Written for the Saturday Morning Post

KATE ORTON;
OR,
The Forced Marriage.

BY MORTIMER.

CHAPTER VI.

On passing towards the table, she saw her aunt furtively dropping it to the floor. Without referring to the fact, she took it up and pointed to Mr. Van Eisley's, which was still in the corner whither she had spurned it, saying:

"As you appear to be fond of epistolary reading, suppose you take up yonder letter and give it a perusal."

This extremely sarcastic remark cut Mrs. Crawford deeply. She found that Kate had detected her in the commission of one of the meanest of all mean acts, and Kate noticed the effect which her remark had upon her keeper, but cared little.—Having administered this scathing rebuke upon this secret hunter, she turned to the stand, bathed her eyes, and arranged her hair and dress. This done, she sat herself on the bedside, and fixing her eyes on the door, soliloquized thus, and so that her aunt heard her:

"I am in prison;—have a female keeper;—found guilty of not loving Henry Van Eisley—am to be kept in close confinement until the execution of the sentence, which is union to this hateful young man for life. "Well! well! aunt," she continued, as she raised her eyes to her perplexed aunt. "I suppose the best way to pursue in the case, is, to take the matter easy."

"Certainly, dear Kate," replied the relieved Mrs. Crawford.

"I should like to have a little cake and lemonade, Madame Jailor," said Kate, with a smile.

"Yes, and I will bring you a little wine. for you need it very much, Kate. What kind will I bring?"

"Port," responded Kate; "and you may bring me sugar, &c."

In a few moments Mrs. Crawford returned with a tray of cakes, some sugar, water, and a small decanter of wine. Everything was on the waiter necessary to make a sangaree, except a masher. Kate, rising, cast her eye over the waiter and said, "Why, aunt, you have forgotten to bring me a masher."

"True," replied Mrs. Crawford; "I must run down and get one."

Ere she reached the foot of the stairs, Kate closed the door and turned the key, remarking—"I will be my own keeper for the remainder of this evening."

She was scarcely seated, when her aunt came against the door with a rush, evidently being disappointed at the check which was put upon her further advance. Being thus gently informed that the door was locked, she gave a light rap, and whispered in the key hole—"It's me, Kate."

"So I supposed," responded the mischief. "But I will be alone for awhile."

Somewhat chagrined, Mrs. Crawford turned away to go down stairs, muttering as she slowly descended, "I can't imagine what all this means. I would give anything to know; and I'm not Betsy Crawford if I don't make Kate wish she'd 'a let me in."

On arriving at the hall, she turned into the back parlor and called a servant, whom she despatched for her brother, Mr. Orton, and while she is awaiting his coming, I will give you of a rough sketch of her appearance.

I think I see her with her bunch of keys at her side—her fiery red and frizzled hair—her light blue eyes—ruddy face—thin lips, and sharp nose. Mrs. Crawford is not, and never was, fine looking. She was very thin and snakeish. She was a widow, and entirely dependent upon her brother. She had two children—the oldest was a boy of thirteen summers. James, for such was his name, was engaged in a store, and served as errand boy for Kate very frequently. I write this, for we will see presently the use which was made of him.

Mr. Orton had arrived, and as he enters the room exclaims: "Why, sister, where's Kate?—Have you permitted her to escape, already? didn't I tell you to keep an eye on her? Consume your ugly picture; you'll pay for this."

"Why, brother, how you talk. Kate is safe; I'll warrant you she'll not get away from me. I've got her locked in tight enough; but I was so anxious to hear this story, you see, I couldn't wait another minute; so I just turned the key on the lady and come down to see you. What under the sun has Kate been adoing, that you've got so cross all at once with her?"

"Well, as I promised to tell you, I suppose I will have no peace until I do; and I reckon that this will be as good a time as any other. And now to begin at the beginning. You know that old Mr. Jacob Van Eisley holds my property under mortgage; and it is so that he can foreclose at any moment! and as sure as he does, we'll be swept out of house and home. You perceive, sister, that I am in his power completely. Now Mr. Van Eisley wrote to me to-day, informing me that his son wished to address Kate; and he proposes releasing my property if they get married. Well, I told Kate, and what do you think she said?"

"Indeed, I don't know, brother, but I know what she ought to say."

"Well, I'll tell you what she said. She said that she would leave the house if young Van Eisley comes to it. That's what she said; and I know she'll do it, therefore I want you to watch her."

"Right, brother, perfectly right. I don't see what's got into the girls now-a-days, any how.—There's no doing anything with them any more; they begin to run with the young men as soon as they can walk, and when they ought to be at school; and will never take the least bit of advice from any old body. Yes, James, I think you've done right."

"I think so too, sister, and she would think so too, if she was not engaged to some of these pesky lawyers. Now let me read you this letter. I've wrote to Mr. Van Eisley—that is the young man—'twas the old man that wrote to me—but I think it better to write to the young one."

"Certainly, by all means; that's the most judicious, for you see the old man might forget to tell him."

"Just so. Now I'll read you the letter," and he began:

July —, 1837.

MR. HENRY VAN EISLEY:

My Dear Young Friend—We expected to see you before this time—by us I mean Catharine and me. Catharine was much pleased with you when you was here, and was sorry that she did not know who was asking for her. The servant didn't tell her.

You had better write to her that she may have a chance to write back; for you see girls are a little odd that way. They wont write until they are written to. I know Kate would like to hear from you.

Your very affectionate friend,
JAMES ORTON.

"Now," continued Mr. Orton, as he re-folded his letter, "I'm going to send this letter, and it will at least show that my feelings are good. And I cannot, for my life, see what objections Kate can have. She is perfectly destitute of policy."

"I think I can tell you, brother," replied Mrs. Crawford, anxious to please her brother. "You see after you went out of the room, Kate lay sprawled on the floor, and I picked up a letter of hers and read it—that is, I looked at the name. Now I really do believe that that letter is a love letter."

"I am glad you did that. I must see that letter. Here, give me the key and I'll slip up and maybe catch her at it," spoke Mr. Orton as he rose to his feet and extended his hand for the key.

"Oh, brother, not for the world; it would never do; it would spoil all. Leave this matter to me, and I'll find out the whole scheme." Thus this artful woman escaped complete exposure; for, instead of locking Kate in, as we have seen, Kate locked her out.

After Kate tasted her wine, and ate a piece of cake, she opened her private secretary, and made preparations for writing. Taking up Henry Harcout's letter, she gave it another perusal, and proceeded to compose an answer. In a few moments the following brief epistle lay before her.

S———, July —, 1837.

MR. HENRY HARCOUT—I received your very kind epistle, addressed to my brother Frank. Your apology for not writing sooner, I doubt not, would have been satisfactory. But brother Frank is no more. He is gone" to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns." He died a few months after we parted. You speak of visiting us—I would be much pleased to see you in consequence of the love which my poor brother entertained for you. Excuse my unladylike conduct—I answer for the dead.

Yours, with respect,
KATE ORTON.

Kate's letter and that of her father, were mailed on the same day. Kate, watching her chance, slipped from the house unobserved, and dropped hers in the office.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

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

"Protection."

The federal whig and conservative papers, are publishing long-winded essays in favor of the exploded doctrine of "protection"—that is, these wise political economists are of opinion, that the Government should legislate money into the pockets of the wealthy manufacturers in the shape of bounties, abstracted from the earnings of the farmer, mechanic and laboring man. This is nothing but the old federal doctrine of Alexander Hamilton and Daniel Webster, expressed in other words: "Let Government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor."

It is a remarkable fact, that these whigs and conservatives have never yet proposed a single measure for the "protection" of the poor who have been swindled by the fraudulent and illegal issue of scrip or shinplasters! This vile *whig* "currency" is now depreciated some 20 per cent.; and those who have taken it for their labor, cannot exchange it for a peck of potatoes or a roast of beef! Should not every Pittsburgher hang his head in shame, to think of this? And yet, the advocates of monopoly shut their eyes, close their ears, and steel their hearts, to the misery they see around them! Their constant song is "Protection"—"Protection"—"Protection," *to the Manufacturers!* Shame upon such servility—shame!

Discovery of Spurious Coin.

A despatch from Washington in the New York Herald, says that a Mr. Brown, one of the New York police, is in that city, on some business respecting the manufacture of large quantities of spurious coin, and exporting the same to California for currency. It seems that a large quantity of the material has been discovered in New Jersey, together with all the presses and implements for manufacture. It is supposed that the government will immediately despatch an agent to San Francisco, to seize the counterfeit coin and arrest the rogues. It is said that near one hundred thousand dollars worth was shipped from New York.

The Elections.

The following is a list of the States in which elections will be held between this and the meeting of the next Congress:

N. Carolina,	Aug. 2	Maryland,	Oct. 3
Tennessee,	Aug. 2	Louisiana,	Nov. 5
Alabama,	Aug. 6	Mississippi,	Nov. 5
Indiana,	Aug. 6	Texas	Nov. 5
Iowa,	Aug. 6	Mass. (1 vacancy)	May
Kentucky,	Aug. 6		

On the return of those members, therefore, will depend whether the whigs will have a majority in the next House of Representatives. If the Democrats continue to gain as they have gained since the Presidential election, it will be a chance if they do not get the upper hand.

Emancipation Convention in Kentucky.

The Convention was organized on the 25th ult., by electing HENRY CLAY to preside.

Twenty-three counties were represented, and some one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance.

The members were engaged in discussion all the evening, but nothing definite was accomplished.

Geo. Darsie.

This *gentleman*, or something intended to per sonify him, was seen suspended, Haman-like, between the heavens and earth, a few days since, in the Borough of Birmingham. This act was intended as a *compliment* to the Allegheny Senator, on the part of a portion of his constituents, on account of his devotion to their interests. No doubt Mr. Darsie will feel delighted with this manifestation of regard, and will use it hereafter as an argument that his whig friends, in the aforesaid Borough, wish to have him succeed Mr. Hampton in Congress!

☞ Allegheny County is Whig, and she issued a batch of Shinplasters; the city of Pittsburgh is whig, and she deluged the country with Shinplasters; the city of Allegheny is Whig, and she emitted this abominable "currency," to swindle the community. Now, suppose these three bodies were under Democratic government, and had put into circulation this vile, abominable, illegal trash, to defraud the laborer, the widow and the orphan, what would the Whig papers say? Why, they would thunder like Olympian Jove, and denounce the Democrats with all the venom and bitterness of their malignant natures. But the Whigs are responsible for the issue of Shinplasters in this county, and in the two cities; and upon that party must rest all the odium of the illegal and disgraceful measure. Let the working men who have been swindled out of a portion of their hard earnings, never vote for a Whig for any office hereafter. This is their only security.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The Vicksburgh Sentinel says that Ronne, Dem., is elected Governor by a small majority. But little interest was felt, and only 7,000 or 8,0000 votes polled.

☞ A plan has been projected for the emigration from Georgia to California of from 300 to 500 slaveholders, with from one to four male slaves each.—The object avowed is to plant slavery in that new territory; and the party are to go well armed in order to accomplish their object.

☞ There is an apple tree at Dedham, Mass., 13 feet and a half in circumference. Its branches cover an area of 60 feet.

Steubenville Railroad Convention.

The official proceedings of this body have not yet reached us. The Herald, of Saturday, publishes the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That, in order to obtain the necessary subscriptions of stock, to secure the building of that link of the great Central Railroad, between Pittsburg and Columbus, a Committee be now appointed from each county on the line from Steubenville to Columbus, with power to fill vacancies in their own body, who shall, at the earliest possible day, under the superintendance of the Board of Corporators, of the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Companies; thoroughly canvass their respective counties, and obtain all possible subscriptions to the capital stock of the above named companies.

Resolved, That the committee named in the foregoing resolution, be, and they are hereby requested to cause a vote to be taken in their respective counties and townships, testing the sense of the voters, as to a subscription of stock as provided for under an Act to amend the charter of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.

Resolved, That the said committee be, and they are hereby further requested to cause the surveys, ordered under the fourth resolution of the convention, to be made by the most direct practicable route to connect Steubenville and Columbus, as advocated by the friends of these routes in New Philadelphia, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, and Mt. Vernon, and that they make report of such survey, release of the right of way, and subscription of the stock obtained, to the corporators of the Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road company, at a day not later than the 15th of July next.

Under the first of these resolutions, a committee of three was appointed in each of the counties of Franklin, Jefferson, Harrison, Carroll, Coshocton, Knox, Licking and Muskingum.

On motion of Judge Wilson it was

Resolved, That our fellow citizens interested in that portion of the line of this Railroad, for which an act of incorporation has been granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, are respectfully requested to organize the Company, to locate the work, and raise the necessary funds for its construction, without delay.

Canada.

As every thing relating to Canada is now interesting, we submit the following statistics, condensed from a Montreal paper:

The lands disposed of in Lower Canada amount to 17,685,942 acres; of this, 2,377,733 acres have been set apart for the clergy and the estates of the Jesuits now employed in promoting education and for charitable purposes; 3,424,213 and the grants *en-cegnaurie*, and free and common soccage to 11,343,625. Remaining unsold 2,928,100 acres.

From Canada West, the return is as follows for 1848:

	Acres.	
The whole survey was		15,902,006
Clergy Reserve	3,142,145	
Grants	12,242,145	
		14,884,290
		1,017,716

Leaving 6,710,322 acres as the quantity of unsurveyed lands in Canada West.

The population of Canada East is computed at 768,334 in 1848, and of Canada West in the same year at 723,292, making the entire population of the province about 1,491,626. The ratio of increase for some years past in Canada East has doubled itself in thirty-three years, and in Canada West in eleven years.

The per centage of persons deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic or lunatic, is higher in Canada than in any other portion of the world—the proportion being 1 in every 300.

The proportion of the sexes throughout Canada is about 88 females to 100 males.

Education throughout the lower Province is advancing rapidly—in the upper there is no educational statistics.

The revenue of Canada for the year 1847 was £506,826. The public debt of the Province is not stated, but the interest on it in 1847 was £148,264, from which should be deducted £42,556 of nett revenue received from public works.

The value of exports from the Province by sea was in 1848 £1,749,168.

The imports by sea in the same year were £2,197,264, to which are to be added the imports from the United States.

Minnesota.

Wisconsin and Iowa are now admitted into the Union of States, and have lost the charm which hangs on the word *Territory*. So adventurers, and the curious must look elsewhere. Public attention has been turned toward Minnesota, a newly organized territory, which is destined to become one of the most flourishing states of this Union.

Its chief towns are St. Paul, situated on the Mississippi river, about six miles below Fort Snelling, and thirteen below the falls of St. Anthony, and Stillwater, at the head of Lake St. Croix, which is the most northern point of certain steamboat navigation to the Mississippi Valley. St. Paul has a population of about 800 souls, and Stillwater something more than 1000. We notice that a newspaper has already been established at St. Paul. It is called the *Minnesota Register*, and the first number bears date April 7th. It is filled with highly interesting matter concerning the new territory—its boundary, topography, climate, soil, waters, timber, agricultural and manufacturing capacity, beauty, settlements, and healthfulness. These varied subjects are treated in a most intelligent spirit, and in a style so clear and unambitious as to impart a very favora blo idea of the ability and good sense that have the direction of the editorial pen of the Register. The columns of the paper are well supplied with advertisements of various kinds from St. Paul, Stillwater, Marine, &c.; and already we find the "splendid steamers" Doctor Franklin, Captain M W Ludwick; Senator, Captain Orrin Smith; and Dr. Franklin, No. 2, Captain A C Montford, advertised as "now running as regular packets" between those places and Galena and St. Louis! With such facilities of travel, and the inducements held out by the rich soil and the healthful climate of Minnesota to emigration from the old States and from Europe, the settlement of that region will be much more rapid work than was that of the first Western States.

☞ Fifty four Patents were issued from the United States Patent Office, Washington, on the 17th instant. Among them we perceive the name of Alexander Bain, Esq., for telegraph improvements.

☞ The N. Y. Courier thus compliments General Taylor:—"There is no affectation about him; and to ladies and children he is particularly gracious, *as if he felt that they can best understand his nature*."

☞ The Alabama Argus nominates Henry Clay for President in 1852, and Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, for Vice President.

☞ We learn from the Mercer Press that A. G. Eberhart has been appointed Postmaster at that place, at the instance of Governor Johnson. Small business for the Executive of a great State to be engaged in.

☞ The largest amount of gold coined in one year in the United States was that coined in 1847, viz: $20,221,385. The amount of metal coined from the year 1816 up to that year was $100,000,000.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—While in England and Scotland the ravages of the Cholera have been stayed, in Ireland they have been fearfully fatal. In the city of Limerick one thousand had perished of the disorder, and many as fifty or sixty dying every day. At the last accounts, the daily deaths had fallen to thirty. Throughout the south of Ireland it has carried off many of the inhabitants. In Paris it was still raging. A Bishop and several members of the Assembly were its victims.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—We learn, says the Boston Journal, that Dr. Warren, of this city, recently took from the stomach of an Irish girl, at the Massachusetts general hospital, by means of an incision, a tape worm forty-one feet and eleven inches in length. The operation was performed while the sufferer was under the influence of ether. She observed, in coming to her senses, "Oh! I have had a pleasant dream, and feel relieved." The wound was dressed with great care, and she has scarcely complained of pain since the operation. This, we are told, is the only case on record where the tape worm has been literally cut from the human stomach.

LYNCHING AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Democrat of April 21, gives without comment, an account of the lynching of a colored man by some "citizens" of that place, who inflicted thirty lashes on the negro's back, when he fainted under the application. The tormentors then took him into a neighboring house to recover, that they might give him seventy lashes more, to make the even hundred. The man, while riding on horseback through the street, had run over a colored boy and killed him, for which offence this extraordinary punishment was inflicted.

The Canada Riots—Further Details.

Telegraphed for the N. York Courier—6, p. m., Thursday.

A band of twenty-five of the leaders of the mob rushed into the chambers, and one having placed himself in the speaker's chair, announced, "*Gentlemen*, the French Parliament is dissolved."

They then bolted with the mace to present it to Sir Allan McNab, at Donnegana's Hotel.

The cry of fire was now raised, and it was found that the Parliament houses were in flames in a hundred places.

The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour the buildings were one sheet of flame.

The mob had now augmented to seven thousand, and the burning buildings were surveyed with the most stoical indifference on the part of the spectators. At first the firemen refused to play, and only attempted to save the buildings close by.

Everything has been lost—all the achieves and records of the colonies for several years. Not a $100 worth of property has been saved.

The military were called out and were received with loud cheers on the part of the mob.

No fresh disturbances up to the present have taken place.

The population of all classes and creeds had determined to *stand by the acts of the past night*.

The windows of Mr. Hicks's house were broken by a small section of the rioters.

Military guards were placed during the night over all the houses of the ministers.

No lives were lost.

Sir Allan McNab, the Hon. Badgely, and G. B. Turner, Esq., one of the editors of the Montreal Courier, were cut out of the Parliament house with axes.

A message was sent to Monkland's, the Governor's residence, a mile or two from the city, and the Governor and family immediately came into the town and are now at Donnegana's.

A council was held during the night. One hundred and forty-eight warrants for arrest were issued, among whom it is mentioned are the names of Messrs. Montgomery, Mack, Heward and F. Smith.

The St. Andrew's Society met this morning to expel Lord Elgin as patron of the society.

No news yet from the upper provinces.

Second Despatch.

MONTREAL, April 26—6½ o'clock.

The excitement amongst the populace is increasing every moment.

Five leading conservatives were arrested on a charge of arson, and after undergoing a short examination before the police magistrates, were remanded to jail till to-morrow.

A mass meeting takes place in the *Champ de Mars* at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The Hon. Geo. Moffat is to be the chairman.

The French are enrolling themselves as a body guard to protect Lord Elgin.

It is rumored that the Jail will be burned to-night. Despatches have been sent by telegraph to the upper provinces.

The government attempted to gain possession of the Canada telegraph wires for the day, but were promptly denied them.

(Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.)

MONTREAL, April 27—p. m.

More Canadian Difficulties—More Mobs and Violence.

An immense mob assembled here last night in front of the premises of Mr. LE FONTAIN, and, after much disturbance and violence, applied the torch to his house, which, together with the stables contiguous, were totally destroyed.

The exasperated populace next assembled in front of the dwelling of Dr. Nelson Hinks, and threw stones at his windows until nearly all in the house were demolished. The windows and doors of the other buildings adjoining were also pelted with stones and other missiles. Numerous acts of violence were perpetrated.

An immense mass meeting was held at the Champ de Mars, at two o'clock to-day, and a series of resolutions were passed praying for the recall of Elgin. Numerous speakers addressed the assemblage, and extorted the people to forbearance and peace. These had considerable effect, and the mob, after time, quietly dispersed.

The Parliament assembled to-day in the market house, and after some preliminary consultation, finally adjourned without transacting any business of moment. Much excitement prevails.

The French Communists at Nauvoo.

The St. Louis Republican has commenced the publication of a series of letters from M. Cabet, the leader of the society, who lately arrived in this country and settled at Nauvoo. We make the following extracts from the first letter of Mr. Cabet.

As the director and agent of the society, I have purchased in my name, but for the society, the temple, the arsenal, and eleven acres of land surrounding them. In the arsenal we have established fine work shops for carpenters, tanners, coopers, wagon-makers, and smiths.

We have also in another building excellent work shops for tailors and shoemakers.

Besides which we have in another building on the banks of the Mississippi a foundary, and we shall there establish a saw-mill, a flour mill, and a distillery, and also our engineers.

We have rented farms and land where we can dig coal. We have purchased horses, and shall soon have all the other cattle necessary; we have our butchery and bakery.

As for the temple, which was burned last year, and of which only the four walls remain, our intention is to re-establish it if we meet the support necessary to warrant such an operation. We shall maintain its present form, and surround the roof by a terrace, from which will be seen one of the finest views in the world; and in the building we can have our refectory, with kitchens for 1000 persons, all the workshops for our women, our schools, our library, our assembly-rooms, and our offices and lodgings for 500 persons, with a room for each family. A handsome garden and promenade will occupy the four acres of ground which surround the temple.

Respecting our system of social and political organization, at present I will only say, that it is a community founded on fraternity and equality—on education and on labor; we are republicans desiring the republic in its integrity.

Our morality is pure, founded on marriage and domestic ties. Our religion is christianity in its primitive form, and resumed in the principle, "love thy neighbor as thyself."

We are the friends and the brethren of all men of all nations; we do not desire to enrich ourselves at the expense of any, but to insure our happiness by our labor, and to unite our interests with those of our neighbors, by giving increased activity to industry, agriculture and commerce.

We are determined not to interfere in any manner with any of the questions which divide the public mind in America.

While we desire the welfare of our native country, we desire also that of our new country which will receive us kindly.

And if I say to our brethren come! Many, a very great number, will certainly be disposed to answer my call.

NOT SO.—The Gazette stated yesterday that the new Cincinnati and St. Louis packet line had been abandoned. This is not so. The line is in full operation, as those who have interest with St. Louis, in trade or travel, may ascertain, by inquiry, *any day*, at the landing. It is true there have been irregularities, in consequence of a dearth of business, and the boats have not left on their advertised days; yet there has been, there is, there will be, a boat every day.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ The passengers and crew of the steamer Pike, burnt on the 18th, near New Orleans, were saved with the exception of Col. Anthony Butler, of Independence, Texas, who was missing, and supposed to be lost. The boat and cargo will prove a total loss.

Very Definite.—Gen. Taylor having been invited by the Common Council of Boston to visit that city, replied that he shall be happy to comply with their wishes, when public duties and other circumstances shall permit.

[From the Wool Grower.]

Amount of Wool for Coming Clip.

The whole number of sheep in the United States as shown by the census in 1840, was 19,311,374, and the quantity of wool shorn was 35,802,114 pounds. Of the sheep, about one-forth were under the age of one year, leaving, therefore, about 14,500,000 as the number shorn. This would give 2½ pounds as the average weight of fleece, which is below the average in this State, as shown by the census of 1845. The average here was three pounds.

The increase of sheep in this State from 1840 to 1845:

1845	6,443,855
1840	5,118,777
Increase in 5 years	1,325,078

or a fraction over 25 per cent

The increase of wool during the same time was:

1845	13,864,828 lbs.
1850	9,845,295 do.
Increase in 5 years	4,019,533

This shows that the increase of wool was equal to the general average per head in this State at 3 pounds.

Allowing for the same ratio of increase as is shown in this State and the whole number of sheep in the Union in 1845 would be almost twenty-four millions. Of these, eighteen millions would be over one year old, so that the clip of that year was, at 2½ pounds per head, about fifty millions of pounds.

The whole number of sheep in the Union, in 1850, will not vary much from thirty millions, which, upon the above data, will give about seventy millions pounds of wool for the clip of that year, and the clip of this year must be equal to about sixty six millions, or only a trifle over three pounds for each inhabitant of the Union.

Of this quantity, not over one-fifth will be worked up at home, leaving upward of fifty-three millions for the manufacturer, and, with old stock which will be left over, making about sixty mil lions of pounds for the coming year.

February, 1849. R. L.

The Prospect for the next Clip.—It is impossible, at this early day, to say what prices the coming clip will bear, but we may give some facts and make some suggestions, and leave every farmer to draw his own inferences.

It is estimated by a correspondent, "R. L.," and I think correctly, that the whole clip this year will amount to about sixty-six millions. From this he deducts only about one fifth as the quantity that will be consumed at home or upon the farm. I think he has put this item too low and that the surplus will not exceed fifty millions.—From present prospects, the old clip will be pretty well worked up by the time the new one is ready to go to market. By taking a series of years, we find that the average imports will be equal to about fifteen millions of pounds. But, allowing for good demand, we will put it at twenty millions, making the whole amount available for manufacturing equal to seventy millions.

The census of 1840 gave the number of woolen manufactories in the Union at 1,420. It is safe to assume that they exceed 1,000 now. We shall be safe in assuming that it would be a very low average to allow but two *sets* of machinery to each manufactory, and that it would be equally safe to say that each set would consume daily at least seventy-five pounds of wool. The daily consumption of wool then for the whole would be about two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, which would give for the year a consumption of say sixty-eight millions, leaving, therefore, but a surplus of two millions from our outside estimate. There is, therefore, no doubt but that all the wool raised will be wanted, and, in a tolerably favorable season, will all be consumed at home.

The next thing, and the most important, is the price. That of course must be governed by the price of fabrics and the state of the money market. Should prices improve, wool must maintain the price to which it has now advanced. But unless they should make a decided advance, wool must fall back, especially in the early part of the season. Yet manufacturers may go into the market early for their supplies and purchase for the whole year's stock. In that case wool will do well if held till late and for good prices.

Every wool grower can judge for himself, and he will be able to bear from us at least once and perhaps twice before the market opens. Our own opinion is that prices will range considerably higher than last season.

Indiana Penitentiary on Fire.

The new penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Indiana, was on fire yesterday afternoon, and a considerable portion of one of the wings of that establishment was burnt to the ground. The fire originated in the dry room of the lumber house, and it and the coopers' and wagon makers' shops were consumed. Five of our engines were taken across the river in the ferry, and they arrived at the scene of conflagration in time to assist in checking the further progress of the flames. The loss is estimated at between $2000 and $3000. It is supposed that the fire was the work of one of the convicts.—*Lou. Cour.*

☞ The Canada Parliament House, destroyed by fire on Wednesday night by the enraged populace of Montreal, was built for, and occupied as a market house (St. Anne) until the removal of the Government from Kingston to Montreal. It is the property of the city, and was rented to the Government for about four thousand dollars per year. The Government expended a large amount in fitting it up for their accommodation. The building was perhaps worth from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. That could be rebuilt, but the journals and other official papers, which was of the most valuable libraries in this or any other country, can not be so easily supplied, if at all.

☞ A writer in the Louisville Journal, describing the effects of the late tornado, at "Big Spring," Ky., gravely states that "this morning fowls of every kind are lying over the fields, entirely stripped of feathers."

Hoicination.—One of the Boston Custom House officers by the name of Howard, thinks that he voted for Taylor, at the last election.—*Boston Post.*

Married.

By Rev. Mr. O'Mealey, on Monday evening, the 30th ult., WM. GILLESPIE to MISS ANNE MCFADDEN, both of Sugar Creek, Armstrong Co., Pa.

On Tuesday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. O'Mealey, Mr. F. VANHORN, to MISS MARY KAIN, of Allegheny City.

☞ **Duquesne Greys.**—You are hereby notified to attend DRILLS every evening until further notice, commencing Thursday evening, May 3d.

By order of the Capmin.
CHAS. GLENN, JR., O. S.
may2-2t

MERCHANT'S AND MANUFACTURER'S BANK,
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1849.

☞ This Bank has this day declared a Dividend of *four per cent. on its capital stock*, payable on or after the 11th instant. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank of Philadelphia.
may2-2td THOS. M. HOWE, Cashier.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley. PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.
MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 57—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month.
mar25-1y

☞ **Economy.**—If you wish to save your money and buy a superfine HAT or CAP, call at FLEMING'S HAT STORE, where you will find a complete assortment of the latest Fashions, CHEAP FOR CASH.
WM. FLEMING,
mar22-y 130 Wood st., corner of Virgin alley.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—ALLEGHENY LODGE, No. 49 meets at the Hall, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.
my1:6m GEORGE BASSETT, Sec'y.

☞ **Geology and the Scriptures.**—Rev. HERSCHEL S. PORTER, of Philadelphia, by request, will deliver the first of a course of Lectures on the harmony between Geology and the Scriptures, in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, on Tuesday, (this evening,) at ½ before 8 o'clock. my1:1t

☞ **Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph.**—A Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, at 7½ o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, at which time a contract with Patentees, together with other important business, will be submitted for their action.
JOSHUA HANNA,
np30:2t JOHN J. ROGERS,
Trustees for Pittsburgh.

2 TRUNKS OF CLOTHING, 1 chest Tools, 1 box of Sundries, 2 bbls. of Hominy, 2 bbls. of Apples, 1 Gold lever Watch, 1 Revolving Pistol, &c., at AUCTION, to pay charges, on account of whom it may concern.—Will be sold, at McKenna's Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, May 3d, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on account of whom it may concern—2 trunks of clothing, 1 chest of tools, 1 box of sundries, 2 bbls. of hominy, 2 bbls. of apples, 1 fine gold patent lever watch, 1 revolving pistol,
ap30 JAMES MCKENNA, Auct.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE SCRIP.—The Common Council should have passed the Scrip Resolution sent to it by the Select, at the meeting on Monday evening. But as it was not reached, a special meeting should be called at once for the purpose of adopting the Resolution.—The plan proposed would at once relieve the distresses of those who are suffering from the effects of the depreciation, and restore confidence in the ability of the city.

We liked the remarks of Mr. Shipton, who said the first work of the Councils should be to redeem the whole batch of scrip, destroy it and never reissue a dollar of it. The whole business community demand that this course should be adopted.

We think we see evidences that the Whigs are abandoning their paper money notions, and will hereafter be willing to act with the Democrats in efforts to suppress the vicious circulation of small notes.

REMOVING THE DEAD.—The Chronicle says:—Dr. Bruce's congregation have purchased a beautiful plot of burial lots in the Allegheny Cemetery, and are now engaged in removing their dead from their old burial place on the Fourth street Road to the Cemetery. The old lot we understand is to be disposed of for building purposes.

Mr. Passavant's congregation have also purchased a lot of ground in the Cemetery for burial purposes.

Would it not be well for other congregations to secure eligible sites while they can obtain a sufficient quantity of ground in a compact piece?

The Cemetry is daily being improved, and in a few years it will be one of the most beautiful places of sepulcre in the country.

☞ Scrip is improving. The Ohio and other western papers are encouraging the business men to take it—and urge holders to "hold on." In this city, there is much more confidence than heretofore.—We think but a small amount will be sacrificed. From certain manifestations we do not doubt the authorities issuing these notes will make provision for a full redemption in a very short time.

THE INTENT TO KILL.—We yesterday noticed the stabbing of a man named JOHN JONES, on the Fourth Street Road, by a negro named Joseph Sewell. Officers Glenn and Barr spent a greater portion of the night in searching for Sewell, but failed—he had escaped to some unknown and secure spot. But before day light he returned to his home, and was there arrested by some citizens, who gave him to Mitchell, of the Night Police. Yesterday in the forenoon, an investigation of the matter was made by the Mayor, the result of which was, that Sewell was committed for further hearing.

It appears that he was drunk at the time the assault was made. It is not known how the altercation originated. It appears the parties had no previous quarrell.

Jones was lying in a precarious situation yesterday. He was stabbed in *two* or *three* places.

A QUARANTINE.—It has been suggested that a temporary Quarantine Hospital should be established some miles down the river, for the purpose of taking patients off boats before they arrive in the city. A Port Physician would be of more service there. Should the suggestion be carried into effect, there would be not the slightest danger of Cholera in our city.

The citizens in the neighborhood of the Mercy Hospital sent into Councils, on Monday evening, a Protest against accepting the proposition of the Sisters of Mercy, for the reason that to put patients into that Hospital would endanger the lives of the people in the neighborhood. The objection is well taken. The same applies to any other spot in the city. But at McKee's Rock, there would be no jeopardizing the lives of any.

We are anxious the Councils may take this hint.

OHIO MONEY.—There was yesterday some talk among some of the Liberty street merchants, about getting up a meeting for the purpose of devising means for driving out of circulation Ohio paper money. Whether they will go ahead, or not, we can not say; but a consummation of the purpose is very desirable.

THE PEOPLE'S LAW BOOK.—This is a valuable assistant to business men; embracing the laws relating to the conveyance of Real Estate, and the common business transactions of life—together with forms of agreements, deeds, leases, bonds, etc. By Charles S. Pomeroy, Esq., of the Cincinnati bar. Work & Holmes, on Third street, have it for sale.

☞ Mr. J. H. Drumm has been invited by a committee of ladies, on behelf of Mercy Hospital, to deliver a lecture in aid of that institution. Mr. D. has accepted the invitation, and will lecture as soon as a time and place are designated by those who invited his aid.

☞ "May Day" turned out pretty after the rain. Several parties started out for the woods, where flowers should have been, but, alas, the season is behind its time, and the pleasure seekers were disappointed.

☞ About seventy boys exposed themselves in the street yesterday in regalia led by a marshal and animated by a fife and drum. We could not guess what it all meant. We fear the ambition of those youths may be their destruction.

☞ Hunker sold thirty gallons of Ice Cream yesterday.

☞ The boy Lowe, who was drowned a few days ago, has not been found. At least we have not heard of the recovery of the body.

☞ There were three or four common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed from No. 57 Water st. to the Warehouse recently occupied by James May, No. 23 Water st. [my2] RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

CRAB CIDER—94 barrels, for sale by
may2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

COTTON—96 bales, for sale by
may2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

COTTON YARN—30,000, assorted numbers;
150 bales Batting;
50 do Candle Wick;
Cotton Twine, Carpet Chain, &c., for sale by
may2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO., No. 23 Water street.

CASTOR OIL—42 barrels, for sale by
may2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO., No. 23 Water street.

WRAPPING PAPER—375 bundles, Crown, Double Crown, and Medium, for sale by
may2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—400 bus. Dried Peaches;
450 " Apples; for sale by
may2 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

BACON—7 casks Cin. cured Shoulders, 1 cask do. Hams, in fine condition; for sale by
may2 WM. DYER.

WHITE LIME—51 barrels, *fresh* burnt, just rec'd, per Pacific. [may2] WM. DYER.

FLOUR—40 barrels best Family Flour, rec'd and for sale by. [may2] WM. DYER.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SAW AND PLANE, *No. 73 Wood street*, a fresh supply of CARPENTERS' TOOLS For sale by [my3] HIBER & LAUFMAN.

LINSEED OIL—40 bbls., just rec'd and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
may2 Corner 1st and Wood sts.

Brigade Orders, No. 2.

THE enrolled Militia residing within the bounds of the First Brigade, Fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby notified that the orders for parade and inspection, issued on the 6th day of April, are here