From the Saturday Gazette.

PATRIOTIC HOPE.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

O, that the seer's prophetic ken,
Some night might steal to me,
And point me from this race of men
To that which is to be,
And show me if my country's fame
Will shine as it hath shone
Since Freedom blessed her cherish'd name,
And wrote it as her own.

I love to lull my soul to rest
With thoughts that she will rise,
To be in everything the best
That Wisdom dares to prize;
That here, by river and by lake,
From hills and Ocean's shore,
Her sons in proudest hope shall wake,
And strive to love her more.

That this is her sickly ray
In which her might appears,
To that which round her glorious way
Shall burst in coming years—
In years, when eyes that see her yet,
And lips that breathe her breath,
Will be forgot, as we forget
The silent sons of death!

And this my living wish shall be
Until my dying day,
That what my years forbid to see,
My unborn brother may—
My Country standing higher far
Than ever she hath stood,
As tranquil as the Orient star,
And great as she is good!

Pittsburgh, 1849.

Struggle between Love, Ambition and Patriotism.

The following extract from Bulwer's "Harold, or the last of the Saxon Kings," admirably portrays the conflict where Love, Ambition and Patriotism contend for the mastery. Harold, *the Earl*, loved Edith, his cousin. Though the church forbid, they were betrhoved, but Harold, the King, was entreated by the Barons and Prelates of England to marry Aldyth, for his country's sake. The struggle between love and patriotism was intense—but it triumphed through the self-sacrificing devotion of his bethrothed. The noble appeal of his brother Gurth sounds like the days of our own Revolution, when an intense devotion to country developed the purest traits of human character.—*Wis.*

And the tread of steps mounted the stairs without his door, and there paused, and there was the murmur of two voices without; one the clear voice of Gorth, one softer and more troubled. The Earl lifted his head from his bosom, and his heart beat quick at the faint, and scarce heard sound of that last voice. The door opened gently, a form entered, and halted on the shadow of the threshold, the door closed again by a hand from without.—The Earl rose to his feet, tremulously, and the next moment Edith was at his knees; her hood thrown back, her face upturned to his, bright with unfaded beauty, serene with the grandeur of self-martyrdom.—*Wis.*

"O Harold!" she exclaimed, "dost thou remember that in the olden time I said Edith had loved thee less, if thou didst not love England more than Edith? Recall, recall these words. And deemest thou now that I, who have gazed for years into thy clear soul, and learned there to sun my woman's heart in the light of all glories native to noblest men—deemest thou, O Harold, that I am weaker now than then, when I scarce knew what England and glory were?"

"Edith, Edith, what wouldst thou say? What knowest thou? Who hath told thee? What led thee hither to take part against thyself?"

"It matters not who told me; I know all. What led me? My own soul, and mine own love!"—Springing to her feet, and clasping his hand in both hers, while she looked into his face she resumed: "I do not say to thee, 'Grieve not to part, for I know too well thy faith, thy tenderness—thy heart, so grand and so soft. But I do say, 'Soar above thy grief, and be more than man for the sake of men.' Yes, Harold, for this last time I behold thee. I clasp thy hand—I lean on thy heart, I hear its beating, and I shall go hence without a tear."

"It cannot, it shall not be!" exclaimed Harold, passionately. "Thou deceivest thyself in the divine passion of the hour; when the fever slakes, it will leave thee to the exhaustion of a lonely heart—the despair of a crushed and broken fate. We were betrothed to each other by ties strong as those of the Church—over the grave of the dead, under the vault of heaven, in the form of ancestral faith! The bonds cannot be broken. If England demands me, let England take me—with ties it were unholy, even for her sake, to rend!"

"Alas, alas!" faultered Ellen, while the flush on her cheek sank into a mournful paleness. "It is not as thou sayest. So has thy love sheltered me from the world—so utter was my youth's ignorance or my heart's oblivion of the stern laws of man, that when it pleased thee thus to avow love each other, I could not believe that that love was sin; and that it was sin hitherto I will not think; now it hath become one."

"No, no!" cried Harold; all the eloquence on which thousands had hung, thrilled and spell-bound, deserting him in that hour of need, and leaving to him only broken exclamations—fragments, in each of which his heart itself seemed shivered, "no, no—not sin! sin only to forsake thee. Hush!—hush!—This is a dream—wait till we wake!—True heart! noble soul! I will not part from thee!"

"But I from thee! And rather than thou shouldst be lost for my sake—the sake of woman—to honor and conscience, and all for which thy sublime life sprang from the hands of Nature, if the cloister may not open to my soul, may the grave receive my form. Harold, to the last let me be worthy of thee; and feel, at least, that if not thy wife—that bright, that blessed fate not mine! still, remembering Edith, just men say, 'She would not have dishonored the hearth of Harold!'"

"Dost thou know, said the Earl, striving to speak calmly, "dost thou know that it is not only to resign thee that they demand—that it is to resign thee and for another?"

"I know it," said Edith, and two burning tears, despite her strong and preternatural self-exaltation, swelled from the dark fringe, and rolled slowly down her colorless cheek, as she added with a proud voice, "I know it; but that other is not Aldith, it is England! In her, in Aldith, behold the dear cause of thy native land; with her enweave the love which thy native land should command. So thinking, thou art reconciled, and I consoled. It is not for woman that thou desertest Edith."

"Hear, and take from those lips the strength and valor that belongs to the name of Hero!" said a deep and clear voice behind; and Gurth—who, whether distrusting the result of an interview so prolonged or tenderly desirous to terminate its pain, had entered unobserved—approached, and wound his arm caressingly round his brother.—"Oh, Harold!" he said, "dear to me as the drops in my heart is my young bride newly wed; but if for one tithe of the claims that now call thee to the torture and trial—yes, but if for one hour of good service to freedom and law—I would consent without a groan to behold her no more. And if men asked me how I could so conquer man's affections, I would point to thee, and say, 'So Harold taught my youth by his lessons, and my manhood by his life.' Before thee, visible, stand Happiness and Love, but with them, Shame; before thee, invisible, stande Woe; but with Woe are England and eternal Glory! Choose between them."

"He hath chosen," said Edith, as Harold turned to the wall, and leaned against it, hiding his face; then approaching softly, she knelt, lifted to her lips the hem of his robe, and kissed it with devout passion. Harold turned suddenly, and opened his arms. Edith resisted not that mute appeal; she rose, and fell on his breast, sobbing.

Wild and speechless was that last embrace. The moon, which had witnessed their union by the heathen grave, now rose above the tower of the Christian Church, and looked wan and cold upon their parting.

Solemn and clear poured the orb—a cloud passed over the disc—and Edith was gone. The cloud rolled away, and again the moon shone forth; and where had knelt the fair form, and looked the last look of Edith, stood the motionless image, and gazed the solemn eye of the dark son of Sweyn.

IRISH WIT.—When the streets of Indianapolis were a perfect glaze of ice, a lady pedestrian lost her balance and fell. A genuine son of the Green Isle, who, on assisting to raise the lady, exclaimed, "Faith, you must be a lovely *good* lady; for don't the Blessed Book teach us that it is the *wicked* that *stand* on slippery places?"

The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

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

Scrip.

We received several communications yesterday, on the subject of the depreciation of the Scrip issue, of which we select the following to lay before the public. Some of the articles are well written, but inflammatory, and would produce, at the present crisis, such feelings as should be avoided. We are as a community like a ship among the breakers, and our policy is to endeavor to get out of our difficulties rather than be quarreling about who got us into them. There will be time enough for that hereafter. Our friends will see the reason why we have laid aside their articles for the present.

The following communication is from a source entitled to some consideration:

Pittsburgh Scrip.

MR. EDITOR: The disposition of Councils to sustain the credit of our scrip, meets with general approbation; but I think they have not gone far enough. It may protect those who hold sums above one hundred dollars, but the holders of small amounts, who are generally the hard working portion of the community, will have to suffer the principal loss in the depreciation of this currency. Now, my plan is for Councils to pass an Ordinance to allow, from the present date, six per cent. interest on all the scrip afloat in the hands of the people. This will at once restore it in the confidence of the public, for no one doubts the disposition or ability of the city to redeem every dollar of it.—Those who are able to lay it by, will find in it a good investment for their money, and thus a large amount will be put out of circulation in that way, and which will have the effect to appreciate the balance. This was done once before by the city of Pittsburgh, and it will be remembered by old citizens, that the scrip soon went above par. My object is not to keep it forever as a "currency"—for I am utterly opposed to such a representative of money—but to prevent sacrifices on the part of innocent holders, who placed confidence in the honor and honesty of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Let those who want to fund their scrip do so; but let others besides the holders of one hundred dollars have interest on their money. I have conversed with a number of intelligent and judicious men on this subject, and from a coincidence of opinion, am fully persuaded that this is the only way to bring the Scrip up to a standard that will make it pass freely among the people, and prevent a great depreciation. Q.

The Scrip Issue.

The faith of the City has been pledged for the small notes issued by the authority of the City. How is this faith to be maintained? is a question in which every honest man is morally concerned. Those who hold this scrip, have the plighted faith of the city, that they shall not suffer loss by it. It is the duty of the Councils not only to make provision for the redemption of the money, but that those who hold it shall not suffer loss by it. This can be done, by simply passing an ordinance, making it the duty of the Treasurer to receive the scrip from those who hold it in sums of say from twenty-five dollars and upwards, and giving to the depositor a certificate of the deposite for the same, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, interest payable every sixty days, and the scrip notes returnable to the depositors at any time at the election of the depositors. This would place the scrip on such ground as to warrant the continuance of its circulation until the city can pass such measures as are necessary to redeem it. Those who have goods to sell, would sell for scrip as readily as to any individual on credit; and those who hold it, and have no immediate use for the money, would place it in the hands of the Treasurer, and receive interest for it instead of depositing it in the hands of brokers, through whom it passes into circulation. JUSTICE.

The Art Union, of Philadelphia.

The Art Union is established for the purpose of extending a love for the Fine Arts throughout the United States, and to give encouragement to Artists beyond that afforded by individuals. Its promoters believe that these Arts can never attain their due rank in this country (already so far advanced in many of the other elements of civilization) until adequate encouragement be given to the highest efforts of the Painter and Sculptor.

For the accomplishment of this object, the Society has adopted the following plan:

1. Each subscriber of Five Dollars becomes a member of the Art Union for one year.

2. The money thus obtained is applied, first, to the procuring of a large and costly Engraving, from an original American Picture, of which every member receives a copy; and next, to the purchase of Pictures, Drawings, or other works of Art, with the funds distributed by lot among the members for that purpose.

Thus, for the sum of Five Dollars, every member is sure of receiving a fine Engraving (worth alone the amount of his subscription) and the chance of obtaining a fine original Painting, to be *selected by himself* from any public exhibition in the United States.

The leading features of the Philadelphia Art Union are set forth in the foregoing, which we gather from the pamphlet issued by the Society.

The Engraving for 1847 was from Leutze's picture of *John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots*, owned by John Towne, Esq., and was executed by Sartain in the most exquisite style of art.

The Engraving for the present year is "*Ruth and Boaz*," by Sartain, from the original picture in the possession of Joseph Sill, Esq., of Philadelphia. It is a magnificent affair.

Mr. TREVOR MCCLURG, the Artist, is the Honorary Secretary in this city, to whom application for membership may be made. His rooms are on the second floor of the Exchange Bank building, Fifth street.

Mountain Sentinel.

This faithful and unwavering Democratic paper, we are pleased to learn, is about to be enlarged to the size of the Daily Post, and otherwise improved in its mechanical appearance. We hope that the "frosty sons of thunder" will extend to our friend GRVEN the most ample patronage, for he richly deserves it. There is no conservative whiggery about the Sentinel—it advocates sound Democratic measures, and is ever found on the side of the People, battling against corruption and dishonesty.

Arrival of Immigrants at New York.

The total arrivals of immigrants at New York during the first three months of the present year, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1848.	1849.	Increase '49.
January	7,371	8,248	877
February	3,600	8,819	5,259
March	4,356	1,649	5,253
Totals	15,327	26,716	11,389

Showing an increase in the arrivals during these three months of no less than seventy-five per cent.; and that too during the most inclement period of the year.

COL. B. B. TAYLOR.—We observe that this gentleman is at the National Theatre, Cincinnati. On Monday evening, he appeared as *Tecumseh*, in a new piece.

Latest News by the Hermann.

The Journal of Commerce under a Postscript head, gives the latest intelligence from Europe. We give a synopsis:

IRELAND.—*Dublin, March 6.*—There is not any intelligence of the least importance since the date of my last despatch sent per the sailing of the Niagara.

The cholera is on the decrease, but no so poverty and distress.

In all parts of the country, large and munificent sums are being collected in aid of the Pope.

Meetings to induce the Lord Lieutenant to give up any further prosecution of Charles Gavin Duffy continue to be held, and even in England requisitions to the Queen are in course of preparation.

PARIS, Sunday afternoon, *March 25.*—The measure before the Assembly having for its ostensible object the suppression or regulation of clubs, has created an immense amount of excitement in this city. So fully was the Government aware this would be the case, that on Friday night the troops were all placed under arms, and patrols paraded the streets, in full companies, until 6 on Saturday morning.—These patrols had received positive orders to fire on all parties forming barricades. Measures were also taken at the different barricades to guard against surprise, and to repel any attack with the utmost firmness. Before the Hotel de Ville several pieces of loaded cannon were placed in battery, and the soldiers passed the night outside the building.

Last night great agitation still prevailed. *Attroupements* were collected in various quarters. The city was again patroled by strong detachments of cavalry and infantry during the night. The troops were everywhere under arms. Those who are quartered in the Bastiles and the detached forts of Paris, have been consigned to their barracks for the last two days.

A popular movement for to-morrow continues to be spoken of.

The rumors of a modification in the Ministry current on *Friday* has proved as yet premature, if not groundless.

The Committee of Finances, in their sitting yesterday, agreed to reject the proposition for special taxation of the Ministerial officers, advocates, and physicians.

The debate of the law on the clubs was brought to a close on the second reading last night. The third and conclusive reading will take place after five clear days. It is considered that the bill is so open that it will not affect the clubs.

SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN.—On the 20th inst., the National Assembly taking into consideration a letter addressed on the 14th to the general administration of the two Duchies by the President of the Council of the Minister of the Empire, adopted the following resolution:

"In case the general administration of the Duchies should tender its resignation, a new administration shall be formed, consisting of M. Beseler and Count Reventlon, who shall choose a third member from the Assembly."

It is yet hoped that there will be a prolongation of the armistice, and that a durable peace will be concluded.

It is thought the blockade announced for the 27th by the Danish government, will not take place.

ITALY.—All the territory beyond the Adda seems to have been evacuated by the Austrians without serious resistance. Radetzky proposes, it is said, to give battle between the Adda and the Oglio, on the line of the Chiese.

We learn from the Trecate of the 20th inst., that "The tri-color floats over the land of Lombardy.—The Duke of Genoa has his head-quarters at Magenta. The Minister of Public Instruction has left Turin for headquarters in the quality of Commissioner."

The Genoa Gazette of the 20th inst., states that Radetzky, after having spoiled the churches of Milan, had called on the city to pay a contribution of two millions within twenty-four hours.

Lombardy is reported to be rising, more especially in the lake neighborhood.

Bavaria, it is reported, has sent some detachments to Radetzky, as it had done last year. At that time Charles Albert remonstrated against such a violation of neutrality.

A correspondent of the *Debats* describes the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic to be very inferior to the Sardinian. It is deficient in hands, owing to the desertion of the Venitian sailors, while the Sardinian fleet is well manned.

The Government Commission of Parma has issued the following decree:—

"The Governmental action of the municipalty has ceased. The Commission elected to undertake the administration of the affairs of the Duchy, has hitherto partly provided otherwise by the government of King Charles Albert, feel the difficulty of its mission. Citizens, the calmness and order which you will preserve, will encourage the Commission to fulfil his commands.

"Parma, March 16."

This document is signed by Riva G. Dala, Rosa Benedini, Gabarini, and Cavagnari.

ROME.—In the sitting of the Roman constituent, on the 15th inst., a law was passed for sending 60 deputies to the Italian Constituent, such deputies to be chosen by the people from among the members of the Roman Constituent.

It is asserted M. Billiet Constant will not accept the War Portfolio at Rome.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—By advices from Palermo to the 15th, we learn that the Ministry has undergone a modification.

A foundry for casting cannon has been established.

A quarter of the National Guard will be Mobilised during the year.

Preparations were making for a vigorous resistance to the troops of Ferdinand.

At a late sitting of the Chamber, a levy *en masse* of all the citizens capable of bearing arms, was ordered.

The English and French Admirals, with their suite, were present on the occasion.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the people.

Michigan Central Railway.

We learn from the Milwaukie Daily Wisconsin, that this great link between Lake Erie and Michigan, is soon to be completed. The authorized capital of this Company is $8,000,000. The company are now engaged in building their line of passenger boats for Lake Erie.

☞ Gen. Taylor said he must be elected, if at all, as a no-party President; and that if he served in this high office, he must serve the whole people alike—alike in the measure of his administration, and in the dispensation of patronage. The Whigs took him at his word, remarks the Detroit Free Press, and he took a great many Democratic votes by the same speech. But after the Whigs have got through the farce of an election, as they seem to esteem it, they are striving to clamor the President into to their own ways of faithlessness and treachery.

SIAMESE TWINS—SURGICAL OPERATION.—The Siamese Twins, who have been living some years with wives and children, on their own plantation in North Carolina, are said to be on their way to New York, to embark for Europe, with a view to consult the most eminent surgeon on the practicability of an operation to divide the ligament that binds them together. It is further said that one of their sisters had been adopted into the family of the Emperor of Siam.

COL. FREMONT.—Col. Benton is said to be preparing for publication an account of the sufferings of Col. Fremont and his party, from material furnished from the gallant leader himself. Some of the details are too horrible for publication. The whole blame for the disasters is thrown upon the guide, who, tho' well recommended, proved entirely unfit for his duty. The reports of the privations of the party and the survivors being compelled to feed upon the dead bodies of their companions, are confirmed.

Another Letter from Edwin Forrest.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1849.

My Dear Sir:—I intended some days since, to indite this letter, but my time has been much more agreeably employed looking after the affairs of my farm, which, at this season of the year, presents to me the most delightful attractions.

In my preceding letter, I gave you some conclusive English authority, that a certain *clique* existed in London, to write me down, and that the writer in the *Examiner* was the bell-wether of the flock. I am now happy to furnish you with the testimony of one of our own countrymen, who, from his intercourse with Albany Fonblauque, Esq.,* and other gentlemen intimately connected with him, had opportunities to know the feelings under which Mr. Foster wrote, and how his feelings were regarded by those who best understood the relation in which Mr. Forster stood to Mr. Macready. You will perceive that Mr. Forster is not the editor of the *Examiner*, but is, as I said in a former letter, the "hireling scribbler" of its theatrical and literary articles.

NEW YORK, Febuary 9th, 1849.

TO EDWIN FORREST, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your enquiries, I beg to state that, during the winter of 1836–'37, whilst you were performing at Drury Lane theatre in London, I had frequently the pleasure of meeting, at his own house and elsewhere, Mr. Albany Fonblauque, the accomplished editor and proprietor of the *Examiner* newspaper; as well as various members of his family. Knowing my intimacy with you, both he and they were often in the habit of explaining and apologising for the coarse abuse, the bitter invectives and spiteful scurrility against your acting and person, that weekly appeared under the *theatrical* head of the *Examiner*. From frequent conversations with these parties, I gathered the following facts: that the theatrical department of said journal had been confided to the exclusive direction of a person by the name of FORSTER, who had in the main acquitted himself, previously, with ability, discretion and taste. But that on your appearance at Drury Lane, his course and temper had completely changed, and that instead of treating your performances with the impartiality which had always before characterized the *Examiner*, he had, to their sincere regret, abandoned himself to a wholesale system of unsparing detraction and undeserved censure, exceeding the utmost limits of dramatic criticism. Both Mr. Fonblauque and his family testified, over and over again, their undivided approval of your acting, which they evinced by their almost constant presence at the theatre during the whole period of your performances.

In seeking a solution of this strange contradiction between the opinions and the taste of the distinguished editor of the *Examiner* and one of his *employes*, whom he found if incontinent in place, I discovered that the said Forster was on terms of the closest intimacy with Mr. Macready, the English actor. From this I was allowed to infer two things: *First*, That it was to win the favor of his friend and patron, Mr. Macready, that Forster did his best not only to write down his American rival, but to stir up such opposition as would militate against his (your) success in England; *Secondly*, That it was any time in the power of Macready, by a look or word, to arrest the foul stream of unmanly abuse that was weekly poured out upon you; for though it was not stated that Mr. Macready would commit himself, by issuing instructions, in so many words, to his friends, to assail you, yet it is clear to me, from all that was said, as it will be to any one from the facts presented, that, if it had pleased Mr. Macready to relieve you from the pertinacious and brutal attacks of the most servile of his friends, that it was entirely within the scope of his known influence to do so. I merely desire to add, that I do not take it upon myself to repeat the words of Mr. Fonblauque and his family at this distant time; but the impression left on my mind by repeated conversations with them on this subject, are still fresh and indelible, and for the authenticity of which, as related, I pledge my word and honor.

Very truly, yours,

I do not deem it necessary to give the name of the writer of this letter, but he is ready at any moment, should the occasion require it, to make the most solemn attestation to the truth of what he has written.

Let me now call your attention to another paragraph of my Philadelphia card, in which I stated that "Mr. Macready has no feeling of kindness for any actor who is likely, by his talents, to stand in his way." In support of this declaration, I give you the following facts, as related to me by Mr. Gustavus V. Brooke, the young and talented Irish tragedian, who, about a year since, made so favorable impression on a London audience.† When Mr. Macready assumed the management of Covent Garden theatre, he engaged several of the most promising young actors in England, with the *ostensible* purpose of *patronizing* native talent.—Among these was Mr. Brooke, who, by way of a bait, was promised *Othello* for his *debut*, and with all the hopeful aspirations of a young and ardent mind, he was on the point of abandoning the provinces, where he was a leading actor and a deserved favorite, to win in London, as he thought, both fame and fortune. At this moment Mr. Brooke received word from a friendly actor attached to the Covent Garden company, that although the wiley manager would give him "Othello" for his opening character, yet at the same time his name was in the cast of the "Merchant of Venice" (to be acted the following that of his appearance) for "Salerino," or "Salario," a part which might with safety be entrusted to the meanest capacity in the theatre. Mr. Brooke saw at once the deep laid plans to ruin him;—for the "eminent" can "brook no rival near the throne,"—and he determined to defeat the machinations of his arch enemy, and so broke his engagement. Had Mr. Brooke gone to London at this time, he would have shared the fate of others who were "lured to the toils," and who were either "put upon the shelf" or placed in such a position that they could not display their talents, excepting through the medium of a servile imitation of the manager's peculiar style. It is no less strange than true, so general and baneful an influence has Mr. Macready's acting exercised upon the members of his profession in England, that, *with but a very few exceptions*, all the actors in that country are merely the transcripts of his artificial manner. I will not impute to them the bad taste that they adopt it from choice, as I am well aware that all who act with him must of necessity move and speak according to his teachings, and by such means the pernicious habit is confined among them. Besides, it is much easier to imitate absurd mannerisms and peculiarities than to spy out the great truths in nature, or "snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

The non-fulfilment of his engagement at Covent Garden theatre, rendered Mr. Brooke liable to an action at law; and the manager, although he did not prosecute the young tragedian for his breach of faith, was most active in his persecution of him. He was constantly threatened with a suit, and hunted through three kingdoms by an obedient well-trained hound, calling himself *J. T. Serle*, whose sycophancy to the will and pleasure of the "eminent" is so well known in England, that it has won for him the enviable soubriquet of "*Macready's door-mat*." An amusing incident occurred in one of these hunting excursions. *Serle* was despatched by his master to seek Mr. *Brooke*, whom he found fulfilling an engagement at Aberdeen.—*Serle* demanded that the young tragedian should at once accompany him to London, or abide the consequences of an immediate arrest. *Brooke*, having a dread of the law, expressed his willingness to go to London by the steamer, which was to leave Aberdeen that very day. In the meantime, however, he took pains to ply *Serle* with bountiful potations of choicest mountain dew, to which he was nothing loth, and by the time the steamer was ready to depart, *Serle* was in such a delicate state of unconsciousness, that *Brooke* found no difficulty in quietly walking ashore, while the boat bore the inebriate back to his master in London alone.

Mr. Macready maintains a positionon the London stage, not by his merits as an actor only, but chiefly by the miserable aid of *cliques*, ever ready to disparage the rising stars, whose brilliancy might eclipse his borrowed light. For this purpose was Charles Kean attacked by Forster and *id genus omne*. The editor of the Edinburgh Pilot and Chronicle, under date of March, 1846, makes the following comments on the subject:

"The Examiner two years ago when Charles Kean happened one night to play to a more moderately filled house than usual, triumphantly took advantage of it, and announced that *'on Friday evening last, Mr. Charles Kean performed Hamlet, when the house was; as it deserved to be, empty.'*"

To any candid mind, to comment on this must be superfluous. The truth is, that Charles Kean's talents having enabled him to maintain the position of a formidable rival to Mr. Macready, and having hitherto in London, Macready's strong-hold drawn better houses, he is therefore visited with the direst indignation. He has never been forgiven because some years ago, he played at the Haymarket to crowded houses, while Macready, who played on the alternate nights was only able to draw houses two thirds full. We are no "our and out admirers of Charles Kean, being by no means blind to his faults, but we want to see fair play.—There is room enough on the British stage for both of these actors, and we would like to see a more impartial tone adopted. The bad effects of the present system are obvious; criticism is degraded from its high office; Macready's faults not being fairly pointed out to him he is not induced to mend them, if he could,—while Kean can hardly be expected to take advice from those who treat him so unjustly. * * * * As an instance of how far every thing is made subservient to Macready in London, we may mention that when he went to America it was said Miss Faucit would have nothing to do till his return. We in Scotland however, know this great actress has not been idle, the pupil has far outstripped the tutor, and she has in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin earned for herself the reputation of being the most thoroughly finished actress, in the higher walks of the drama, now on the stage. We suspect that the hardest task she had to undergo, was the unlearning somewhat of Macready's mannerisms, which being tutored by him and having for six years been implanted by him, it was almost impossible for her to avoid."

In giving you these extracts from newspapers published on the other side of the water, I seek rather to "define my position" by the concurrent testimony of Mr. Macready's own countrymen than by what I could offer from myself. One more extract, and I have done for the present.—The following is from the London Sunday Times of March 12th 1848, and most decidedly does it corroborate my assertion, that "*Mr. Macready has no feeling of kindness for any actor who is likely by his talents to stand in his way.*"

MR. MACREADY AND THE DRAMA.—In our article of last week we were in error in saying that Mr. Anderson owed his introduction to the public to Madame Vestris. His first appearance before a London audience being at Drury Lane under Mr. Macready's management in the character of *Florizel* in the Winter's Tale. But the fact that we sought to establish, namely, that during the time Mr. Macready held the management of Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres "THERE IS NOT AN INSTANCE OF HIS HAVING BROUGHT FORWARD A TRAGIC ACTOR WITH OVERMUCH DISREGARD TO HIS OWN POPULARITY", is still more strongly confined by the character which the manager gave to Mr. Anderson during his engagement. Besides *Florizel* he was put into *Cassio* in Othello;—*Michral* in William Tell;—and *Gower* in Henry 4th. This was the manner in which the young tragedian was brought forward by the old one. In fact Mr. Anderson was hardly known to the London public, until he afterwards appeared at Covent Garden Theatre then under the management of Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews in the character of *Huon*, in Sheridan Knowls' play of "Love." It was from his performance in this principal part that Mr. Anderson first established his reputation as an actor, and not in any characters in which he was permitted to appear at Drury Lane."

When I have settled some matters about the farm, I shall send you a fourth letter.

Very truly yours,
EDWIN FORREST.

W. H. SMITH, Esq. Pittsburgh.

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*The author of "England under Seven Administrations," a gentleman of liberal political sentiments, and one of the most polished writers of the age.

†Where is Mr. Brooke now? His he too been sacrificed by the Macready clique, because he was a better actor than the "eminent"

Pacific Railroad.

The following resolutions in favor of Mr. Whitney's project for a railroad to the Pacific, were unanimously passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature a few days prior to its adjournment. Resolutions of a similar import were likewise adopted at a public meeting held in Philadelphia. We understand that a Southern Convention, favoring the adoption of a rival project, is to be held at Memphis on the 4th of July next:

WHEREAS, the construction of a railroad directly across the Continent, to the Pacific Ocean has become of paramount importance, as the only means of connecting us with our vast and valuable possessions on that coast, now so remote, and communication so difficult, expensive and dangerous; that without the means of rapid intercommunication which a railroad will produce; it is greatly to be feared that a separation must take place, and they form a separate independent nation, and as the means of securing to us forever the vast commerce of all Asia:

And WHEREAS, the plan of Mr. Asa Whitney, of New York, for the construction of this great highway, is, in our opinion, the only practicable scheme for the accomplishment of this stupendous enterprise, the only plan which would not involve constitutional, sectional, and other questions and difficulties sufficient to impede, check, and finally stop the progress of the work. And, as it is deeply to be regretted that Congress did not find time to act upon this subject, so fraught with interest to the whole United States, and the more to be regretted because the lands on the first parts of the route, with the only timber and other facilities for the settlement of the almost entire line of the road, is fast being taken up by settlers, and it is feared will soon defeat the great work forever. Therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met, That we cordially approve of Mr. Whitney's plan for the construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan or the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, and earnestly recommend its immediate adoption by Congress.

Resolved, That Mr. Whitney is entitled to the approbation and continued support of this Legislature for his energy and preservance for the accomplishment of this greatest of works; and it is our hope that his efforts will be continued to its complete success.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to give this measure their prompt co-operation and support.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

☞ The Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian proposes the Hon. Cave Johnson as a proper person to be run on the Democratic Ticket for Governor, at the ensuing election. Mr. Johnson is an old well-tried and faithful public servant, and should his claims prove successful in the Convention, he will, without doubt, receive the warm and cordial support of the Democracy of Tennessee.

COUNTERFEITS.—Spurious or counterfeit notes of the denomination of $5, are in circulation in Baltimore, on the "Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh." It would be well for persons to examine their Note Detector.

REMOVALS.—General Taylor removes the office-holders, but the people removed three Connecticut Whig Congressmen at a single dash.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council met last evening and passed the Ordinance in relation to City Scrip, which originated in the Select on Tuesday evening, and which was published in the Post yesterday morning. It is now a law. There was very little discussion on it.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—April 18, 1849. Present, Judges Patton, Jones and Kerr.

The Jury in the case of Drs. Dickson, Herron, and Boyd, returned a verdict of "Guilty;" with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

A motion was made for a new trial.

Several "Tippling House" cases were disposed of.

Com. vs. William J. Smith. Indictment; "Nuisance." The defendant was indicted for building a house on the Steubenville road, in Temperanceville.

For Commonwealth, Messrs. Austin and Smith; for Defence, Messrs. Woods and George P. Hamilton.

After a careful investigation of the case, the jury gave a verdict of "Not Guilty, and Prosecutors pay the costs." The Turnpike Company was "served right that load of poles."

Com. vs. Shaffer. Indictment, "Arson." Prosecutor, M'Kee.

This defendant was indicted for setting fire to M'Kee's shop, Fifth street.

The principal witness for the prosecution was Mrs. Fedder, who testified that she saw Shaffer in the yard, near the shop, on the evening of the fire.

Mr. M'Conlogue and Mrs. Cook were called to testify that Mrs. Fedder told them that she did not see Shaffer on that evening.

Two witnesses were called, who testified positively, that on the evening of the fire Shaffer was in Sligo.

The jury rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty," without leaving the box. One of them enquired if the prosecutor could not be made to pay the costs; to which a reply in the negative was given.

"WAKE SHAKES."—Mr. John Dunn takes a Benefit this evening. Mr. D. has hosts of admirers in this city, but we are not among them, although we believe that he is a perfect gentleman in his intercourse with his fellow citizens. We mean that we do not much admire his style of acting. But those who do, should turn out (or turn in) to night. His bill is really excellent and we feel confident all will be pleased who attend.

SIMS.—The Dispatch says Sims has made a full confession to the Moral Instructor of the Penitentiary.

We have since learned that he confesses that he set fire to the Custom House, Lyon & Wallace's Glass House, &c. It appears that he is guilty or has caused nearly all the fires that have occurred for a year past. We think a full and detailed confession should be obtained from him, that others who have been suspected of incendiarism, may be relieved from imputation, if they are innocent.

GRAVEL ROOFING.—We call attention to the advertisement of M'GOVERN & SKENNER, which appears in another column. There should be a great demand for Gravel Roofing in this city, and we doubt not these gentlemen, who have brought the art to a sort of perfectibility, will be amply rewarded by an extensive patronage. We feel conscious from testimonials which they offer, that their gravel roofing answers the purpose for which it is intended.

☞ The Scrip excitement continued yesterday. Some of the Brokers, we understand, took some of it in the morning, but had to stop for want of funds. We will know in a few days what will be done. We do not doubt that the paper will "go up" again for it is, really, as good now as it ever was.

THE WEATHER AND FRUIT.—Yesterday morning the ground was covered with snow. In the afternoon of the day the sun shone; but cold came out and there was every appearance of freezing. We understand that the early fruit has been entirely cut off; and the Apples in many places partially destroyed. This is sad news but true.

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY.—We are requested to announce that a Select Ball will be given at the Vigilant Room, on next Friday evening. Persons wishing to attend must make personal application to the Managers, as it is determined that none but gentlemen of good character will be admitted.

☞ The fire on Monday night was not in Ryan's monster building; but in a frame on the alley opposite, which is used temporarily by Rhodes & Alcorn. Ryan has secured his building against all possibility of being fired.

KILLED.—Richard Moses, a native of Scotland, was killed on Tuesday last, by the falling of slate in a coal mine of Leech, Jr. & Co., at the Union Coal Works.

NEW STEAMER.—Capt. J. W. Kountz will be out in a few days with a splendid steamer, which he calls the AARON HART. We like the name. The boat will succeed.

CAPT. NAYLOR.—We are told that Capt. Naylor, who has been in this city for some time, intends opening an office, and will make Pittsburgh his home.

☞ Pittsburgh and Allegheny Scrip will be taken at par for goods purchased at McKenna's Auction Rooms.

☞ We understand the *Chartier's Coal Company* are going on with their work. The stock will be worth having, if we are not mistaken.

DIED:

On the 13th inst., MISS HANNAH VARAINE, in the 16th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Webster st., near 7th.

☞ A Card.—The thanks of the Niagara Fire Co. are returned to Dr. Gazzam and H. Demmler, for refreshments furnished at the fire of Trinity Church.

THOS. MACELURD, Sec'y.

☞ The Sea Lions, or the Last Sealers, by J. Fenimore Cooper, is decidedly one of the best productions of that great writer. The interest of the work is kept up from beginning to end—the render becoming absorbed and finally lost in the author's subject, so thrillingly does he elucidate it. For sale by

WORK & HOLMES,
Third st., opposite the Post Office.

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

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 338—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MONONGAHELA 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,
mar23r] 130 Wood st., corner of Virgin alley.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....C. S. PORTER
Acting and Stage Manager.....W. H. CRISP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents.
Family Circle or Second Tier.....25 "

BENEFIT OF MR. J. DUNN. Splendid Entertainment. Mr. W. H. CRISP in the character of Slasher.—Mr. J. DUNN as Crasher. The celebrated DOG NEP TUNE will appear.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH,

The performance will commence with the beautiful Drama of FOREST OF BONDY; or, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS.—Landry, Mr. Wood; Aubri, Mr. Prior; Bertrand, Mr. Dunn; Ursula, Miss Porter; Gertrude, Mrs. Madison.

☞ Between the first and second pieces, a complimentary presentation of Plate will be tendered Mr. Dunn, by his friends and admirers.

DANCE.—By Master Wood.

To conclude with
SLASHER AND CRASHER.—Slasher, the heroic, Mr. Crisp; Crasher, the indomitable, Mr. Dunn; Rosa, with a song, Miss Cruise.

☞ To-morrow, Master Wood's Benefit—The Forest of Bondy, and