Written for the Saturday Morning Post.

KATE ORTON;
OR,
The Forced Marriage.

BY MORTIMER.

CHAPTER V.

Henry Harcout returned from Europe in the summer of 1837. His mission to England added to his already large fortune about twenty thousand dollars. A short time after his return, he was amusing himself by looking over his uncle's papers, and among them found the bond and mortgage given by Mr. Orton. This event aroused with all its freshness, his love to Kate, and he determined to write to Frank forthwith. Taking pen, paper and ink, he wrote as follows:

W——, July —, 1837.

My Deor Friend—I have often thought of writing to you, but I have hitherto neglected it. Indeed, if my memory serves me rightly, you engaged to write first, but I will not be particular about ceremony. I have been to England since we separated, and have returned much improved in flesh—you would scarcely recognize me. I write more for the purpose of inquiring for your health, than to tell you of my trip. This I will do before long in person. I frequently thought of you while I was tossed on the billowy ocean, and wished that you and your lovely sister were along; you would have seen some magnificent scenery. I hope your health is improved, and that your sister Kate is still inclined to smile on her "quondam friend."—Be assured I will be to see your before long.

Your friend,
HENRY HARCOUT.

This letter was scarcely revised, folded and sealed, when his uncle entered the room, which was devoted to business. Seeing the papers scattered on the desk, and Mr. Orton's bond and mortgage laying open, he remarked:

"Well, Harcout, my boy, you are looking over the papers, are you?" as he approached the desk. "Ah!" he continued, "you have found this, have you? This tarnal old Jackson has played hoky with us.

"How is that," inquired Henry Harcout, at the same time directing his letter.

"Why, you see, my son, he moved the deposits from the United States Bank, as good an institution as ever was, but the old fellow thought they wern't safe there, so, as I was saying, he moved the deposits, and gave them to a tarnation lot of little, footy, dirty banks, and told 'em to issue on 'em, and they did, until the country was jammed full of worthless rags. This, you observe, started the confoundest time of speculation you ever heard of. Why, you may think that I'm lying, but it's God's truth that I'm telling you—a little bit of rocky, hilly, and good-for-nothing piece of ground sold to my certain knowledge for one thousand dollars; and I would not give one thousand cents for it; I would'nt, by goshins."

"That is a ridiculousstate of affairs, to be sure," replied Henry Harcout; "But you have not told me how it has affected you."

"Why, are you blind, my good fellow? Don't you see this bond and mortgage? It's not worth the powder that would shoot it out of our old musket."

"To what bond and mortgage do you refer, uncle; you have several there?"

"To this one, my son. This Orton bond, to be sure. It's a gone case. I took him to be a good man, do you understand, and so he was; but, as I say, this speculation, started by that blasted old Hickory, has ruined the man. Yes, completely ruined him."

"Orton—Orton—Orton"—mused Henry, in a low tone of voice, for the purpose of deluding his uncle. "Are you acquainted with Mr. Orton, uncle?"

"No; can't say that I know him very well, but by reputation—he was wealthy—a great stage owner—doing a fine business—very fortunate—but, as I say, he's exploded—fairly burst by that tarnal speculating frolick which old General Jackson set agoin' with his 'pet banks.' Yes; it's all over with him now."

"Are you sure, uncle, that Mr. Orton is entirely ruined?" inquired our hero somewhat eagerly.

"Yes I am, and that past all redemption. He has a few lots around the outskirts of S——, lots, my son, which would have sold for one thousand dollars a piece during the speculation; but you couldn'nt sell them for one hundred dollars a piece now."

"I am sorry to hear of this, uncle," replied Henry thoughtfully.

"So am I, my son; but that wont remedy the evil. We may as well set that note on the list of losses."

"It is not for the loss that I am sorry, uncle; that I would willingly suffer; I am sorry for Mr. Orton's failure and destitution."

"Ah! you are acquainted with him, then; a friend of yours, I reckon?" exclaimed the uncle, with amazement.

"I cannot say that I am particularly acquainted with Mr. Orton, nor could I say that he is my friend, for I have never seen him; but I become acquainted with his son and daughter about eighteen months ago, and was very much pleased with them."

"Ah! I see. I understand now. A fine girl, I reckon. Fell a little in love, I reckon. Like to make a wife of her—eh?"

"Why, my good uncle, you arrive at your conclusions with railroad speed. I am sure I said nothing about the young lady which would warrant your proposing that question to me."

"I see—I see—a little bashful, my boy," resumed Mr. Van Eisley, and slapping Henry gently on the shoulder. "A little diffident. Don't like to tell the state of your feelings. Willing to suffer the loss of ten thousand dollars though—eh?—must love the girl—can't be otherwise; and let me tell you, my son, we will fix the matter at once.—I will transfer the note to you for two thousand dollars, and make you a present of seven thousand. That's the way we'll fix it."

With these remarks the old gentleman rolled out of the room. I say *rolled*, for this word comes nearer the thing than *walked*, for he was short and unusually fat.

Henry was alone, and throwing himself on the sofa, he fell into a strain of meditation. "This alters the face of affairs very much. Mr. Orton has failed—is indebted to my uncle—has his property mortgaged. How can I approach the spirited Kate, when she knows all this? She will at once suppose that I am taking the advantage of her father's circumstances. I would not, for ten thousand dollars twice told, trammel her in this way. I want her love free from any and every embarrassment. Let me think. She does not know that I am related to the rich Van Eisley." Being satisfied with his plan, Henry Harcout sprang to his feet, saying, "I will send this letter as a starter," and set out for the post-office.

Old Mr. Van Eisley, after leaving the office, proceeded to the sitting room. Here a fine, healthy looking and plainly dressed old lady sat working at a cap border.

"Margaret," the old gentleman began as soon as he seated himself; "I have found out a way to dispose of that Orton note."

"You have, my dear!" replied Mrs. Van Eisley, as she dropped her work and turned to her husband, all inquiry.

"Yes, I have, and a most capital one, too."

"Well, let me hear now, for I was sure it was lost."

"That's just what I come for to tell you. Well, you see, Margaret, I am going to sell it to our son, Henry Harcout. You observe he is smitten with Mr. Orton's daughter, and proposes to relieve the property, and I have determined to sell the note to Henry for two thousand dollars, provided old Mr. Orton will give him his daughter. Do you understand?"

"Yes; that is easily understood. You will lose seven thousand dollars; but that is better than to lose all."

"Don't you think it a good plan, Margaret?"

"Certainly."

"So do I; most capital," and the old gentleman hurried to his office, and wrote a short letter to Mr. Orton, stating what he had discovered, and that he would forego the claim providing such connection would be formed between the families. Having completed the letter, he sent it to the post office immediately.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

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

A Word to our City Councils.

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Council: We address you in behalf of the five thousand poor laboring men, widows and children, who are now suffering severely on account of the depreciation of the City Scrip or Shinplasters, which were issued under your authority. You gentlemen, passed ordinances, to grade and pave streets, which were for the benefit of the large property holders. The workmen were paid, not in money, but in certificates of debt. Or, in other words, the working men of this community contributed their labor in the shape of a loan to the city, for the benefit of the wealthy property holders. These Shinplasters, instead of being cancelled as they were paid to the City Treasurer for taxes, were re-issued time after time, until they became a common "currency," not only in Pittsburgh, but throughout the surrounding country within one or two hundred miles from the city.

These Shinplasters are now depreciated some 20 per cent.; that is, the innocent holders of the trash, the industrious mechanic, the day laborer and the poor widow, lose the one-fifth of what they have earned.

For the city to permit her poorest citizens to suffer such a ruinous sacrifice, is disgraceful in the extreme.

But, we are told, the City Councils have done all in their power to secure the holders of Scrip from loss. This we deny. Now, what has been done? Let us see: Why in the first place, an ordinance was passed, authorizing the sale of the city property, payments to be made in Scrip; and giving power to the City Treasurer to issue bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and receive therefor Scrip when presented in sums over *one hundred dollars*. In the second place another ordinance was passed allowing all the Scrip issued to bear 6 per cent. interest from the 18th of April. This, then, is the substance of what has been done.

Have these measures produced relief? Far from it. The wealthy, who can afford to have their Scrip bonded to bear interest, or have taxes to pay, have been amply secured; but the poor holders of the Scrip, who received it in good faith in exchange for their toil and labor, are now suffering from the effects of its depreciation. They cannot buy flour, groceries or marketing with this abominable trash, without first going to a broker's office and suffer a shave of 20 or 25 per cent! Gentlemen of the Councils, reflect upon this, and ask yourselves is it right. We say it is your duty to provide at once for the security of the poor Scrip holders. How is this to be done? you will ask. Let the city borrow at once $50,000, and place it in the hands of the Treasurer, with which to redeem all small sums presented. This, only, will afford relief. The sale of the City property will not put a dollar in the Treasury. Speculators will purchase the lots, buy up Scrip at a discount from the poor, and hand it over as payment.

Our Councils, the other evening, in the name of the city, subscribed *two hundred thousand dollars* to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad! We do not propose to discuss that measure now. But we think it would be wise, at least, for the "city fathers" to bear in mind the old maxim: "Be just before you are generous." The sum of $50,000 will afford immediate relief. Each of the three banks might be induced to loan the city $10,000; and the balance might be obtained from individuals whose property has been doubled in value by the improvements made by the Scrip issued. To adopt our suggestions, there would probably be no necessity for the sale of the old basin lot, or any other real estate belonging to the city. The taxes of the present year will absorb a large amount of the present circulation; and as there will be no attempt to re-issue this vile "currency," it will not be long before the whole batch will be driven forever from circulation.

The remarks we have made, although addressed to the Councils of Pittsburgh especially, will apply with equal force to our neighbors over the river.

We earnestly hope, that at the next meeting of Councils this question will be brought forward, and decisive measures taken to redeem the lost credit of the city. Let it be no longer said, gentlemen of the Councils, that all your legislation is for the benefit of the rich. Remember the claims of the poor and needy.

Emigration to California.

Besides the 15,000 or 20,000 who have embarked from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for California, either around the Cape or across the Isthmus, or thro' Mexico, a large number have taken the old route to cross the Continent. A letter to the St. Louis Republican from Independence, Mo., dated April 7th, states that eleven small companies of emigrants were then at that point, and about to commence their long journey, viz: one from St. Louis, one from Palmyra, Mo., three from Michigan, six from Pennsylvania, one from Ohio, and one from Indiana. Many companies have already gone forward. We should not be surprised if a large share of the emigrants should hereafter take the same route. They will have toils and hardships enough to encounter, without doubt; but perhaps not more, on the whole, than those who take more southern routes, whether by sea or land.

Hon. Walter Forward.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of April 24, writes: "Hon. Walter Forward remains here yet. I am assured that he is not an applicant, directly or indirectly, for office, by petition or otherwise. The administration, is is said, have desired the benefit of his invaluable counsel, and have received it. My impression is, that he will either be appointed collector of Philadelphia, or Minister to Rio Janeiro. That he will be provided for before he leaves Washington, no one doubts who duly appreciates his position and late services towards the present patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Nation."

☞ The fruit in the neighborhood of St. Louis all killed by the frost.

The Wool Market--The Tariff.

We find in the Washington *Examiner* a very spirited communication by Samuel McFarland, a very extensive Wool Grower in that county, on the subject of a fraud that was practised by a manufacturer last year. He says: During last spring and summer, letters and other publications were scattered broadcast over the country, representing the market as being so thoroughly glutted with woolen goods, that if no more should be imported, a long time would be required to relieve the market from the superabundance with which it had been flooded.—One letter stated, substantially, that even if *Taylor should be elected*, at least two years would be required to relieve the country from the immense burthen of clothes under which it was groaning, and consequently the price of wool must be kept down for that period. But as time passed on, some began to suggest that the vast stock in market would prevent further importations and the market would soon be restored to a healthy condition. To this suggestion it was replied, vociferously, that the country was still inundated with floods of woollens which were still rushing in without the least abatement. The delusion was kept up till late last fall, when most of the wool had been sacrificed. Then, the advance in the price of goods and the scarcity of wool in market, exposed the deception and revealed the fraud.

Major McF. next notices the House of Perkins & Brown, of Springfield, Mass., which detected the deception and warned wool growers of it. A combination by the manufacturers has been formed for the purpose of breaking this house down. To accomplish their purpose it is understood that manufacturers have determined not to purchase from that house. And notwithstanding the supply of wool in the country is inadequate to the demand, it is believed that manufacturers and speculators are now importing wool, rather than purchase from Perkins & Brown, though the article could be obtained from them on much more favorable terms.

The writer suggests the importance of calling another Convention to be held in Steubenville for the purpose of resisting the efforts of the New England Wool manufacturers. "Among the variety of business which should be transacted at the proposed Convention, I would suggest that a resolution be unanimously adopted, declaring that the House of Perkins & Brown, *must* and *shall* be sustained, at all hazards. This House should be sustained, because the predictions made by them in relation to the advance in the price of wool have been fully realized; they are, therefore, entitled to the confidence of wool growers."

In the above statement we have the cause of the decline in the prices of Wool last season. So then it was not the "*Tariff of '46.*" The Washington county farmers may not be swindled again.

We hope the Steubenville Convention may be called. It will do more good than to merely resist the efforts of the New England sharpers.

Profession in 1848!

"If I ever accept that office, it must be untrammelled by PARTY obligations of any kind." * *

"I have no enemies to punish nor friends to reward.
ZACHARY TAYLOR."

It is now said that when General Taylor proclaimed "he had no enemies to punish and and no friends to reward," he meant to say that he would not punish the enemies of the war, nor reward its friends, but that he would pursue just the contrary course.

Virginia Election.

The returns of the Virginia Congressional Election, on Thursday last, reach us very slowly, and come in "such a questionable shape," as to leave the result in great doubt. As parties in the next Congress promise to be very nearly balanced, every gain or loss is counted with interest. The nominations are as follows:

Dis. Democrat.	*Whig.*
1st. John S. Milson,	Samuel Waite,
2d. R. K. Meade,	—
3d. Dr. Averett,	Thomas S. Flourney,
4th. Thomas A. Bocock,	Henry P. Irving,
5th. Paulus Powel,	W. L. Goggin,
6th. James A. Seddon,	John M. Botts,
	C. C. Lee,
7th. Thomas H. Bayly,	Dr. Fra's Mallory,
8th. A. R. Holliday,	James M. Forbes,
9th. (No nomination)	J. S. Pendleton,
10th. Richard Parker,	Charles J. Faulkner,
11th. James McDowell,	—
12th. H. Edmundson,	Fra's T. Anderson,
13th. F. McMullen,	—
John B. George,	—
14th. J. M. H. Beale,	Wm. McComas,
15th. A. Newman,	Chas. W. Russell.

Third Ward School Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward, was held at the Public School House, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of adopting measures in regard to the removal of the School. GABRIEL ADAMS, took the chair, and L. Harper officiated as Secretary. The propositions heretofore introduced were fully discussed; and, in view of the embarrassed condition of the financial affairs of the city, it was deemed inexpedient, at present, to change the location of the School House. A resolution to that effect, offered by Mr. Campbell, was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned SINE DIE.

☞ The Democratic Convention at Charlestown, Ind., on Saturday last, nominated C. L. DUNHAM, Esq., as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Dunham hails from old Washington. The democracy of that county can roll up a majority that will scare all Taylorism into fits.

☞ John S. Bagg, Esq., late Postmaster at Detroit, (removed by the no-enemies-to-punish administration,) has returned to the tripod of the old faithful Free Press, and is again battling in defence of Democratic principles.

☞ John L. Gow, Esq., of the Borough of Washington, in this State, has been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, at West Point, on on the 1st Monday in June next.

☞ A writer in the Steubenville News, who signs himself "Ohio," rends our neighbor of the Gazette a pretty severe lecture, because of his unfairness on the subjects of Western Railroads. Somebody is hit besides the Deacon.

☞ The accomplished lady of General Leslie Combs visited General Taylor, and inquired with genuine Yankee drollery for the health of *Old Whitey*. She will do for Kentucky, although her *young* husband didn't climb that pole—shame on him.

☞ The "People's Platform," published in Illinois, runs up the name of Thomas H. Benton for President, and John A. Dix for Vice President, for the campaign of 1852. This surely an early movement.

☞ The last Bedford Gazette publishes two exceedingly interesting letters from Col. John W. Geary, addressed to its Editor, the first dated Gorgona, New Granada, February 17th, and the second dated Panama, March, 6th.

☞ The great central coal field of the Mississippi valley covers an area of 70,000 square miles, or 44,800,000 square acres—six times the area of all the coal fields in Great Britain; and yet this vast supply is seldom taken into the account when estimates are made of the coal resources of the United States.

☞ The democratic convention held in Nashville on the 19th inst., nominated Gen. Trousdale as their candidate for Governor of Tennessee. They have a candidate who will unite the entire strength of the democracy of that State.

☞ The roof of Rev. Chadwick's Church was on fire yesterday morning. It originated from the furnace. Considerable damage was done by water.

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Morning Post:

A correspondent in your paper of last Wednesday made some severe comments on the Petition of Dr. Smyser and others, against a public High School in Pittsburgh. Although your correspondent was struck with the unfair and illiberal course by which the pitioners sought to defeat the project they so much dislike, still he asks for information as to the object of the proposed school. "Candor" is in favor of any measure which "will elevate and improve the rising generation," he only wishes to be assured that the establishment of a public High School is such a measure. Now an honest friend of the people, as "Candor" undoubtedly is, only requires to be put in possession of a sufficient amount of facts to enable him to come to a sound conclusion, I can therefore best meet his wishes by quoting the experience of other communities where such High Schools exist. The High school of Philadelphia, one of the best institutions for popular education in the world, was established in 1838, and the able principal, Mr. John S. Hart, says in his annual report of 1846, speaking of the influence of the School:

"The result of its establishment has been a greater and more beneficial change in the character of the lower schools than was ever effected probably in any similar institutions in the same time. No one can read attentively the records of the controllers without concurring in the opinion expressed by them in their "twenty sixth annual Report" in which they say, 'the influence of the institution upon the other schools is believed to be worth more than all that it costs, independent of the advantages received by its actual pupils.' The privileges of the High School are held forth to the pupil as the reward of successful exertion in the lower schools. They are kept constantly and distinctly in his view, and operate as a powerful and abiding stimulus through all the successive stages of promotion, from the lowest division of the Primary, to the highest division in the Grammer School. The influence is felt by those who do not reach the High School quite as much as by those who do. It is an influence prevading the whole public school system."

In another part of the report we read: "Reading, spelling and writing, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic forms undoubtedly the bodies of a good education. Before the establishment of the High School even these studies were not taught adequately in the Grammar schools. Some of them, as it appears from the records of the controllers, were not taught at all to any extent. A very great change has taken place in this respect during the past eight years. The second, third, and in some cases, even the fourth divisions is a Grammar school now, are quite equal in intellectual advancement to the first division in 1838. In consequence of the desire to gain admission to the High School, and the necessity, in order to this, of the pupils being proficient in Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, it has come to pass, that these studies are now taught in our public schools as well, probably, as in any other schools in the world of the same extent."

We are now leaving entirely out of the account the immense direct benefit of the High School to the community in securing the development of the most talented minds, though they may be found in the humblest walks of life—in holding out a course of advancement in which every child stands an equal chance, and in which merit alone can win the prize; the immense influence which such a school would exert on our republican institutions, by sending each year a large class of highly educated young men into the community, into the work shops, from the true heart of the people. I shall content myself with one other extract from the eloquent address of Robert Kelly, Esq., President of the Board of Education of the city of New York, at the late opening of the "Free Academy," an institution similar in its objects to the High School proposed for Pittsburgh:

"The reciprocal action of the Academy and the schools will be highly advantageous to both. It is on the mental discipline, imparted in the Common Schools, that much of the success of the Free Academy will depend. And it will benefit them, by the introduction of greater uniformity, by exhibiting in immediate comparison the skill of the teachers, as evidenced in the preparation of the candidates they will furnish for entrance into the Academy; by raising up from among the people a body of teachers, to recruit their ranks and increase their numbers, and by the incitements it will constantly present to the industry of the scholars. If these advantages should result from this Free Academy, it will have accomplished a public good, that will be a full equivalent for the cost of its establishment and support.

But there are other public benefits which it will render, if properly and successfully managed. It will take the children of the people, and send them out into life, endowed with such eminent advantages of education, that they will be a blessing to society, adorning their various pursuits with their intelligence, enriching them with their discoveries, elevating and equalizing the rank and respectability of their widely different occupations, making industry honorable, and securing to labor its proper dignity. It will bring out genius, that, otherwise, might be lost for ever. It will pick up, perhaps out of the very kennels of the city, many a gem of priceless value, and will polish it, and set it on high, that it may shed its lustre upon the world."

It will give me much pleasure at some later time to discuss more in detail the benefits which a public High School will confer on the community; but the above remarks will probably answer the present purpose.

A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

From Africa.

A WONDERFUL MONARCH.—The bark Adeline arrived at New York, on Sunday, from the Coast of Africa, whence she sailed on the 17th of February. She brings a valuable cargo, among which are 344 ounces of gold dust. The most interesting intelligence is relative to the mission that had been despatched by the English government, to the powerful interior African kings, for the purpose, if possible, of effecting treaties with them, and to procure their aid in putting a stop to the traffic in slaves.

The British agent is Mr. Cruickshank, and from the Herald's account of his visit to the capital of the Kingdom of Dahomy, we quote the following extract:

Mr. Cruickshank was empowered to offer an equivalent, amounting to £4,000 per annum to the King of Dahomy, should he succeed in making a treaty with him for the suppression of the trade in negroes, and by which he was to use his influence in putting it down, and more particularly not to participate in it himself. He, it appears, is the largest seller of negroes in Africa, as annually he disposes of from 20,000 to 30,000 besides procuring domestics for himself and his chiefs. For this purpose he makes annual slave hunts, which he conducts, and shares the dangers. He is the absolute sovereign of the nation, and the people are all solely under his control, to whom they look up to as a master; no person can hold any property except by his permission, even during life, and at death all reverses to him. He is protected by an immense army of women, numbered by Mr. C. at many thousands; these amazons are his body guard; they never leave him, and are answerable for the safety of his person.

In his talk with the agent of the British Government, he evinced a shrewdness in diplomatic affairs seldom met with in the negro. He conceded in all the arguments in favor of the treaty, on the score of humanity, &c. &c., but placed the affair strictly in a pecuniary view, along with the custom of his country. He had received the crown from his father, to whom, like him, all his people looked up to as their supporter; that it required between £200 and £300 a year for the support of the government, of which he derived at least £200 by the slave trade—that this was the great source of his revenue, and support of his crown and country.—How, then, could those of England expect that he should give up his country to ruin by accepting the paltry sum now offered. He would, however, endeavor to turn the minds of his people to agricultural pursuits, offered land to the British Government, on the sea shore, to establish factories, to aid, assist, and protect them in their interior trade, throughout the several territories. Mr. C. had much talk on this subject. He was exceedingly adroit and careful not to commit himself in conversation.

The Herald adds: "We learn that the particular king referred to has arranged a "vocal telegraph," by lines of posts, by which information is conveyed to him, over a distance of 125 miles, in about one hour's time, which enable him to make the proper disposition of his slaves."

Affairs in Europe--Italy.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writes as follows, under date of April 5th. The affairs of Europe, particularly the recent events in Italy, are dwelt upon in such a concise and summary manner, as will prove interesting to the general reader.

PARIS, April 5, 1849.

More concern is felt here at present in the affairs of Italy, than those of any other part of the foreign world. The Sardinian army could not be, under any circumstances, a match for the Austrian; it has been 'soundly threshed,' and completely broken and demoralized; and as the veteran Radetzky was thought to be fighting the battle of social order against universal anarchy, his prodigious and decisive success affords as much satisfaction to the present French government, and the whole party of French moderates, as it has excited in Great Britain. It is expected that the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be reinstated in their respective capitals, to the great joy of the great majority of their quondam subjects. The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, which we learned by yesterday's mail, will facilitate the establishment of the monarchical cause, and the general sentiment of the Peninsula under a system vastly more liberal than the ancient.—Genoa will resist, for a little time, and be ruined by the demagogues who are attempting to revive the Republic independently of Piedmont. The revolutionary Sicilian government rejects the terms arranged by the British and French admirals with the King of Naples, who resumes the enterprise of subjection, which was nearly terminated on the reduction of Messina, when those mediators interposed to rescue Palermo and the island. If Sicily had accepted the compromise, the Neapolitan government would have forthwith restored Pius IX. to the Holy See. Advices from Germany are so confused and contradictory, that we cannot tell whether the Austrians or the Hungarians (Maygars) be the victors in their furious contest. Our military authorities have no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the Austrians. The common impression this morning is, that the King of Prussia will not accept the imperial crown offered by the Assembly at Frankfort; or will insist on conditions utterly repugnant to the Assembly motive and purpose. The diplomatic mission created at Washington for the German government, seems premature, for the government is not yet truly constituted; the unity in question, the supremacy attempted, is deemed impracticable. To-morrow we may hear that the Assembly has been dispersed, are quite equal in intellectual advancement to the first division in 1838. In consequence of the desire to gain admission to the High School, and the necessity, in order to this, of the pupils being proficient in Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, it has come to pass, that these studies are now taught in our public schools as well, probably, as in any other schools in the world of the same extent."

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A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

LOCAL MATTERS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—*April 28.*—Present a full bench.

Com. vs. Joseph Zimmerlee.—The prisoner was brought out for sentence. Nothing was said in his behalf by his counsel.

Before pronouncing sentence the Court read an opinion in the case: By act of Assembly, murder was divided into two degrees—first and second. Indictments charged the offence of murder generally; the jury are to fix the degree. The same law provides that when a prisoner pleads guilty, the court shall fix the degree. In this case it is agreed that the testimony taken during the last trial should be admitted, upon which the court shall form a judgment—except the testimony of the prisoner's youngest son. The exclusion of this testimony materially alters the aspect of the case. The counsel for the commonwealth does not ask for a judgment of murder in the first degree. Under all the circumstances the court feel bound to pronounce the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree.

Judge Patton pronounced sentence: *Twelve years in the Penitentiary.* Mr. Heidelberg interpreted the sentence to the prisoner, who seemed to exhibit no emotion.

Com. vs. Drs. Dickson, Herron and Boyd. The motion for a new trial, and for the motion in arrest of judgment, were argued. Mr. Hampton appeared for Herron; Mr. McCandless for Dickson; and Mr. Burke for Boyd. Mr. Stanton was proceeding to address the Court for the Commonwealth, when Judge Patton interrupted him and remarked:

A motion for a new trial has been made on two principal grounds. One upon the principle that in misdemeanors there are no accessories after the fact. That principle is correct. But this matter has been passed upon by a jury, and they may have decided that the parties were guilty upon evidence which would make them accessories before the fact. Now if a man joins persons who become rioters—if he joins a turbulent assembly, he is liable for all the consequences that may be foreseen resulting from the proceedings—he is liable as a rioter although they may go much further than his original intention was to go. If these medical gentlemen had a general arrangement with the other parties—if they were to procure these subjects, and if they were to use them for the purpose of extending their knowledge of anatomy that would make them accessories before the fact. Well, it is clear there must have been some arrangement—some understanding upon the subject—we will not call it conspiracy—for if no such arrangement existed how could Boyd and the others have known where to take the subjects to when they had procured them.

Mr. McCandless—The Court will recollect that the subject was taken to Boyd's house in the first instance.

The Court—There may have been such circumstances before the jury as induced them to consider these defendants as accessories before the fact. We believe, therefore, that the ends of public justice have been reached in these cases, and that the principles of law have been palpably violated; and we therefore allow the verdict of the jury to stand. We not only believe that the ends of justice have been reached, but that a salutary lesson has been taught, not only to the medical faculty as a profession, but the public at large.

The defendants will appear this week for sentence.

Com. vs. Lindsay Lewis: This defendant was convicted for being concerned in the larceny at the Deer Creek store. Sentence: Two years in the Penitentiary.

A miserable looking old woman named Sarah Mahard was brought from Jail by the Sheriff. Mr. Darragh stated that she had been committed for "Assault and Battery," on the 15th of April, 1848—a little better than a year ago—since then no bill has been found against her. It is the opinion of the neighbors—she belonged to Jefferson township—that her relatives keep her in prison for the purpose of avoiding the expense of her support. She is deranged, and has been for a year. The court discharged her from prison, and requested the Sheriff to give her into the possession of the Overseers of the Poor for Jefferson township.

Com. vs. Willis Bundy. This prisoner was found guilty under an indictment for larceny of money.—Sentence: One year in the Penitentiary. "Sic transit gloria *Bundy*."—DARRAGH.

Com. vs. Arthur Kenyon. This defendant was indicted for attempting to kill his wife; to which he plead guilty. The court asked him if he had anything to say, in addition to his former statement. The prisoner replied that he only had to offer some letters which he held in his hand, from Messrs. Blackstock, Moorehead, Woods and other gentlemen for whom he had worked. They were handed to the court and read by Judge Patton. After the reading his honor remarked that they were very creditable to him, (the prisoner,) he did not doubt he had been an industrious and good man; but he had become afflicted with an unfortunate delusion in regard to his wife. Rev. Preely had called upon his honor a few days ago, and stated that there was no more virtuous woman in his congregation. Sentence: *Three years in the Penitentiary.*

Com. vs. Henry Robinson. This person was convicted of stealing two carpet bags, the property of Mr. Schmertz. Sentence: Six months in jail.

Com. vs. Handy. Convicted for receiving stolen goods. Sentence; Six months in jail.

A miserable woman named Carl, who had been in prison on process, was brought into court and discharged for certain promises.

The young man named Call, who has been in jail on the charge of stealing a vest, was discharged upon the recognizance of two friends.

WHISKEY CHOLERA.—An alarm was raised on Saturday on account of the appearance of a vagrant lying upon the wharf. He exhibited symptoms of Cholera—or one symptom, frothing at the mouth.—Two officers put him in a dray and toted him to the Mayor's office. There he was spread upon the floor, and a physician sent for. The case was pronounced *whiskey!* Yesterday morning the fellow was up, and bright as a pin; but as to how he got into the tombs was a mystery to him. He was then sent up.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—James Reamer, Esq., late Postmaster at Bedford, has taken a lease of the well known National Hotel, on Water street, in this city, a few doors above Smithfield, and immediately opposite the landing of the Brownsville packets. Mr. R., we feel assured, will make a popular landlord; and we take a great pleasure in recommending his house to our friends generally and the traveling public particularly.

BROKE HIS LEG.—A physician of some note in the city was out rather early on Saturday morning. The watchman saw him and made chase. The "M. D." ran; and when near Kerr's Drug Store, he fell. When picked up, it was discovered that his leg was broken. The watchman put him upon a sofa and carried him home.

☞ Our readers must not forget the sale of valuable stocks by order of H. S. Magraw, Esq., administrator of the Richard Biddle, deceased, to be sold at McKenna's Auction Rooms this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. They comprise Monongahela Hand Street Bridge, and Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.

☞ The attention of purchasers is requested to the sale of U. S. Military stores which is to take place at the Allegheny Arsenal this morning at 10 o'clock—by John D. Davis, auctioneer.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Col. Thos. L. Crittenden, (son of the Governor,) who carried the "never surrender" message from Gen. Taylor to Santa Anna, arrived in this city on Saturday, and took lodgings at the Monongahela House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We call attention to the advertisement of A. McCammon.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Virginia Election.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

In Norfolk, Watts, Whig, had 583 votes for Congress; Millson, his opponent 337. In Portsmouth, Watts 358, Millson 445.

In Great Bridge precinct, Watts received 97 Millson 88.

In Princess Anne county, Kempville precinct, Watts received 41 maj.

In Elizabeth City, Mallery had 127; Bayley 85, for Congress.)

BALTIMORE, April 28.

The Market is unsettled.

Morton beats Pendleton, in the 9th District, 750 votes.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 28—12 M.

Grain is firm.

Provisions have a downward tendency.

Stocks..The Stock Market is dull, with a downward tendency.

Money is in demand

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 28—P. M.

It has rained all day, which has checked outdoor operations.

Flour..Prices have advanced. We note sales of Genesee at 5,50@5,75. Sales of Western at 4,87 per bbl. Sales of corn meal at 2,68 per bbl.

Grain..There is a good inquiry for wheat. Sales of 300 bus of Ohio at 1,05. There is an active inquiry for corn; sales of prime white at 51@55c; prime yellow at 65; all advance.

Provisions..Sales of mess pork at 10,12; prime 8,95; mess beef at 11,50@12,00 per bbl; bacon.. sales of hog round at 4¼; shoulders 3¾; hams 5@6¼c.

Groceries..Sales of Orleans Sugar at 4@5c, to extent of 400 hhds; Porto Rico at 4¼@5c, to the extent of 1500 hhds; sales of 1200 bags Rio Coffee at 6½@7. Laguyra at 6½@6¾, to the extent of 1300 bags; sales of Java at 9c. Molasses..Sales of Orleans at 22@25 per gal to the extent of 400 bbls. Porto Rico 24.

Cotton has declined ½ in all descriptions, since the arrival of the steamer.

Tobacco..Sales of Maryland Leaf, at 3 to 8c per lb. Sales of 200 hhds.

Hemp..Sales at 185,00@2,35,00 per ton.

Lead..Sales at 4,50 per 100 lbs.

Money Market..Sales of Treasury notes at 109¼. Ohio 6 per cents 106½ In consequence of the small amount of specie by the steamer, money is tighter.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 28—P. M.

Flour..The market is firm at 3,50 per bbl, and is unusually bare.

Bulk Meat..Sales of sides at 3,75 per 100lbs.

Whiskey..The demand is fair, with sales at 14½@16c.

Sugar..There is a steady trade demand for this article.

Oils..Sales of Linseed at 55c; in receipt.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—P. M.

Flour..The foreign news is generally considered favorable. We note sales of 15000 bbls, at 4,75@5,00 per bbl.

Grain..The foreign news has caused an advance in corn and wheat.

Provisions..The sales of pork are to a moderate extent including mess at $10,50 per bbl. Prime at $9,00.

Bacon..Sales of shoulders a 4¾. Common hams at 5¾.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES OF THE I. O. O. F., held this day, on board the S. B. *Zachary Taylor*, on their return from a visit to their Brethren of Wheeling, take this method of returning their thanks to Captain Lucas, and Officers of said Boat, for their polite and gentlemanly conduct to them while going to returning from Wheeling. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend said Boat to all our Brethren or others, who may wish speed or comfort in traveling on the Ohio.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Steubenville papers.

HARRISON GRAHAM, Pres't.
D. C. HERBERT, Sec'y. J. J. BUNING, Z. N. TAYLOR, H. WILLIAMS, } Committee.

S. B. Zachary Taylor, Friday, April 27, 1847.—(ap30*)
[Wheeling and Steubenville papers copy.]

☞ **Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph.