reported that the soldiers of Vasconcelos insulted their General at Matalapa. Since the battle of Arada no other action had taken place between the belligerant armies.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The organization of the western branch of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, according to the charters of Illinois and Missouri, was to take place on Saturday last at St. Louis. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"The prospect is that the city of St Louis, in its corporate capacity, will subscribe $500,000, and that large private subscriptions will immediately be made. Books will be opened in this city for further private subscriptions. We also learn that large amounts will be obtained along the route. There has been a great change in public opinion since the charters have been obtained for the great line of railroad all the way from Baltimore, Md., to the western limits of Missouri. This line of railroad does not vary over fifteen miles from a straight line from Baltimore to Missouri, and its completion will make Cincinnati just what nature designed her to be, the greatest inland city of the whole continent of America."

STERNE, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. 'The husband,' said Sterne, 'who behaves unkindly to his wife deserves to have his house burnt over his head.' 'If you think so,' said Garrick, 'I hope your house is insured.'

FROM HARRISBURG.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.]

NUMBER XLVII.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1851.

Our Senators have become wonderfully industrious, and appear determined to retrieve all lost time. To-day, by a large vote, they resolved to hold afternoon and evening sessions on each day and evening of the week, except Saturday. For a while this may do well enough, but I can scarcely think they possess the powers of endurance to enable them to hold on till the end of the session.

There is work enough to keep them busy, already cut out by the House, and from the steam-like rapidity with which business is rushed through this department, there is every probability that they will keep the Senators' hands full until the session closes.

The concurrence of the Senate in the joint resolution in relation to adjournment, will have the effect of expediting business very materially.—The time being now certainly fixed upon, they know how long they have to stay, and what is to be done in the time that remains.

There is yet a vast amount of business to be done, and which, from the present activity, will be gone through with before adjournment. Several of the most important bills have yet to be discussed. Prominent amongst these is the Appropriation Bill, which is made the order of the day to Thursday next, and every day thereafter until it is completed. From the nature of the appropriations asked, their magnitude and importance, there will doubtless be warm and protracted discussion.

The Free Banking Bill is laid on the shelf.—The form in which it leaves the Senate is such that those who were its warmest advocates seem to have lost the interest they formerly manifested for its welfare. But apart from this fact, there is but little reason to believe that it will ever come up in the House, or a vote be had upon it. It is to all intents and purposes, dead! dead!! dead!! "Requiescat in pace."

The discussion this afternoon and evening, in the Senate, on the repeal of the Anti-Kidnapping Laws of 1847, was animated and interesting.—The repeal was warmly opposed by Mr. Walker, of Erie, who took decided grounds against it.—This, of course, was to have been expected. Mr. Guernsey, from Tioga, also took sides against it, although his opposition was not so direct and violent as that of Mr. Walker. Mr. Muhlenberg stood up for the entire repeal, and in his usual forcible manner, demonstrated the necessity of it. Mr. Hugus (who, I am happy to say, has recovered his health, in a great measure,) also took his stand in favor of the bill, and warmly urged its passage. But the great speech of the day, and I may say of the session, was that of Mr. Buckalew, the young and talented Senator from Columbia. He completely electrified the crowded chamber by the magic of his eloquence, and the resistless weight of his argument. His whole speech abounded in beautiful thought and masterly argument, and was such a speech as became a true democrat. He is, beyond question, the most eloquent man in the Senate, and bids fair to become one of the very first of Pennsylvania's great men. Columbia may justly pride herself upon her young, but able and gifted representative.

Below you have the bills passed to day in the House. A goodly number, as usual, and nearly all of them lengthy, with numerous amendments in the form of other lengthy bills. God help the Clerks! An omnibus bill went to the Senate to-day, five yards in length. SPRIG.

CALENDAR OF PRIVATE BILLS, MAR. 25, 1851.

A further supplement to the act entitled An Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Philadelphia and West Chester Turnpike Road Company.

An act to authorize the borough of Erie to borrow money to be applied to the improvement of their harbor.

A supplement to an act entitled An Act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.

A supplement to an act entitled An Act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses and collecting said duties.

An Act to incorporate the village of Smethport, McKean county, into a borough, to be called Atalanta.

An Act to incorporate the Western Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Anderson Library Association, of Allegheny city.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Elizabeth Turnpike Road Company, approved 3d day of February, 1851.

An Act to incorporate the village of Reimersburg, in the county of Clarion, into a borough.

An Act to incorporate the Sons of Temperance Benefit Association, of Rawlinsville, in Lancaster county.

An Act to incorporate the Columbia Gas Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lancaster County Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lafayette Railroad Company.

An Act to incorporate the Board of Elders of the Northern Diocese of the Church of the United Brethren in the United States of America.

An Act requiring the Court of Common Pleas, of Indiana county, to take off the confirmation in certain cases of tanacy.

An Act to confer on Alexander Thomas and Budd Jones, of Allegheny county, the rights and privileges, and advantages of children born in lawful wedlock.

An Act relative to the granting of tavern licenses in the county of Allegheny.

An Act incorporating the Somerset and Conemaugh Plank Road Company.

An Act to incorporate the Saw Mill Run and Phillipsburg Plank Road Company.

An Act to incorporate the South Pittsburgh and Saw Mill Run Turnpike and Inclined Plane.

An Act to incorporate the Upper Ten Mile Plank Road Company, in Washington county.

The End of Protection in England.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, after re-assuming the reign of ministerial power in England, made the following statement to the House of Commons:

"Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his firm belief that no Government could succeed in the attempt which Lord DERBY expressed himself determined to make, to restore import duties, especially on corn. But in that attempt he admitted that great confusion and danger would ensue to the peace, the commerce, and the general welfare of the country. His lordship proceeded to say that one of the chief objects of the cabinet in returning to office was to attempt by every effort to prevent that mischief—to prevent any reaction in free trade or commercial policy. And he trusted to a generous unity among, and support from, all the friends of free trade, to aid him in that end."

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, on Friday last, passed the bill to incorporate the Susquehanna Railroad, by a vote of 21 yeas to 8 nays. This bill gives power to build a road commencing at, and connecting with, the York and Cumberland Railroad, or with the Pennsylvania Railroad, on either side of the river Susquehanna, with the right to connect the same with both or either of said railroads, and running through Millersburg, Dauphin county, to Sunbury; from Sunbury to a point at or opposite Williamsport, Lycoming Co., on either bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna, and to a point at or opposite the borough of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, on either bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna, and to connect their railroad with any railroad constructed or to be constructed in the counties through which the same may pass.

— At the Clare Assizes, Ireland, an old man named JOHN QUINLIVAN, 70 years of age, was found guilty of the murder of a poor woman, who had been left the sum of two shillings by her husband to support her during his absence in search of work.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— The Columbia *Democrat*, at Bloomsburg, appears in a very pretty new dress, with a "Tip and Ty" engle at its mast head. In bad taste, Colonel!

— The Philadelphia *Globe* continues its exposures of that greatest living humbug, "Professor" C. W. ROBACK. By the last *Globe* we observe that some Pittsburghers have been "taken in" by the swindler.

— A Female Seminary, under the charge of the Rev. DAVID W. TOWNSND, has been opened in the village of Wheeling, in the State of Virginia. So we learn from a little paper called the *Argus*, printed at the village aforesaid.

— A negro house on the plantation of JAMES BOYD, near Chesterville, S. C., was burned on the 13th inst., and three negro children perished in the flames.

— The collector's office at Lancaster was robbed of $1300 last week. A reward of $400 is offered for the detection of the thief and the recovery of the money.

— The small pox is prevailing in different parts of Jefferson county, Va., and the Spirit of Jefferson says: "In Pleasant Valley, Md., there is hardly a family without one or more cases." It is most likely that this is an exaggerated report.

— It is understood that Major NOAH has left behind him an autobiography which his sons will publish. It will, no doubt, be very interesting, for it will comprise a history of politics and other matters for nearly half a century.

— Hon. JAMES MORRIS, the newly appointed Postmaster General of Canada, is now in Washington, for the purpose of negotiating a postal arrangement with the Postmaster General of the United States. At present letters do not cross the line from either side unless they are prepaid.

— The Wheeling Times says that fifty persons will leave a single township in Belmont county for Iowa this spring.

— Books to receive subscriptions to the Greensburg and Mountpleasant Plank or Turnpike Road, will be opened in a short time.

— The bill to incorporate the Gettysburgh Railroad Company has finally passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now a law.

— A treasury warrant has been issued in England, ordering that a rate of postage of one shilling shall be paid on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted between Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope, or between those places and the Cape Verde Islands, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Portugal, or Madeira.

— NAPOLEON JUNOT, Duke of Abrantes, the elder of the two sons who survived Marshal JUNOT, has just died in the 44th year of his age, in a lunatic asylum near Paris. He had devoted considerable time to literature, and was engaged on a translation of TASS, when he became insane. He was an excellent musician and an accomplished linguist.

— Mr. M. M. REYNOLDS, State District Attorney at New Orleans, was attacked by two ruffians, on the night of the 14th inst., in Carondelet street, one of whom made a thrust at him with a knife. He drew a dirk from a cane and drove the assassins off.

— Philadelphia educates, in her public schools, 45,000 children, at $6 42 each yearly. The cost in New Orleans is about $12 each yearly. In Massachusetts, from $7789. In Natchez, $8810. In Augusta, Ga., $3 per head, per year. These have reference to the Free School system of education.

— On Saturday last a German man named CHARLES ISSAS, from the vicinity of Punkstown, says the Chambersburg Whig, was committed to jail in that place for killing a man named MCFARREN, by cutting him in the back with an axe.

— A convention has been signed between France and Spain for the mutual delivering up of criminals accused of crimes against person or property excepting all serious offences, but exempting political crimes and offences.

— A translation of a verse by MATTHIAS CLAUDIUS, a German wit and poet, runs as follows:

When Adam, newly formed, asleep was laid,
Woman from out his side was made;
Poor Adam! source of all our woes!
Thy first sound sleep became thy last repose.

ARREST OF SEVEN MUTINOUS SEAMEN.—Seven of the crew of the barque Cora, Capt Horton, just arrived at Richmond, Va., from New Orleans, were arrested on Wednesday, charged with mutinous and disorderly conduct on board the said vessel. They were arraigned before Mayor Lambert, and after an investigation of the charge against them, they were ordered to be taken before Judge Halyburton, the United States judicial officer for the district.—Their names are Wm. Clemence, Wm. Mangin, John Wilson, John Viesleit, Henry Otto, Wm. Austin and George Kumline.

A PENNSYLVANIA BLOCK.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes under date of March 25th: The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylvania has just had completed a splendid block of marble, to be inserted in the "Washington National Monument."—Its design and execution is greatly admired. The Pennsylvania Sons are now in communication with the Grand Division of this district, on the subject of a grand demonstration when the block is presented; and a special meeting is called to deliberate thereon, on Tuesday evening next.

THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE IN FRANCE.—The number of inscribed electors in the 86 departments of France, prior to the electoral law of May, 1850, were 9,618,057. The number under the law as it now stands, is 6,809,231; showing the number cut off to be 2,808,776, which is very nearly thirty per cent. In the department of the Seine (Paris,) the number of electors prior to 31st May, was 378,043. It is now, under the new regime, 131,557, showing the elimination in the capital of about two-thirds or 66 per cent.

FIRE AT GREENSBURG.—The *Republican* of Friday says: On Wednesday last at noon, the house occupied by Mrs. C. MARCHAND was discovered to be in flames, and owing to the very great exertions of our citizens the fire was quenched, after a very considerable portion of the roof was burned off.—The loss will not be very heavy, and workmen are now busily engaged in repairing the damages. The fire was accidental.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia, on Friday last, elected Joseph Johnson, Esq., Governor of the State from the 1st of January next, till the meeting of the ensuing Legislature. The joint vote was 92; scattering 54.—John Janney received 14 votes. Mr. Johnson is a prominent democrat of Harrison county, was formerly a member of Congress, and is a member of the present Virginia Convention.

HENRY CLAY IN CUBA.—The Hon. Henry Clay arrived at Havana on the 17th, in the "Georgia," and took lodgings at Madam Almy's. A letter says:

"Mr. Clay had not been in the hotel more than an hour when he received almost simultaneous invitations from His Excellency the Captain General to visit him at his palace, and one from the Count Pralnave to attend a grand 'soiree musical.' Mr. Clay is in excellent health. Everybody is anxious to see him and shake hands with him. He remains here until the 2d of April, when he takes passage on the 'Ohio' for New Orleans."

A NEW CRUSADE FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE HOLY LAND.—It is stated in a late number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* that the Austrian Ultramontaine party is preparing considerable difficulties for Prince Schwarzenberg, by its zeal for an object which the Christian world has abandoned—the recovery of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Mahometans. The purpose of the crusades is to be revived, but it is to be pursued by the way of diplomacy, not by war. It is stated that the Catholic powers, with the connivance of Austria, intend to obtain possession (it is not precisely defined how) of all the sacred spots of the Holy Land, which will be then made over to the Catholic church. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre will be raised to the importance once possessed by the Knights Templars. The Pope is to be the Grand Master, and one Prince of every Catholic State of Europe is to be created Grand Prior. Prince Schwarzenberg, it is said, is not over-zealous in the cause of the Austrian Pietists, and will probably suppress the whole plan as soon as it becomes politically inconvenient.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞ A drunken lawyer, on going into church, was observed by the minister, who addressed him thus:

"I will bear witness against you at the day of judgment."

The lawyer shaking his head with a drunken gravity replied.

If I am condemned on such testimony, d—d if I dont *appeal*.

For the Morning Post.

A GREETING TO KOSSUTH.

BY NORMEN VIVIAN.

Ten thousand welcomes to the chieftain brave,
The patriot exile from a distant land!
His powerful arm; alas! too weak to save
His dying country from that mongrel band.
His heart's own life blood did not flow in vain;
No! no! for *Hungary will rise again.*

The tyrant Czar at struggling man may sneer;
To the bloody Emperor aid may lend
To crush a people;—turn their hope to fear,
And to each happy home destruction send;
But God will end that league'd oppression fell,
And send them howling to their home in Hell.

The heroic Magyars again will rise,
And dash to pieces those polluted thrones;
Their shouts of freedom will roll through the skies,
And we will raise our sympathizing tones.
Yes, freedom's banner will yet be unfurled
O'er every nation, people, clime and world.

Then let our greetings to brave Kossuth ring;
We hail him Brother in a cause most just;
Let all our bards, his many praises sing;
Liberty was his hope, and God his trust.
His country now by tyranny subdued,
Lies trembling, bleeding, with his blood imbued.

But here's a home from all oppression free,
Where every heart sounds echoes to his own;
Here may he sit beneath our spreading tree,
And know that Liberty dwells here alone:
That here no Czar, no Nicholas can reign;
He'll feel the iron sceptre ne'er again.

We welcome Kossuth, Freedom's champion;
Thy name is linked with the immortal brave.
We greet thee, Brother of our Washington;
In Vernon's quiet grove thou'lt see his grave:
Know that his mem'ry rules this people still,
And that his spirit soon the world will fill.

Our Sister States, with their extended arms,
Wait to throw o'er thee our protecting shield;
Here thou'lt be free from all those wild alarms
And griefs, attendant on a tented field.
Hence thy tried soul, with all the martyr band,
Will wing its way up to the Spirit Land.

WASHINGTON, Pa., *March*, 1851.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Manufacture of Flax.

It seems to be a disputed point still in England, whether the recent attempts of Claussen and Donellan to prepare flax so that it could be spun by machinery, similar to that used in the manufacture of cotton, have been entirely successful. The experiments made at Manchester, and reported in the *Morning Chronicle*, were said to have been highly satisfactory, but we have since seen paragraphs in the English papers which would go to show that these experiments were not at all decisive.

What the *Chronicle* stated, our readers may remember was, that Mr. Claussen had devised a mode of preparing the crude flax by which it was immediately adapted to the spinning machine, and as the main cost of flax was known to lie, not in its cultivation, but in the preparation of the fibre, by the process of rotting, breaking and cleaning, an expensive, tedious and laborious process, this discovery was hailed as a most important one.

On the old method of preparing flax, the core must be first separated from the fibre, and then steeped in water for five or six weeks, after which it is spread upon the ground for a week or more, to be rotted by the dew. By these means the core ferments, and is afterwards easily disengaged by breaking and swinging. It may be rotted entirely by dew, and indeed much more rapidly, than by immersion in water; but the flax will not be so even and good.

Now, in the place of these slow and unwholesome modes, Claussen and Donellan have adopted the use of certain chemical agents, which render the process cheaper as well as more expeditious.

It was stated, by the *Chronicle*, that Claussen had spun this kind of prepared flax, in cotton machines, at Bolton, both in connection with cotton and wool and without any admixture of either, and that the yarn produced was as fine and of as good quality, in every respect, as the cotton, the wool, and the mixed yarns produced by the ordinary process. But in the latter accounts of his efforts, the English writers do not speak so positively as the reporter of the *Chronicle*.

The complete success of these experiments would produce a tremendous change in the commerce of the world, and particularly in the trade of the United States. Flax is raised in Russia, Great Britain, Flanders, Holland, Egypt, New Zealand and Australia, but the best soil in the world for its production is that of the middle and western part of this continent. Over ten hundred thousand cwt. are annually used in Great Britain now, in the manufacture of linen, and the various mixtures of linen and wool, but if the flax fibre could be furnished, as Claussen states, at four pence sterling per pound, and spun by cotton and woolen machines, the consumption of it would be prodigously extended.—It would supplant cotton, in many of its most common uses, and in that way work a great revolution

The Pennsylvania Farm Journal.

A monthly agricultural paper, with the above title, is shortly to be commenced in this City, by A. M. SPANGLER, Esq., the editorial department of which is to be conducted by Prof. S. S. HALDEMAN, of Colombia. Contributions are also promised from some of the most practical and scientific agriculturalists of the State, and the Journal cannot fail in establishing for itself a high character, as a paper devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Science, &c. Each number will contain 32 pages, be similar in size and appearance to the Albany Cultivator, and embellished with appropriate engravings. The subscription price is to be $1 per annum, and the first number, we understand, will be issued in a week or two. We wish the publisher success in the undertaking.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

COUNTERFEIT GOLD DUST.—A number of the Sacramento *Daily Times*, received by last arrival, says:

"We were shown a few days since a beautiful sample of spurious gold dust, which has been manufactured with care and no doubt intended to be palmed upon the public as a genuine article. It is in small particles, in all imaginary forms, but it presents rather too bright an appearance to deceive those who have handled much dust. And the particles are generally oblong, too much so to deceive good judges. There is, however, great danger from a mixture of this spurious article with genuine dust."

Home the place for kindness.

If there is any place on earth where mutual kindness should be an abiding law, it is the family. Nothing is more beautiful to behold, than the amenities of a well regulated and loving family, where each endears himself to the other by kindly offices, and where the mainspring of action is affection. To enter such a family from the cold embrace of the world, is like passing instantly from winter to summer. We have seen such families. When the father, worn out by the vexatious cares of his business, entered at evening into the sacred inclosures of home, it was the signal for the manifestations of those little tendernesses which only affectionate children know how to exhibit. One goes with joyful celerity after papa's slippers; another flies to get his morning gown; a third eagerly inquires if papa is very tired. Meantime, the loving and confiding wife, if not engaged in household duties elsewhere, expresses her regard by handing her husband a fan, or by some other act of kindness. Time passes on, and the supper being over, you will find them eager to assemble in the parlor where they may spend the evening in sweet conversation, or in reading or in study. Each member wears a smiling face, and utters his words in tones of love.—The cords of affection, in this family, are constantly growing stronger and stronger, and when one member suffers or enjoys, all the others suffer or enjoy with him. Behold, such is the character of the family where mutual love and kindness are the law of action.

How different do we find the case in that family where selfishness is the ruling principle. From morning to night you shall hear bitter upbraidings and accusations. Each face wears the scowl of discontent and envy. If one member seems to get the slightest advantage over the rest in any pleasure, it awakens the spirit of jealousy in the rest. The father, all smiles and bows to his customers at the store, repairs to his domicil carrying clouds of passion in his whole mien, and scarcely speaks a kind word till he gets back to his store again next day. The children are always quarreling. The heads of the family never meet except only by necessity, and then only to dispute. There are no pleasant meetings of the family in the parlor, but when tea is over, one goes this way and another that, and the smaller children go quarreling to bed. To enter such a family, is like going into purgatory.

Would you make your family a place of peace, joy and happiness? Make the law of mutual kindness the governing principle, and you will secure your end. If you would turn your home into an insipient hell, make selfishness the rule of action.

The Beautiful.

We take the following, by Uriah H. Judah, from the Journal of Commerce:

List reader, list, and I will tell what is beautiful—
A good man struggling with misfortune, and preserving untainted his reputation.
A dutiful child obeying the mandates of parents, and walking in the way of righteousness.
Sinful mortality on bended knees craving from on High a pardon for past transgressions: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."
Mortality relieving the wants of mortality by advancing the cause of the destitute.
For 'tis most beautiful to roam 'mid the forsaken haunts of despair, to still the groans of sorrow, and spread bread on the empty tables of the famishing. Ay! and rescue the fallen and make glad the over-charged heart of the oppressed:

"Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;
And, with some sweet oblivion's antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of that perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart."

And beautiful is woman around the fevered bed of sickness, pillowing the pale cheek, bathing and binding the fainting brow, and, like a form of brightness, whispering "hope," where else there had been none:

When man is waxing frail,
And his hand is thin and weak,
And his lips are parched and pale,
And wan and white his cheek—
Oh! then doth woman prove
Constancy and love.

'Tis beautiful to cast over the foibles of the brother worm the broad and divine mantle of mercy, and to forgive the erring sister, as thou wouldst that Heaven may be merciful to thee, a sinner.

* * * * * * *

God has given us a beautiful world as a transitory abode, and the rivers, the streams, the fields, the flowers, the birds, the trees, and all around are beautiful.

The sun is beautiful as he ascends the sparkling sky, and the moon, as she reflects her brilliant rays o'er the heads of all.

And thou, oh! High and Holy One, art the summit of all beauty:

Beautiful is thy realm!
And thy throne!
Thy promise to man,
And thy protecting care!

The angels of Paradise are beautiful; the spirit's ascent is beautiful; the soul in its purified condition is beautiful.

And beautiful—superlatively beautiful—and most melodious will be the sound of the "Archangel's trump" to those who on that event, oil and foal morn shall have awarded to them life everlasting:

If God hath made this world so fair;
Where sin and death abound;
How beautiful beyond compare
Will Paradise be found.

☞ MR. HATEN'S LECTURES ON MERCANTILE LAW—DEVE'S COLLEGE.—Subject of this (Saturday) evening's Lecture, Negotiable Instruments. Funeral attendance of from students and their friends is requested, at 7 o clock. mar29:1t

Miscellaneous.

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Keeler's Sarsaparilla.

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