THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY E. ... BROOKS & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum, the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum, the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested the hand in their letters before 5 P. M., and as early in to day as practicable.

For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

The Court of Inquiry in Mexico—We give below the result of the investigation of the Court of Inquiry at the city of Mexico, on the 22d ult. The day was occupied with evidence in reference to General Pillow, and mainly in the examination of *Mr. Trist.* The case is one of great interest, and deserving the attention of every reader. In all these developements, the vanity and selfishness of Gen. Pillow is made most conspicuous, and whatever the verdict of the Court, enough is known and proved to draw upon him the contempt of all who have observed his course.

The public press of the country, Whig, Neutral, and occasionally Democratic, is indignant at the facts which this Court of Inquiry has developed in regard to General Scott. They regard, as do all the American People, such an arraignment of a brave soldier, as mean, selfish and cowardly.—That General Worth, who deserted from the post of duty, at the very commencement of the War should be pre-acquitted when charged with a misdemeanor,—that *he* should become the *pet* of the Administration, and suffered to lord it over one who had seen such severe service, and who had acted always with an eye singly to the public good;—that he should be made the mark for a wound from those higher in authority, and struck down in the midst of victory, and in the Capital of the country he had conquered,—all this seems too much to believe, and yet it is true, painfully true, that the hero of many battles, beloved by the Army, admired by the country, applauded by the world, has been made the foot ball of the Central Power at Washington. Shame upon such treat ment, and undying shame upon its authors. The Administration seeks to dishonor General Scott, but just in proportion as he is wronged by the party in power, he is esteemed by the People.

The court being opened, Gen. Pillow addressed the court, making complaint against the report that appeared this morning in the "Star" newspaper.

Gen. Scott also reminded the court of the notice he had taken yesterday of a paper published in the "Star," signed "W. J. Worth," &c. After some further conversation on this subject, the court proceeded to business. The first witness called, was Mr. Trist, who was sworn.

Q—Interrogatories by the Prosecution.—Will the witness look over the two papers marked (by the court) Nos. 1 and 3, and state whether, according to his knowledge of the hand-writing of Major Gen. Pillow, there be, on the face of No. 3, words in the same hand-writing of that General?

Answer—I have received many notes from Gen. Pillow, and one very important one I compared with the interlineations in No. 1. I recognize in No. 1 a paper with, at least, one fabricated, and believe the alterations to be in Gen. Pillow's hand-writing. There are some others that appear to be in the same hand-writing, but I feel less confident about resemblance. In the paper No. 3, I see three interlineations which I believe to be in the same hand-writing.

General Scott—Will the witness specify the words?

A—"Victorious," in page 3; the word "General," in page 4, in page 5, the words "Gen. Smith," these are some words that appear to me to be in the same hand-writing, but I feel less confident about them than about the others.

Q—What knowledge has the witness, if any, direct or circumstantial, respecting the time, the manner, and the channel in which the letter in question was transmitted to the United States, and by whom?

A—The knowledge was purely circumstantial. I will state the facts: By the President of the United States, or by the person occupying that post—for it was not in his official capacity—I was placed upon very intimate personal relations with Gen. Pillow and formed a very favorable opinion of him—had great confidence in him—and in this cause I did not hesitate to comply with his request to transmit letters for him by the same channel through which I transmitted my dispatches. That channel was chiefly Jas. L. Freaner, correspondent of the N. O. Delta; having good reason to believe that it was the safest and speedy conveyance. The mode used by me in transmitting letters by him, I will describe; it is a fact which connects itself with others. Knowing that a parcel directed to the editors of the Delta would pass through Mexican hands, where anything else would have been opened, that fell into the same hands, I got Mr. Freaner to call on me always during the last moments previous to the departure of his courier, and then everything that I had to send by him I put up within his own package—in his own rough printers' way. In that way, chiefly, did I send whatever letters I have sent to the U. States and every letter put into my hands by General Pillow, either by his own hands or by messenger was forwarded by me on the first opportunity, except on one single instance which happened at Tacubaya. On that occasion I received from Gen. Pillow several letters, which were returned to him in consequence of my not being able to send them by the courier he wished them to go; among the letters received by me from Gen. Pillow I recollect distinctly one or more letters addressed to the editors of the 'Delta,' one or more to the editors of the 'Union,' Washington, and one or more addressed to two or three newspapers in the United States, one I think, was in Tennessee, and the other in Alabama.

Gen. Pillow raised a point of order.

The Court directed the witness to confine his answer strictly to the question propounded.

Answer continued—It was on the 31st of Aug. 1847, that I received from Gen Pillow the note referred to in my reply to the first question, which note I will read. The note is marked on the back "Private," with a hand pointing to that word, and read as follows:

Endorsed on outside—"Private. Mr. Trist. Tacubaya."

On the inside—"Miscoac, Aug. 31st, 1847.

"Private.—Will Mr. Trist do me the favor of having the enclosed letters go by the morrow's courier. I have a *direct interest* in their going. If they cannot go return them to me. Gen. J. Pillow.

"But do send them if possible. They are *all for my benefit.* G. J. P.

To the best of my recollection, the package referred to in that note contained one addressed to the editors of the Delta, and one addressed to the Union, and those letters, so far as I recollect and believe, were inserted in the manner above indicated—through Mr. Freaner. Sometime after the appearance of "Leonidas," I read a letter addressed to Mr. Freaner from the principal editor of the Delta.

Gen. Pillow objected, when some discussion arose as to the propriety of admitting the testimony, and it was finally determined that it was not strictly in order, and so ruled.

The examination in chief of Mr. Trist was closed. Gen. Scott intimated that he should call the witness again, on other specifications.

Q.—Did you not show the note that you have read, and did you not furnish the paper marked '1' to General Scott?

A—That paper 'No. 1,' was furnished by me to Gen. Scott. That note (received from Gen. Pillow on the 31st of August) was either read to General Scott, or shown to him—or I told him of its character; which of these then happened I do not recollect.

[General Scott—The witness read it to me, Mr. President.]

Q—Did you suggest to Mr. Freaner the necessity of writing to the Delta office to preserve the original from exposure? and did you also suggest to him to bring back that letter on his return from Washington, as the bearer of despatches?

A—I made no such suggestion, and regretted exceedingly, after his departure, that I had not made it.

Q—Did you entertain feelings of hostility and prejudice against General Pillow.

The witness inquired if the court wished that question answered. The court replied in the affirmative.

A—With regard to prejudice, the only prejudice that ever existed in my mind, with regard to the person who puts the question, was prejudice in his favor. The only feelings of hostility which I entertain, are those arising from a studied attempt on his part to avail himself of the position in which I had been placed towards him by his friend Mr. Polk, to make me the accomplice and tool in a scheme of villainy and imposture—of imposture towards our whole country, and villainy towards individual officers of this army, of the most audacious, by far, that I have any knowledge of—

Gen. Pillow desired his question answered—the witness was wandering from the point.

A—I have no personal hostility or prejudice against him, or any body else—my hostility is against villainy.

Q—Have you, or not, written a letter or letters calculated and intended to injure me—and to whom?

A—I have written no letters to any press, or any person connected with any press—or intended to influence the mind of any person connected with any press. I have written letters, which, in one sense of the word—'injure'—were calculated to make his character known, and, therefore, to injure him. The first of these letters was written to my family in Washington—it contained a message for Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, dictated by feelings of kindness towards him—and the desire to save him (Mr. B.) from disgrace. That message was—

General Pillow said the message was not called for. The witness then passed on to the second letter, and continued—

The second letter, in order, of date, so far as I can recollect, was written about half past 4 o'clock in the morning preceding the departure of the train by which Gens. Quitman and Shields left here—either I had been at work all day and all night writing. It was addressed to him, as I believe he was the only member of the military committee in that body whose name I knew. It was enclosed to my family, with these instructions—"Take a copy of this letter, and so soon as you know of General Dix's arrival in Washington, direct it, seal it, and send it to the post office. One week exactly, after that time, send for Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, and show him the copy." The letter was couched, as well as I can recollect, in the following terms:—"Beware of precipitancy in your confirmation of Generals' nominations in this quarter; if you neglect this caution, it can only serve to involve the Senate in a disgrace—a deep, damning, ineffable disgrace—which no earthly power, or all earthly powers combined, can avert." This was the substance of the letter, so far as I can recollect, and the terms. There was a postscript to it, desiring that, if my friend, Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, was in Washington, to show it him. The third letter was a long despatch to the Department of State—an official paper, which was sure to go immediately into the hands of the President, whom I thought it might save from the infatuation that he was laboring under, by startling and alarming him, if in no other way. In that official despatch, after speaking of Gen. Pillow's character—

Gen. Pillow here interrupted the witness, and desired that he would shape his answer to correspond with the question.

Q—The nomination of what general officer was your letter intended to affect?

A—It was intended to affect that of Major General Gideon J. Pillow, whose confirmation I had no doubt every attempt would be made to hurry through the Senate. I deemed the general caution, however, sufficient for the purpose.

* * * * *

Q—Did the villainy of which you speak relate to your views about the armistice, and course of events under it, and my opinions thereto—if not, to what scheme of villainy do you allude in your answer to the last question?

A—With regard to the armistice and the course of events under it, there was a little of the same corresponding developements of character to which I have referred. They, however, had very little influence. I will now state what I mean by the scheme of villainy and imposture to which I allude.

[General Pillow here interrupted the witness.—He desired to know to *what* he was going to allude. This did not appear to be an answer to this question. Witness asked for the reading of the question, which was done, and the court instructed the witness to proceed.]

Answer resumed—The scheme of villainy to which I allude was a scheme of imposture for passing himself off upon the country for a skillful general and able commander. The way in which I was to be an accomplice in that game—a tool in it, and be led thus to deceive the country and do injustice towards individuals, was this—availing himself of the relations established between us by the President, (alluded to before,) and of the character which I had enjoyed with those who have known me, for great discretion, he would make me the confidential depository of his views, in anticipation of events, so that, in case of failure in the operations which took place, I should be a living witness, and bound to come forward as such at his call, to the fact, that his military genius had penetrated through the whole thing, and that he had been opposed to everything that failed. This game was played by him throughout, as I afterwards, on reflection, perceived.

[Gen. Pillow here stated that he had no further questions to ask the witness in regard to the present charge. He should desire to call him on one specification to another charge, when he expected 'to bring some further proof, &c.] Gen. Scott said he desired to put one or two questions more, and the court assented.

Questions by Gen. Scott.—Will the witness please state whether Gen. Scott had any agency or part whatever in advising or suggesting the letters written by him (the witness) against Gen. Pillow?

A.—Maj. Gen. Scott nor any other human being has ever been consulted with or spoken to concerning those letters or any one determination taken by me on any subject since I have been in Mexico. The first intimation that any friend of mine ever had upon any determination taken by me, was after that determination had assumed a shape which neither he nor any other human being could have changed.

Q.—The witness has spoken of letters transmitted by him for Major Gen. Pillow to the United States. Did Gen. Scott, from the period of his arrival at Tacubaya—say the 21st of August—to the resumption of hostilities—say the 7th of September—ever request you to transmit any letter, by Mr. Freaner or otherwise, to the United States? Please to state, as far as you know, how General Scott was occupied during that period?

A.—To the best of my recollection, he did not, during that period. I have a very positive general recollection that nothing was ever transmitted by him, through me or Mr. Freaner, to my knowledge, except communications to the War Department and a very small number of letters to Mrs. Scott, written on a quarter sheet of paper, apparently, it being an object to condense space. I have no doubt that the whole time of Gen. Scott, during the period referred to, except such part of that time as was consumed in interviews with officers, was employed in drawing up his report, comparing the sub-reports and obtaining information in regard to the parts in which they conflicted—calling in officers for the purpose.

Western Penna. Hospital.

The first annual meeting, under the Charter, of the contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was held, pursuant to public notice, in the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, April 18th, 1848.

On Motion, L. R. Livingston, Esq., was called to the chair, and John Harper acted as Secretary.

The Act to incorporate the Institution was read, and unanimously approved.

Thos. Bakewell, Esq., President of the Board, submitted the following Report of the proceedings of the Managers for the past year:

REPORT.

In presenting their first Annual Report to the contributors, the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, would respectfully state that although they have not been able to commence the construction of the Hospital Buildings, they believe the transactions of the past year have been of considerable importance, and in their results will prove to be most highly conducive to the future prosperity of the Institution.

The public selection of a site for the Hospital, was among the first objects that engaged the attention of the Board. In pursuance of advertisements, several valuable lots of ground were offered for this purpose, of various extent and distance from the city, and ranging in price from $100 to $2000 per acre. Most of these were visited by the Board or its committees, and were found to present many advantages, but those which were in other respects most desirable, were generally held by the proprietors at higher prices than the Board considered itself justified in giving, although several pieces of property, and especially those held by Jas. Anderson, Esq., in Manchester, and J. S. Craft, Esq., in the vicinity of Oakland, were accompanied by the offer of liberal donations for the benefit of the Institution.

Among the other lots presented to the consideration of the Board, several portions of the well known Springfield Farm were offered upon liberal terms, by H. Denny, Esq., and after learning the favorable opinion entertained by the Board of that location, Mr. and Mrs. Denny generously presented to the Institution a lot containing about eleven acres, adjoining the Ninth Ward of the city, and extending from Ferguson street along Smith's, about 1100 feet to Fisk street. Shortly after the execution of the deed for this property, the Board were apprised by W. Croghan, Esq., of the benevolent intention of Capt. and Mrs. Schenley to make a similar contribution, and of his design to relinquish his individual interest therein to the Hospital.

In consequence of this proposition, Mr. and Mrs. Denny propose to exchange the lot which they had transferred, for an adjacent lot of somewhat larger extent and nearer to the city, which immediately adjoins the lot offered by Captain and Mrs. Schenley, from which it is separated by an old manor line. The Board gladly availed themselves of this proposal, under the conviction that it would prove highly beneficial, and now beg leave to congratulate the contributors on the possession of these munificient donations, which together contain more than 24 acres of ground, and present many advantages of position, admitting an extensive range of garden and pleasure grounds and securing an ample supply of water from some of the most permanent springs in the vicinity, of sufficient elevation to be furnished on all the floors of the proposed building.

From the accompanying report of W. Croghan, Esq., it will be found that the final arrangements will be shortly carried into effect, as Captain and Mrs. Schenley are now on their way from Liverpool and may be expected about the end of the present month.

The attention of the Board and of the building Committee was at an early period directed to the best means of procuring a plan for the construction of a suitable edifice, which without extravagant expenditure should combine internal conveniences with a reasonable degree of external symmetry.—To facilitate this object by personal examination of various Hospitals and conference with persons of experience in this respect, as well as to adopt the most recent improvements in their arrangement and construction, Mr. Lothrop was induced to visit Philadelphia, without compensation however, beyond the payment of his expenses. He was received in the most cordial manner and every assistance was rendered in the prosecution of his designs, especially by Dr. Kirkbride, who has charge of an Institution near Philadelphia, and has recently superintended the construction of a Hospital at Trenton, for the State of New Jersey.—This Institution is of greater extent than is at present required here, and it is applied exclusively to the relief of one class of patients, but as its general plan appears to embrace greater convenience than any other that has been met with, it has been adopted by the Board as a basis for the Hospital, with such modifications in extent and detail as will render it more comformable to the particular objects of this institution and so arranged as to admit of a total separation of the various classes of patients and of a gradual extension at a future time without impairing the general proportions of the building.

Mr. J. Kerr, the architect of the Hospital has recently finished the working plans and specifications under the supervision of Mr. Lothrop and the building committee expect to be ready to advertize for proposals for the construction of the Hospital early in May.

The requisite measures were adopted for obtaining from the Legislature, a charter for the company, which was granted without opposition, of which a copy will be laid before the contributors.

The Board have the pleasure to announce the payment of a donation of one hundred dollars to the hospital by David Shields, Esq., of Sewickly, who, as well as Harmar Denny, Esq., have been recognized as Jos members of the Board in pursuance of the charter.

The contributors have not as yet been called upon for payment of any portion of their subscription, but the expenditure attending the construction of the building, the purchase of lumber and other objects will render it necessary for the new Board shortly to call for an installment, which will no doubt be promptly paid.

The Board beg leave to refer to the plans of the lots and building which will show its proposed site and appearance from the Turnpike Road together with a general idea of its inferior arrangements.

From the general interest taken by the community in the success of this institution the Board entertains full confidence that it will receive ample endowments for its support, as soon as it is in a condition to render them available and will continue to meet with the cordial sympathy of their fellow-citizens.

On behalf of the Board,

THOS. BAKEWELL, *Pres't.*

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1848.

The following resolutions, offered by Wm. Larimer, Jr. Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, made this day to the contributors, is satisfactory, and that the same is accepted and approved.

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with the liveliest feelings of gratitude, of the noble and generous donations mentioned in said Report, and that the cordial and sincere thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to those munificent benefactors of our infant institution.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the President and Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the liberal use of a room in their Banking House, for the meetings of the Board of Managers.

The following correspondence was read, and ordered to be published, together with the proceedings of this meeting, in all the papers of the city friendly to the Institution.

Wm. Croghan, Esq.

Dear Sir—In pursuance of a late resolution of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, I am directed to return their grateful acknowledgments to Capt. and Mrs. Schenley for the munificent donation they have so generously presented to the Board, and to request at the time of your transmitting the same to Capt. and Mrs. Schenley.

I am also instructed to assure you of the grateful sense the Board entertain of the influence you have so kindly exerted on their behalf, as well as of the sacrifices you have personally made to secure to the Institution the enjoyment of this valuable property, which, in conjunction with the adjoining lot, so benevolently presented by Mr. and Mrs. Denny, will insure the permanent existence of the Hospital, and render it, under the blessing of Providence, a source of incalculable benefit to the present and future generations.

The Board are anxious to commence at an early date the construction of the Hospital Buildings, for which the plans and specifications are nearly finished; but as some of the arrangements cannot be conveniently completed, until the arrival of Capt. and Mrs. Schenley, the Board have instructed me to require the time at which that event may be anticipated.

Permit me, individually, to tender my grateful acknowledgments to yourself and Capt. and Mrs. Shenley for this valuable donation—to assure you of the sincere gratification I experience in anticipating the speedy completion of this important undertaking, and to express my ardent hopes, that you and all others who have contributed towards this truly benevolent enterprise, may reap a rich harvest of gratitude from the fellow citizens, and may long enjoy the satisfaction of witnessing the restoration to perfect soundness of many, whose misfortune it may be, to require the aid of such an institution.

With great respect,

I am your friend and fellow citizen,

THOS. BAKEWELL,

President.

Pittsburgh, 10th April, 1848.

Pic Nic, April 15, 1848.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, of the 11th instant. It will afford me pleasure to communicate to Mr. and Mrs. Schenley the friendly and favorable appreciation by 'the Board of Directors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital,' as expressed by you, their President, for yourself individually, as well as the corporation you represent, for their recent donation to the Institution.

In view of the noble and praiseworthy end to be subserved by the institution in which you have embarked, I beg to assure you, from letters received from Mr. and Mrs. Schenley, on this subject, I am authorized in saying they feel the liveliest interest in its welfare and prosperity, and rejoice in the opportunity of testifying, in some measure, their consideration and approbation thereof, by the donation in question.

I am happy in being able to inform you, Mr. and Mrs. Schenley may be expected here early in the ensuing month. By permission of kind Providence, they were to sail, *this day*, from Liverpool for New York, in the steam ship 'America.' I beg you to assure the Board of Directors, on their arrival, I will see that no time will be lost in consummating their promise, by making a bona fide and perfect deed of conveyance to the land in question.

Most respectfully,

Your friend and ob'd't serv't,

W. CROGHAN.

To Thomas Bakewell, Esq.

The meeting then went into an election for Managers, Messrs. A. Holmes, H. H. Rowe, Jas. Park, Jr., and Wm. Larimer, Jr., acting as Judges, and the following named gentlemen were chosen for the times mentioned, in conformity with the charter.

One Year—M. Allen, T. Bakewell, John Bissell, George Breed, J. Carothers, Wm. Elder, John Graham.

Two Years—Geo. Hogg, Wm. Holmes, John Irwin, Geo. W. Jackson, F. Lorenz, S. Quinlan, O. Metcalf.

Three Years—J. K. Moorhead, Jacob Painter, J. H. Shoenberger, Chas. F. Spang, Wm. J. Totten, Wm. Wilkins, W. W. Wallace.

Free Trade Advertisements.

We clip the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 14th inst.

Pig Iron—100 tons, No. 1, Pig Iron, suitable for machine castings, requiring great strength, for sale by, &c.

Liverpool Orrel Coal afloat—Now landing from ship Jamestown, Orrel Coal, of superior quality and large size—selected expressly for family use. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

English Copying Paper—A superior article of the above just received, and which can be warranted to take a perfect impression.

Irish Linens—Superior 4-4 Demi Linens, all qualities; also, 8 to 12 4 Extra fine Damask Table Cloths.

French Cloths and Doeskins—An assortment, for sale.

Sheathing Felt—Felt of English and French manufacture, *of very superior quality for vessels' bottoms.*

English Tapestry Carpets—James Lefferts & Co. have just received, and offer for sale, a few bales super Brussels and Velvet Tapestry Carpets, of the newest designs.

Davis, Brooks & Co, of New York, *offer for sale* 150 tons Italian Hemp, 60 pounds per bundle, and of an improved pattern, and in long bars; also, 500 tons, ditto, expected to arrive in the month of April.

Cordage, Manilla and Sisal Rope—Gangs Rigging, from Russia Hemp, for sale.

Yellow Sheathing Metal—A full supply, from 16 to 34 ozs, patent yellow Sheathing Metal, of the most approved English brands.

Sidney Coal—The subscribers have on hand Sydney Coal, of large size and superior quality, for family use or manufacturing use.

After reading the above, who would no expect to see the following wants.

'Sovereigns and 20 Frame Pieces—Wanted immediately, at high rates.

'Treasury Notes—For sale.

How much have American laborers been benefited by the production of the above articles?

Eastern Exchange—The Banks of the city are drawing upon the East at ¼ of one per cent. premium, but not very largely, we believe. The Brokers ask much higher rates, and some of them, we believe, as high as three, and three and a quarter per cent. for currency. The reason of these high rates is found in the fact that Eastern houses for the few weeks past have declined to make advances upon drafts drawn, but not matured. Hitherto, the custom has been to pay such drafts, deducting the interest between the time of presentation and maturity, but the stringency of the Eastern Money Market has compelled Eastern Houses to forego for a time these advantages. Large quantities of Produce are now going forward, the returns of which will be received in May and June, by which time exchange will be reduced to previous rates.

The cities West of us, particularly Cincinnati and Louisville, are even more embarrassed than our own, in regard to Eastern Exchange, but all regard the evil as temporary.

The Postmaster General has succeeded, this year, in letting the mail routes of the Middle States at *one hundred thousand dollars* less than last year. This is a saving equal to above 14 per cent.

We hope this sum will be applied to the improvement of the Post Office Service at home. Let not Congress adjourn without giving more efficiency to the whole Mail Service, both as connected with the mails and the interior management of the Post Offices.

The Sword of Nay.—On the morning of Thursday, the 24th February, a band of insurgents in search of arms, visited the residence of the Duke d'Elchingen. The duke was absent, and the duchess was alone. "We come for arms," cried the group "Take them," said her grace, pointing to some swords and fire-arms. "And that one?" said a citizen, pointing to a sword left suspended on the wall. "That sword," she replied, "belonged to my father-in-law. 'Tis the sword of Marshal Ney. Do not, pray, deprive me of that. The people always respected it." The men were moved, and taking down the weapon, they all kissed it with emotion, and, placing it in the hands of Madame d'Elchingen, they bowed and departed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for a loan of $16,000,000, and will receive proposals until June.

PORTRAIT OF SUMMERFIELD.

BY REV. J. H. DANFORTH.

Twenty-two years ago there was one among us, a public man, a minister of Christ, who captivated all hearts. A foreigner, by birth, he sojourned but a short time among us, yet created an interest which has maintained an undiminished energy to the present period. The early death of highly gifted and promising men is often called *mysterious.* But what is a *mystery?* Something which cannot be explained to the human understanding. If our understandings were sufficiently capacious, and our knowledge sufficiently extensive to comprehend the things of the invisible world, all these things might be cleared up. Why Kirke White was stricken down at twenty-nine, Brainard at thirty, Larned at twenty-four, and Spencer at about the same age, is not for us to decide.

When Summerfield was informed by his physician that he could not long survive, "Oh," said he, lifting his hands, "*Oh, that I might live to the age of Jesus Christ; 'nevertheless, not my will but thine be done!'*"

He lived, however, sufficiently long to produce a powerful and wide-spread impression on the public mind in England and America. That impression, durable as it is, is not the result of any published sermons. It is not the eloquence of the printed page, but the living orator, that has held the recollection of the many who heard him, as in a kind of enchantment, for so long a time.

The poet Montgomery, in speaking of the subject of this sketch, said:

"Every attempt to present on paper the splendid effects of impassioned eloquence is like gathering up dew drops, which appear jewels and pearls on the grass, but run to water in the hands; the essence and the elements remain, but the grace, the sparkle and form are gone."

Said like a poet! There are some things that can neither be painted nor printed. The variable expression of the living eye, that wonderful organ of divine creation; the changing lights and shades of the human countenance, through which the soul of thought communicates itself with electric energy; the music of a voice whose various intonations alternately soothe or sadden, elevate or depress, agitate or tranquilize the hearer; the diversified movements of the frame, denominated by the Athenian orator, *action, action, action;* and by Quinctilian, *eloquentia corporis*, so expressive of the inward workings of the mind; these are the indescribable, as they are the untransferable attributes of genius. He that can seize the colors of the rainbow, or write down the "music of the spheres," may catch and communicate the ethereal and spiritual of eloquence. I shall not be accused of using improper language, when I say that the eloquent pulpit is a sacred art: for an all art is founded in science, this has its foundation in the most sublime of all sciences, that of theology. The principles of mathematical science and of natural philosophy serve as a foundation on which the useful superstructure of certain arts is erected. The practical results of these principles are diffused throughout society, for its benefit. The principles of moral philosophy also conduce to their appropriate system of practice. The practice of sacred eloquence must also flow from pre-established principles. And since these principles transcend in weight and in also them of every other art, it follows that they deserve our careful attention, and should command our profound reverence.

What, then, is eloquence? The art of speaking well. What is sacred eloquence? The art of speaking well on sacred subjects. Definitions more diffuse and exegetical might be given, but this one may answer all practical purposes, if it do not comprehend all that is true in relation to the subject. Speaking audibly is not essential to real eloquence. It may exist in the imagination of the poet, while his eye is "in a fine frenzy rolling" and in the recesses of his glowing soul he may survey with wonder and delight the various splendid images, which, by the mysterious energy of genius, have started into life. It may silently charm the unconscious eye which, intently fixed, drinks in the beauties which, emanating from some master mind, have passed from the pencil to the canvass. It may speed itself to the heart, in a single look from the "human face divine," as was emphatically true when the illustrious Saviour looked upon the faithless and fallen Peter, melting him by one irresistible glance to a weeping child; as is seen in the imploring look of suffering infancy; in the aspect of injured innocence; or, in fine, in the sublime expression which the excited soul of a truly great and virtuous man throws into his features.

This was a part of the eloquence of Summerfield. In the day of his strength, that well-remembered countenance did at times (I speak with reverent allusion) appear as if in a kind of holy transfiguration, pouring from the light of a soul that had held high communion with Heaven. Dr. Nevins, a friend and associate in life, and now a fellow-sleeper in death, said:

"I anticipate that the best written memoir of him will be the living, speaking and acting Summerfield, and very much what his best printed discourse was to the unwritten eloquence he used to pour forth from his heart in his most ordinary sermons; for the eloquence of our friend was preeminently that of the heart. It was the oratory of nature. I have often remarked that in any age, in any country, in any language and under all circumstances, he would have been the same magic master of the human heart that we felt him to be."

It is said of Whitefield, that he would sometimes rise in the desk, and for a minute or two looking in dead silence around on his vast audience, as if salvation or perdition teemed in every cast of his eye, would burst into tears, while the swift contagion, ere he uttered a word, had reached every heart that could feel, and dimmed every eye that could weep.

Domina rerum eloquentia, tis, says Quinctilian; *the power of eloquence controls everything*; and the general truth has been exemplified at the bar, in the legislative assembly, at the head of armies, in the popular convocation, and in the pulpit. Men are fond of impulse, and some gifted spirits know well how to reach it in man. Summerfield was not of the vehement class of orators; his was not a daring and impetuous spirit. He rather chose to touch the tender chords of feeling, and awake the softer music of the human soul. This quality of tenderness in the young preacher seems almost insensibly to run into a shade of melancholy, whether from the strength of his sympathy for the afflictions of humanity, or from a prevailing mental impression, deepened by a knowledge of the delicate condition of his own physical frame, that Heaven had decreed to him a brief career on earth, or from a combination of both these causes, the effect was as manifest as the presentiment was certain. The interest which the natural expression of his countenance excited, was heightened by the cadaverous paleness, which spread its premonitory hue over it, too palpable not to alarm his friends;

"For in his garland as he stood
Ye might discern the *cypress bud.*"

The chaplet of his youthful fame was indeed green around his brow, but there was interwoven a dark leaf, which intimated too plainly that the finger of death was there.

Summerfield felt a strong attachment to children. To love and sympathize with such is said to be a happy symptom of our moral being; to indicate a pure, ductile and generous nature; to be evidential of an ingenious and child-like spirit in him, who can blend his own feelings with those of the little ones, model the images of his own mind so as to charm their young fancies, and hold the lamp of his reason in such a position that they can walk by its light. Children are the flowers of human existence. He that is insensible to their tender beauty, or does not relish their delicate sweetness, will take no pleasure in bestowing the hand of culture upon them. To win the hearts of children is no mean conquest. Summerfield discharged this branch of ministerial duty with superior grace and success. He seemed to impart his soul to their souls—to descend from the dignity and precision of a more elaborate style, and suit his thoughts, words, figures and feelings to their capacities. It was, in the soft and expressive language of scripture, "as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass," that his doctrine then "distilled" from his lips. He announced his text—let his face relax into one of those sweet smiles peculiar to him—looked benevolently round on the vast assemblage of children (who thronged a church in Baltimore) before him, and seemingly to feel something kindling within, exclaimed in a mixed tone of question and assertion, by way of exordium, "*That is a sweet text, is it not?*" The effect was electrical. A thousand little faces glittered with smiles, as if reflecting the expression of the fine original that beamed before them. It was as if the hand of a skillful master had swept over an instrument of a thousand strings, creating wondrous harmony, without the intermixture of a single discordant note. One thrill of ecstatic emotion seemed to shoot through all hearts.

And then he went on in his own inimitable strain of eloquence, to portray the character of young Samuel, touching the picture with tint after tint, as if he held some celestial pencil, sketching each successive trait with a masterly hand, and completing the whole in a style of such chaste and glowing beauty, as held us all captive to that mysterious power which rules in the empire of mind. It was a noble effort of sanctified genius, the recollections of which must still linger in the memory of those who heard it, though the voice of the charmer has long since been hushed in the silence of the grave, and the harp of the minstrel that discoursed such sweet music has been broken by the hand of death. One cannot but think of a beautiful vase of roses, which, though riven into fragments, and given to the dust, still yields its fragrance; even so as when

"On the cold cheek of death smiles and roses are blending,
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

Local Intelligence.

Electricity.—One of the most useful, compact, and successful Electrical Machines we have ever seen, is manufactured by Blake & Co., of this city. What is said of them in the encomium of John S. C. Abbott, and in the advertisement of the proprietors, hardly does justice to this beautiful apparatus, which is complete in all its parts, and as simple as it is complete. For schools, physicians, and families, the work is invaluable. They are easily made portable, also, and so constructed as to be easily taken under one's arm, or in a physician's gig. They are so cheap, too, as to be within the reach of almost every family. Electricity, by this apparatus, may be developed and illustrated in a thousand different ways, all calculated to attract or astonish the beholder. It is also an easy, and often an efficient, medicine, 'ministering to a mind diseased,' and relieving the body.

Incendiaries, Burglaries, &c.—Our city is infested at the present time with a gang of desperate villains. Property and lives are nightly exposed to the most imminent peril, and prompt action is necessary to remedy the evil. The Mayor, with the advice of the Councils, has offered a reward, but this will not avail—the money is never claimed, and the offer amounts to nothing. The police should be urged to renewed vigilance, and our citizens generally should have an eye upon all suspicious persons prowling round the city, and defeat the incendiary attempts by watchfulness.

Another Fire.—On Tuesday evening, about eleven o'clock, a stable on Irwin's Alley, between Penn and Liberty streets—back of Dr. Spear's residence, and near the store of S McClurkan & co, was set on fire. Fortunately it was discovered immediately, and subdued with so much promptitude, that only the upper story of the stable was destroyed. Three horses and a cow which were in the stable, escaped uninjured.

A poor decrepid colored man, formerly a slave applied yesterday for counsel and aid in procuring a passage to Liberia. He says his relatives have all gone there, and his heart yearns to be with them. What can be done for him?

Escape of Slaves.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in writing from Washington, under date of the 17th instant, says—

The great topic of conversation here to day is the successful departure of a small vessel, some time during Saturday night, from the neighborhood of this city, having on board a cargo to the number of sixty or seventy slaves, who had, a few hours previously, absconded from several highly respectable families of Washington and Georgetown—The discovery was made in Georgetown yesterday morning, and the steamer Salem was immediately put in requisition, with officers duly authorized, several pieces of cannon, and a good stock of small arms, to pursue them. Telegraphic dispatches were transmitted to your city, to send a steamer from there on a similar expedition.

I learn that the steamer ship 'America' left here last evening, passed the fugitives within a few miles of the mouth of the river, and lost sight many miles astern. Captain Rogers, of the Potomac steamer 'Mount Vernon,' just arrived, saw nothing of either the pursued or the pursuer. The impression then, favor the opinion that the escape has been entirely successful, whatever future developments may lead to in the detection of the aiders and abettors. The schooner is named the Pearl, of Philadelphia. A person by the name of Drayton freighted her with wood for this place—The captain's name is Sears.

From New Grenada.—Santa Martha, Carthagena and Bogota papers, to the 20th ult., have been received by the N. Y. Herald.

Congress was in session at Bogota, and things were all going on prosperously and well in the republic of New-Grenada; the legislative powers were turning their attention to the making of roads, and we find quite a number projected, so that the capital of the republic of Bogota, will, when they are finished, be approachable from all quarters.

The President recommended his message to the House of Congress at Bogota, on the 1st ult. It is quite a short document, indeed the country is so quiet and flourishing, that there is no occasion for long-winded messages. On the subject of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, he says—

The privilege of making a railroad across the Isthmus has not as yet been used, inasmuch as the company to whom it was granted, have been cramped in their money affairs by the European crisis; the directors, however have informed me that they will commence at once and endeavor to fill their engagements. I shall not neglect this great enterprise, and should the time set for commencement expire, I shall avail myself of the authority I possess to renew it.

News Items.

The Crops.—We have diligently enquired of the farmers from different parts of the county whom we daily see at our office, from whom we have but one account of the Allegheny county wheat crop—that thus far it looks very fair and promising and greatly superior to last year. From nearly all we give to day, this will be found to be the general character of the wheat crop throughout the country. Would it not be well for the holders of wheat to take a hint from this fact.—*American.*

The Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening says:—Sterling has jumped up further to day, on account almost entirely of the state of things in France. Tiptop bills have sold freely at 10¼, and the houses now sell 11. A good deal of specie is preparing for England, half a million or more, while all the silver and French gold is going to France.

Suspension bridges are likely to be superseded by tubular bridges. A single iron tube has been thrown across the river Conway in England, weighing 1300 tons, and it is highly spoken of as making a superior bridge.

The Frederick Citizen learns that Professor C. J. Beleki, of Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, has been appointed by the President of the United States, bearer of despatches to our Minister in France.

Self-Appreciation.—An Irish laborer plunged into the river and hauled out a gentleman who was accidentally drowning. The gentleman rewarded Pat with a sixpence.

"Well, said the dripping miser, seeing Pat's doubtful pause, 'aint you satisfied? Do you think you ought to have more?"

"Och!" answered the poor fellow, looking hard at the one he rescued, "I think I am overpaid!"

Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper puts no faith whatever in the opinion that a Republic will be permanently established in France. The Carlists, he thinks, have now strong hopes of seeing Henry V. on the throne of his ancestors.

The New York Express says that the steamer Sarah Sands, Capt. Thompson, did not leave Liverpool until the 3d inst. instead of the 1st, as previously advertised. She made her January passage in 19 days, and cannot be expected to perform her present one much sooner.

The N. Y. City Hotel will pass from the hands of Mr. Jennings on the 1st of May to those of Mr