

From the Colonization Herald. EARTH'S DELUSIONS. Earth thou on which thy wings are spread...

The following letter was handed to us by a gentleman of this city, with permission to give it a place in our columns.

CINCINNATI, April 29, 1838. Dear Sir—Some days before this shall have reached you, you will have seen an account of one of the most awful steamboat disasters that ever occurred in our land.

The Franklin left in the morning and the Moselle in the evening; they were not of course to run by sight, but by time; the captain cheered up his passengers, by saying that he would perform the trip to Louisville in three hours less time than the Franklin ever did.

It is a custom with all boats here, that are celebrated for speed, when they are going down the river, to take a trip up the whole length of the town, and then come down with all the steam they can put on, to make a grand display as they dash by.

When the boat came to along-side the raft, the captain told the engineer not to let off an inch of steam, or he would blow his brains out. It seems that there was no water in the boilers—nothing but red hot gas.

The air was filled with human beings, and fragments of bodies. The Captain had been in the cabin but a few minutes before he requested the passengers to come out on the top of the boat while they passed by the city, so as to make a show; and this is the reason why many more were lost than would otherwise have been.

The whole neighborhood around the place is covered with splinters, split up in the finest manner. Many of the bodies found are full of splinters; some struck through their heads. You have no doubt read of one man being thrown through the roof of a house; it is a fact; I have seen the hole in the roof; it is said there was a bar of iron run through the man.

They are still dragging up the bodies and have found near one hundred.—The city is clothed in mourning. Yesterday the Mayor issued a proclamation to the citizens to attend a public funeral of those who were strangers, requesting the citizens to suspend all business.—At three o'clock yesterday all the stores in the city were closed without exception.

The bells were tolled during the afternoon, and a procession was formed; I should think, of ten thousand persons.—First were the clergy of all denominations; then twelve bearers; the citizens in columns of four deep, four squares long, and then brought up by carriage and persons on horseback, making altogether one of the most solemn processions ever beheld in this or any other city.

I saw one man that was saved and conversed with him. He told me he had been out in town to get his money changed.—He came from Pennsylvania, and was going with his family four hundred miles above St. Louis. Himself, his wife, and two children and one-step child, were on deck, and of course furnished their own provisions.

Steam.—A survey of human affairs lead to the conclusion that when important changes in the social world are about to take place, a lever is not long of being applied to work out the prodigy. With the great religious change of the sixteenth century, arose the art of printing; with the vast revolutions of the nineteenth, an agent appeared upon the theatre of the universe, destined to break through the most formidable barriers of nature.

The Russian missionary will securely commit himself to the waves of the Euphrates, and wait again to the plains of Sinar the blessings of a beneficent faith—recounting the Mississippi and Missouri, the New England emigrant will carry in to the solitudes of the far west the Bible, and the wonders of British and American genius.

Spectators of, or actors in, so marvelous a progress, let us act as be-comes men called to such mighty destinies in human affairs. Let us never forget that it is REGULATED FREEDOM alone, that these wonders are to be ascribed—and that the natural and deserved result of the success of radicalism and infidelity amongst us, would be to extinguish prospects the fairest, and destroy energies the most powerful of any on the face of the globe.

A very bad joke.—A gentleman named J. Grane, cut a most ludicrous and at the same time lugubrious figure, yesterday, at the Police Office, on account of having played off what he considered a very innocent and justifiable hoax upon his wife. Mr. Grane, it appeared, uttered into the happy state of wedlock, in this city, about two years back, and enjoyed all that delightful domestic felicity, which must always exist between two persons whose habits, manners, tastes, and opinions, are as opposite as the antipodes, and whose happiness is rendered still more happy by the comfortable reflection that they have bound themselves to live together until death doth them part.

The Doylestown, Pa. Democrat speaks in flattering terms of the prospects of a good wheat crop in that vicinity. There are generally, we believe, indications of great abundance in the approaching harvest, a result that will tend more perhaps than anything else, to restore something like an equilibrium to domestic exchanges.

Mr. Grane was just on the point of abandoning her, she came off on all haste to the Police Office and made an affidavit of it, and a warrant was granted to apprehend him; and he was brought before Justice Hopson. When informed of the nature of the complaint against him, Mr. Grane became almost convulsed with laughter, declaring that it was a capital joke, and hoped it would have the effect he intended. What effect was that, asked the magistrate? Oh! merely to frighten her, replied he, merely by way of a joke. Such jokes, said the magistrate, are not altogether becoming a married man, Mr. Grane, and as your wife thinks it no joke, and has sworn that she believes you intend to abandon her, you must give bail or go to Bridewell. This intimation altogether changed the expression of Mr. Grane's countenance, which became sombre in the extreme. And shortly after, as he could not find bail, he was sent over to Bridewell, and while leaving the office remarked, in the phraseology of the Sessions Court, that "this joking with wives is very bad business."

Love affair.—The New York Whig gives a romantic account of a love affair between a member of the New York Legislature and the chambermaid of the hotel where he boarded. She is 22 years of age, beautiful and amiable. The legislator was smitten at first sight, and proposed to accompany her to the theatre. She stated the case to the landlord, who advised her to accept the invitation, which she did.—At the theatre, the worthy legislator proposed matrimony. The maid refused giving excellent reasons. She said his daughters were educated and she was not; she was poor, he wealthy—he would be subjected to the ridicule of his friends, and his wife had not been dead a year. A few days after he again proposed and was again refused. Widowers are preserving fellows, and a third time the member was at her feet. He could not resist her unassuming grace and soft allurements. He now offered to furnish her with every thing she might require, but he was again dismissed; or rather, she told him to consult his friends. He did so—he consulted many of his brother members—stated his wretched condition, and was advised to leave Albany immediately. Notwithstanding all this, he returned to the fair chambermaid—she reluctantly consented, merely to preserve his senses, and they were married.

Horrible and Disgraceful.—We are pained to be compelled to record of late, from every section of our country, so many revolting personal contests ending in death. A few days since at Clayville, Marshall Co., Alabama, Messrs. Nathaniel and Graves W. Steele while riding in a carriage, were shot dead, and Alex. Steele and Wm. Collins, also in the carriage were severely wounded, (the former supposed mortally), by Messrs. Jesse Allen, Alex. and Arthur McFarlane, and Daniel Dickerson.—The Steeles it appears last year killed James McFarlane and another person in a similar manner, which led to this dreadful retaliation.

The Ladies for Wit.—A man boasting in company of ladies that he had a luxuriant head of hair, one of the fair damsels remarked that it was owing entirely to the mellowness of the soil.

The Whig party moves like a machine. N. Y. Evening Post. Ay, Sir—like a thrashing machine. Louisville Journal.

LOCO FOCO DUPLICITY. The Humburg Again.—The Postmaster General drew a specie order on the Postmaster in this city, yesterday. Encouraged by the assurance of the Albany Argus, that the Government would aid the banks to resume, our Postmaster had lately been receiving the bills of specie paying banks. But he was deceived; Kendall's draft was payable in specie. The Postmaster was therefore compelled to draw the specie from the banks. This shows how much the professions of the administration are worth! This is worse than "panic faith." Our banks must still encounter the hostility of the Government. The people, really anxious for a resumption, scorn to press the banks for specie—the Government, anxious to destroy the banks, in order to erect an "Independent Treasury Bank" upon their ruins, annoy and cripple them with specie orders.

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Goods have been transported from New York to Cincinnati, in the short space of nine days. They went by the route of the Pennsylvania Canal.

TEXAS. The steam ship Columbia arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ultimo, in 29 hours from Galveston.

The Texas Congress met on the 9th April, and was opened with an address by the Vice President, M. B. Lamar. President Houston was prevented, by severe indisposition, from making his communication in person.

The most important item in the proceedings is a resolution, in the Senate on the 17th, proposing to withdraw, unconditionally, the petition for annexation to the United States.

The resolution was laid upon the table, but private letters received by the Columbia, state that it subsequently passed that body. Other letters state that the movement was made in consequence of the receipt of a letter from England, advising that a Treaty of Commerce had been concluded between Texas and Great Britain, from the Texas Telegraph, April 21.

Mr. Everett from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following report and joint resolution.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration the situation of the question of annexation, as it now exists between the United States and the government of the United States, deem it proper to submit the following preamble and resolution to the consideration of the Senate.

Whereas, The proposition which has been made by the Government of Texas, for annexation to the confederacy of the United States of America, has been met by that government with views and propositions very discouraging, presenting obstacles and difficulties at present insurmountable, and involving consequent postponement of any action on the subject on its part to a period to be determined by future contingencies; and whereas, the people of Texas, in the mean while; and all the trials incident to their infant condition; and whereas, a great and unhappy excitement is now prevailing among the people of the United States on the subject of slavery, which appears to be partially kept up by the proposition referred to—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby instructed, to cause the proposition heretofore made by this government to the government of the United States, for the annexation of Texas, to be respectfully and unconditionally withdrawn, and that in the most decisive manner, refer the people of Texas, for all the future good they may hope to receive or enjoy, of social security, to their own independent and manly exertions; and all of which is respectfully submitted by your committee, with the hope of its speedy passage into a law.

Extract from the Message of Gov. Ellsworth to the legislature of Connecticut. A few years since, we were blessed with the best currency in the world, for an active and enterprising people; a currency combining the advantages of gold and silver, and of paper redeemable with specie. Without this, we should not have made one half our progress in business and intelligence; and deprived of which, we are retrograding more rapidly than we ever advanced.

Give to this country, but the opportunity, and depressed as the country, she would, like a strong man, burst the cord which binds her, and again put forth her wondrous energies. The assumption of power by the General Government, in superintending the affairs of the citizen, checking his activity because it is excessive, annihilating his credit—because it is sometimes abused, and laying a heavy hand on the industry, because some persons are opposed to it, is, I hesitate not to say, a gross offence against the constitution, alike presumptuous and ruinous. By what clause in that instrument is the national Government, or its Executive officers, invested with power to intermeddle with the pursuits of the people? To destroy the State banks close up our markets? To paralyse our energies, and force us into the arms of the Federal Government? The assumption of the Federal Government, all called for determined resistance, or we are certainly swallowed up in the gigantic power of Federal and Executive dominion.

POTTSVILLE. Encourage Home Industry!! The circumstances which promote or retard the physical growth and prosperity of every portion of our common country, may be ranked under the two-fold general division of natural and artificial.

Wherever the natural causes are favorable to such growth and prosperity, and the artificial causes are properly appreciated and applied by the inhabitants of any district, they uniformly act in harmony, and cooperate in producing the same common end or result.

By natural circumstances or causes, we mean those which are provided by the bounty of nature, embracing mineral and agricultural resources, advantages of soil, climate, and location; while artificial causes, we need give no further description than barely to remark, that the evidences of them are always seen to flow from the presence of an enterprising and industrious population.

Where both exist, nature lays the foundation, while art and industry rear the superstructure of the edifice of public prosperity. As to the first class of circumstances, it will be conceded, at once, that our region is pre-eminently favored therein; the natural elements of prosperity abound in our region in a remarkable degree; our resources, in fact, are almost unlimited.

The coal and iron trades, which are destined to rear up and support a dense and hardy population in our region, and with the aid of our canals and rail roads, present and prospective, to accomplish future results so vast as to be almost incalculable, are, it is true, to be regarded as the basis of our resources. But, in addition, we have others of great value and importance, upon which it is not our present purpose to enlarge.

With respect to the second class of causes, those which are always seen to flow from the presence of an enterprising and industrious population, we need only remark, in reference to this region, "that the tree is known by its fruit."

When we see towns spring up as if by magic in a wilderness; when we behold them, at first a few scattered houses perhaps, rapidly advancing, until in a comparatively short period, and almost before we can realize in our imaginations the event, rise to the importance and dignity of large and opulent cities, we recognise at once the concurrence of natural and artificial causes in the promotion of their physical growth and prosperity.

To make a practical application of some of the foregoing principles—Among the first duties of the citizens of every town, is to encourage and support their own mechanics; this is one of the principal artificial causes of the increase and prosperity of almost every flourishing town in our country. To withhold this encouragement and support from our own mechanics, and bestow the same upon strangers, residing in other places, is to act adversely to our best interests.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is mistaken in supposing that there has been any reduction of tolls on the Schuylkill Navigation. Nothing like it has taken place, but simply this: Last year the Company charged 92 cents per ton, or 8 per cent deduction from \$1. This year the deduction of 8 per cent, is made from the weight of Coal, and \$1 charged upon the result, which brings it to the same thing.

MILITARY PARADES.—On Monday last, the National Light Infantry paraded for the first time under their newly-elected Captain, T. J. Bata, formerly of the U. S. Army and acquitted themselves handsomely in their military evolutions, fully sustaining their former high reputation.

The Troop also paraded in a larger body than usual, and presented their usual soldier-like and handsome appearance. We have no doubt that both Companies will go on prosperously.

Geological Specimen.—A specimen of vegetable fossil remains in the shape of a very perfect flattened cane, several inches in diameter, with joints and lines accurately delineated, and about a foot or upwards in length, was taken from a mass of coal in Black Mine Vein on Guinea Hill, a day or two ago. Although vegetable impressions of fern, leaves, bark, cane &c. are common in slate and coal, it is the first instance that has fallen under our observation of a perfect piece of cane taken from a mass of coal. As such we shall regard it as a curiosity, and shall send it to our Geological Society.

Among the list of persons whose lives were lost by the explosion of the boiler of the steam boat Moselle, at Cincinnati, are the names of H. Fisher and wife, and four children, of Pennsylvania. A belief is entertained that the individual referred to is Jacob H. Fisher and family, formerly of this place. It is said that his wife and children, the number of which corresponds with the account, went on to meet him at Cincinnati. This renders the probability strong that the belief is well grounded. We know not how it is. We should be very sorry however to awaken any unnecessary apprehensions in the minds of those who take an interest in the fate of himself and family.

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Mount Carbon Rail Road.—We learn that this road will not be ready for the transportation of coal before the first of June.

It was our intention to have commenced publishing our shipping list this week—but in consequence of only a few operators having commenced shipping coal as yet, we will delay it another week. The quantity of coal shipped from this region up to the 11th inst was about 12 or 13,000 tons.

The Locos in this neighbourhood show strong symptoms of giving up Mr Van Buren. They talk of Com. Stewart—but it went take.—The people have had a surfeit of such military glory.

Another Member of Congress Dead.—The Hon. Job Lawler, member of Congress from Alabama, died in Washington on Tuesday last. His disease was pleurisy.