

25th March, 1854 (the feast of the Annunciation) here was a day which remained on the minds of the ladies and the streets the whole of the day.

The Quil Warrant.—Continuing with Samuel D. Lobb.—On Wednesday last, Judge Porter gave a judgment in this case, and Judge Vinton, will for a time hold the honors of the Amodeo judicial station.

Small Refuse Coal.—Recent trials have fully developed the fact that all our steam power can be driven by this refuse coal, which since the commencement of mining in our region, has been accumulating on the lands and wharves of our citizens.

Judge Porter, intimated on the bench, last Wednesday, the probability of his resignation. In times of less political excitement, we should want to provide over our courts.

Ornamental Trees.—When, during the heat of the day, we look at the grateful shade afforded by the trees planted in front of the Episcopal Church, Pennsylvania Hall, and one or two private residences, we are surprised that they are not more generally introduced.

Tippecanoe Text Book.—Of many publications issued for the purpose of disseminating correct information on the subject of Gen. Harrison's civil and military career, there is none more calculated to obtain the credit of an impartial record than the "Tippecanoe Text Book."

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W offer to our female readers the following CHARADE. Hint, to my first As it turns on the gale I do not stir; Causes nations to wail The pealing drum Sounds its strains afar And thousand come Earth's quiet to mar In frolic glee, See jocund childhood bound; Youth's ministry; The laugh is heard around; With wild holla My second's troubled by Like deer they're gaily With arrow swiftness fly 'Tis silent night— The frontier gutters sleep, And visions bright, Upon the ocean creep: Their dream of home— Their own dear fatherland, Beyond the foam; That curls on ocean's strand. What shouts are those!— The startled sleepers rise! On savage foes The dreamers open their eyes! While o'er the roof, The flames impetuous roll— Hope flies aloft, And death yells in my woe!

THE USES OF IRON. We some days since gave an article under this head, which has excited considerable interest. We will therefore add a few further facts upon the same subject. The armed steamer, Nemesis, lately launched at Greenock, Scotland, was constructed solely of iron. This vessel is provided with a single steam engine of 120 horse power, and is armed with two 22 lb. cast-iron guns, four and a half solid shell carronades. Her crew is 40 men—her draft of water under full sail.

We learn from England that the frigate of London, are about to build six iron schooners of from 150 to 200 tons burthen. The objects to be gained are, from 15 to 20 per cent. in the capacity of the vessel; by the use of iron instead of wood, and the superior condition in which oranges, lemons, &c. can be delivered.

It is not generally understood that a vessel of iron draws much less water than one of wood, and carries much less. Such, however, are the facts. The Valley Forge Iron steamer, built at Pittsburgh, carries 150 tons, with four feet draught of water, and is a superior sailor.

In London's Architectural Magazine, explanatory drawings are given for houses to be constructed of iron. The writer contends that it is preferable to any other material for the purpose—is cheaper, safer, and capable of greater display of taste. He predicts that all our rules of architecture which have been founded upon the necessary use of bulky materials, will soon be exploded, and a new system be established, as much superior to the present in elegance and convenience, as was the existing system in its origin, to the rude huts and caves of the barbarians.

With these facts, and this prospect before them, it is to be hoped that our capitalists will direct their attention to the manufacture of anthracite iron. Nothing, as it appears to us, would better, or with more certainty, reward industry and enterprise.—Individual attention and economy, however, are essential to complete success.—Penn. Int.

From the Leg Cabin. Causes for "Changing."—Every body is demanding a change in the Administration of our Federal Government, and therefore many are coming out for Gen. Harrison to effect it. (The editor of the Pulaski (Tenn.) Republican, heretofore an influential Van Buren paper, has turned Whig, abandoned that paper, established a new one under the name of the Whig Courier, and is now doing battle for the Constitution with all the heavy will of a man just freed from the cumbersome shackles of political vassalage.—From among the various reasons he gives for this change, Mr. B. F. Burton, the editor, says:—

"For several years past we have been a warm political friend of Mr. Van Buren and an ardent supporter of his administration. These feelings and conduct were caused by a belief in the correctness of his principles, and the happy tendency of the measures of his administration. It is true, we saw the portentous clouds of embarrassment and distress lowering over the land; and the blasted hope of a people once rioting in all the luxuries of independent prosperity. It is true we had witnessed the paralyzing shock which credit, the main spring of our national prosperity had sustained, and the consequent loss of confidence between man and man, to all the operations of daily business—but we ascribed them to other causes than a mal-administration of the General Government; and closed our ears to every thing calling into question the correctness and salutary influence of Mr. Van Buren's policy. We even warned against contrary convictions that were fast forcing themselves upon us, and brought to your aid every weapon we could use, both of reason and sophistry, to resist the impressions which daily observation and undisputed facts were continually making of the incorrectness of the policy and course of the administration. But the time has come when theory must yield to facts, and experience and sophistry to reason, and when we can no longer close our eyes to the fatal connection between the policy of the present administration, and the prostrate condition of industry and trade! And having never in our lives closed our sentiments and consciences, or consented to act the part of a hypocrite, we now as freely disclose our honest convictions in the general correctness of the Whig party.

"It is the fault of the present administration too much to disregard the light of experience, and to be led astray by the ignis-fatuus of experiment. It is the chimerical policy of this anti-republican administration, which has clouded the prosperity of the country; if we desire a return of its genial rays, we must go back to that old and tried system under which it has been upheld.

"Since we abandoned the policy of a United States Bank, the pecuniary condition of our country has been continually becoming more and more damaged until the very worst enemy of our country's interest ought to be satisfied, and the necessity of a return to it, obvious to all. We cannot do without it.

"We avail ourselves of the present occasion to say, that believing the best interest of the country require a change of the principles and policy of the administration of the General Government and that it cannot be successfully effected without a change of men, we shall advocate the claims and pretensions of the distinguished Hero and Statesman of Ohio, William Henry Harrison, for the next Presidency; and the talented disciple of the school of Jefferson, John Tyler, of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency.

Why is it that Federal Conventions are invariably so numerously attended, and yet they are invariably defeated at the elections!—Sunbury Gazette. Why does the hind wheel of a wagon go faster than the front one?—Answer us, and we will answer you. Seceders from Van Buren.—Although we can count many former supporters of Van Buren, who can go with him no more, still they have to boast greater changes in the West. There, Fremont says, the Loco Focos have ceased to count the seceders from their party. They now find it much shorter work to count what they have got left. Mr. Van Buren was a poor boy once.—Boston Post. And is a very poor President now!

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Temperance Reform.—The Rev. Mr. McGinnis informs us, that the number of his Society has increased to 1813. We have cut from the Richmond Compiler, some extracts from a sermon preached in that city by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, which we shall shortly publish, as affording the strongest arguments against intemperance, we have yet seen in print.

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