Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, March 1.

TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

☞ A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

JOSEPH B. PLARIGEN, P. KNOX MORTON, WM H. ALINGLUFF, SAMUEL BELL, NATHANIEL SILMAKER, WM J. ROBINSON, WORDEN E. PRESTON, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, HENRY JOHNSON, CHAS B. BORDMAN, GEORGE CREBS, D. A. FINNEY, C. G. LOOMIS, JOHN BACHMAN, WILLIAM EVANS, JOHN C. NEVILLE,

SAMUEL M'SWEANY, C. THOMSON JONES, SAMUEL B. THOMAS, JOHN S. BROWN, T. TAYLOR WORTH, ALEXANDER K. BROWN, WILLIAM BAKER, WM. M. WATTS, JAMES CLARK, SHERMAN D. PHELPS, EDWARD C. WILSON, JOHN ALLISON, DANIEL M'CURDY, GEORGE MASON, ALEX. M. M'CLURE, FRANCIS JORDAN,

B. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S ROAD.

We have received, from our Representatives, copies of the Charter for the new Road from the Coal Region to Philadelphia. The principle features of the Bill are these: The shares are fixed at $20, bringing them within the reach of all classes of the community—the Capital Stock is limited to *seven millions of dollars*; and interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. is allowed on the instalments of stockholders, as paid in after the road is commenced, until it is completed, which is to be charged to the construction account. This plan will secure all the funds required for its construction at the regular rate of interest, while at the same time, it invites investments which will pay much better than in real estate. The charter limits the expense of transporting coal to the Delaware at $1 25 per ton, and for Passengers not to exceed three cents per mile. The company will have the exclusive control of the motive power—but others may put on Cars, under their rules and regulations, which the Company are bound to transport, and charge therefor not more than 2½ cents per mile for each passenger, nor 3 cents per mile for each ton of two thousand pounds freight—3 cents per mile for each Passenger or Baggage Car, and 2 cents per mile for each burthen or freight car, four wheels being computed a car.

The Charter is liberal to the Corporation, while at the same time the community is protected from exorbitant charges.

As soon as seventy-five thousand shares are subscribed, and two dollars paid on each share, the Company can be organized and the work commenced, provided it is commenced within two years from the date of the act.

We learn from Harrisburg that the Bill meets with great favor, and there is but little doubt of its passage.

We are safe in stating, that at least two hundred thousand dollars of the stock of this Road can be obtained in Schuylkill County. Every owner of property in the Region will take some, and even journeyman mechanics, miners and others, will subscribe to the stock with a view of aiding the enterprise.

EXPENSES OF RAILROADS.

Our Estimate.

We glean the following from the recent Report of the President and Managers of the New York and Erie Railroad.

"The Road when completed, including the Newburgh Branch, will be 465 miles in length. The whole cost of the road, with ample depot grounds and buildings, and equipments for operating the road, together with the Newburgh branch, and suitable and extensive grounds and docks at Dunkirk, Newburgh, Piermont, and New York, with extensive machine shops, barges, steamboats, &c., will be, at the time of reaching the lake, about, ($30,500,000) or, after deducting the value of the equipments, ($2,500,000) $28,706 per mile—a cost by no means large, when compared with other important railroads in this country. It is constructed in the most substantial manner. The bridge abutments are of solid cement masonry, and the arched bridges some of them gigantic in size, are models for strength and durability. Within the last year, parts of the road on the Eastern division have been rebuilt, bridges supported on wood have been removed and replaced by others upon durable stone abutments. As a whole, the road is inferior to none in the permanency of its construction, in the capacity for doing business, and in its susceptibility to economy in working.

The cost upon the Western division has been augmented largely, if not mainly, by adopting a new line, other than that upon which in the estimate of last year was made; by which a grade of 60 feet to the mile continuously, for 14 miles, has been reduced to 40, and the distance shortened six miles. This has been done on the fifty miles nearest Dunkirk, and will save the company annually, in working the road, the interest upon four times its extra cost. Other important changes have been made in the line of the road, by which many miles of a continuous grade of sixty-nine feet have been reduced to fifty feet per mile.

The right of way contingent upon a change of line has been expensive and the extra cost rendered necessary in hastening the work, compliance with the requirement of the law of the State, to finish it within a prescribed time.

From the above it would appear that the whole expense of completing this road has been only $38,706 per mile, without the equipments, over a much more rugged route than down the Valley of the Schuylkill.

The superstructure of a double track of Railroad, estimating Iron at $50 a ton, (which would commaud the best American Iron) including sleepers &c., laid down, is about $13,000 per mile. At our estimate this would leave $27,000 per mile for grading between this place and Philadelphia. There are many, who believe the Road could be constructed for about 30 or $35,000 per mile; we, however, prefer being a little too high than too low. $40,000 for the whole distance, 93 miles, would be only $3,620,000.

WETHERILL DIVORCE CASE.

This case is now before our Legislature again. On our first page will be found Mrs. Wetherill's address to the Senate and House of Representatives, in reply to her husband's application for a divorce. It is a most eloquent appeal. It bears the evidence of honesty and truthfulness in every line, and must carry conviction wherever it is read. She speaks of her husband as "deceived" and "misguided," and, notwithstanding his continued ill-treatment toward her, expresses the hope, that he may yet be reclaimed. We hope, for the credit of the State, as well as in justice to Mrs. W., that the application for divorce will fail, and any member of the Legislature, who votes for it, in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, must certainly be influenced by more *weighty* arguments than we can imagine are found in the mere application.

☞ *Commerce of New York and Boston.*—We observe by a table of statistics representing the respective commercial positions of these two cities that New York had nearly five times more foreign imports, and over six times the exports of Boston last year.—The progress and advancement of this great commercial emporium is so enormous that it astonishes any one who looks into the statistics of its trade. The imports of 1850 exceeded those of 1849 more than forty million of dollars, and its exports were more than double those of 1840, and even twenty-one millions more than in 1849! No year that has ever passed shows such an immense business as the last. N. York seems rapidly advancing to that position in commerce, which will make her in a few years the commercial centre and metropolis of the globe.

☞ *Scott and Johnston.*—The names of Scott and Johnston seem to be almost unanimously adopted throughout the State, as the next Whig candidates for the Presidency and the Gubernatorial chair of the Keystone. No better selections could be made for the respective offices.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The recent outrage in Boston has given rise to much discussion in the Senate. The President's message in reply to Mr. Clay's request for whatever information he might have of the affair, was received in the Senate on Friday, 21st. It recommends that some change be made in that part of the Constitution, which requires the President to issue a proclamation, before he can make use of the military in suppressing a mob, as by so doing, the object of the officers of justice must be defeated, in giving notice, and allowing time for the offenders to disperse and escape. The occasion afforded an opportunity for many of the members to express their views generally, in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Boston outrage and the course of the President. Mr. Hale of New Hampshire pronounced the President's proclamation in Boston a piece of nonsense, and his message then before the Senate a labored apology for making it. Mr. Clay replied in a vein of wit and sarcasm, that will most likely prevent the "wise man from the East" from putting his fingers into another such pie.

The Cheap Postage Bill was taken up in the Senate on Tuesday, and after the discussion of various amendments, the question was taken on adopting Mr. Rusk's bill in lieu of the House bill, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 31; nays 13.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed. Its final passage was postponed on account of several members desiring to speak on it.

The most material differences between Mr. Rusk's bill and the House bill, are that Mr. Rusk's bill provides for a postage of three cents when pre-paid, and five cents when not pre-paid on letters less than half an ounce, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double these rates. Instead of the uniform rate of one cent on newspapers, it provides a tariff postage of from five to twenty-five cents per quarter for weekly papers, according to distances; semi-weeklies, double; tri-weeklies, treble, and dailies five times these rates. Weekly papers within the county, free.

It passed finally on Wednesday by a vote of 39 to 15. An appropriation of $66,000 was afterwards made for incidental and contingent expenses in the Post Office Department in California.

The Senate, on Tuesday, passed a joint resolution to the Hon. Daniel Webster for the ability and patriotism of his late letter in reply to Chevalier Hulseman. He richly deserved such a compliment. This correspondence has attracted very general attention over all Europe, as well as throughout this country, and proportionally raised Mr. Webster's reputation as a Statesman and Patriot.

The House has been mainly occupied during the week with the discussion of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

It passed on Wednesday. Several attempts were made to tack the Tariff to it, but they were ruled out of order.

Congress will adjourn on Tuesday. Something may yet be done with the Tariff by attaching it to some other Bill, but the chances in its favor are growing very small.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The usual variety of petitions have been presented during the week. On Thursday, 20th, Mr. Frailey presented a petition in the Senate for the charter of the People's Railroad from Pottsville to Philadelphia; also for the immediate removal of the seat of Justice of Schuylkill county. On the same day Mr. Dobbins presented similar petitions in the House—eight for the new road; also, one for the charter of a railroad from Tremont to Mount Eagle. Mr. Shaeffer on the same day presented petitions from citizens of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, asking the repeal of the act of April 12th, 1828, prohibiting the banks of this Commonwealth from issuing small notes under the denomination of five dollars.

A motion was made by Mr. Frailey, in the Senate on Monday, providing that hereafter incorporated companies pay the interest falling due on their mortgages or other liabilities, in current or legal funds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania only, and any violation of the provisions of this act shall be held and deemed to be a forfeiture of the charter of any incorporated company so offending; and any private citizen may, by a writ of quo warranto, proceed according to law to have such forfeiture declared.

In the Senate also on the same day, Mr. Penniman from the Committeee on Internal Navigation and Internal Improvement reported a bill for the management of the Public Works. It authorizes the voters of the State to elect at the next general election, and every three years thereafter, a Superintendent of the Public Works, who shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Canal Commissioners, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law.—The said Superintendent is to be sworn or affirmed on entering his office, and shall give bond, with security, in the sum of 50,000 dollars. He shall have the entire management of the public works belonging to the State, and shall devote his whole time to the public service, and shall keep his office in the Capitol.

CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Washington *Union* notices a case now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and which will be reached in a few days, on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, in which are involved some very important questions under the Constitution of the United States.

It seems that the late republic of Texas constituted certain boards of land commissioners to decide upon the claims of certain persons, generally emigrants, during the Mexican dominion, to rights called "headright certificates" for about four thousand four hundred and fifty acres of land each; that some of these boards were alleged to have granted a large number of these certificates wrongfully; and that the republic o Texas in 1840, and afterwards by the State constitution in 1845, declared these certificates to be null and void, and of no force whatever; and now the holders of them come forward, and present and ask to have them confirmed and carried out as judicial decrees.

The main question to be decided by the Supreme Court is, whether these laws or State provisions, which, it is charged violate that clause of the federal constitution prohibiting the impairing of the obligation of contracts by State enactments, can be sustained. The issue of such a case, at the present juncture of affairs, cannot fail to have a salutary effect throughout the country. It will thoroughly test the extent of Constitutional authority in overruling State legislation.

☞ *Mr. Richard Hildreth*, one of the conductors of the newspaper *Commonwealth*, Boston, has commenced an action against the Boston *Courier*, claiming five thousand dollars damages, for injury done to his professional character in the report of Elizur Wright's examination before the United States Commissioner.

☞ *Projects* are now partially completed in New York, which will add $10,000,000 to the banking capital of that city.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Literary Society.*—Mr. John T. Warner delivered the Lecture on Wednesday evening.—We understand that it was a plain practical address, and delivered in a clear and forcible manner, characteristic of the gentleman's style of doing up whatever he undertakes. It will be observed by the usual notice that Mr. Kirkwood lectures next week. We advise all those who would not miss a treat so rare, to be present. The Society is now engaged in one of the best enterprises ever undertaken by it—the establishment of a Library, for the benefit of its members, and others of the community who choose to take advantage of it. Besides the books already given by the members, a number of volumes have been contributed by different citizens. Many families in the borough, where for years books have been accumulating, useless to them, but of much value to a Library—will no doubt be glad of the opportunity to make valuable contributions, and which they can readily spare, to so benevolent an object. Hundreds of volumes, we presume, might be collected in this way. We shall hope to see a good Library established before long. It is much needed, and the sooner each one performs his share of duty in the undertaking, the sooner will the object, so desirable, be accomplished.

☞ *The Concert that didn't come off.*—The "Amateur Trio" Messrs. Llewellyn, Hughes, and Kennedy, should have postponed their coming till the First of April—all Fools' day. It had been announced that they would give Concerts at the Town Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. When the audience assembled on Tuesday evening, they found the "Trio," the doorkeeper, and other wiseacres, holding a profound conference—we don't know how long they had been debating the question—whether "to pay or not to pay" the Borough tax for performance—they had never heard of such a thing. Indeed! Been extensively engaged in Concertizing, we presume! Finally they concluded the evening's "performance" with a voluntary, and a refunding of the small change—*very* small; and determined to "do" the Chief Burgess the next evening by giving "one grand entertainment" at Mount Carbon, out of the borough limits.

We advise them to confine their visits hereafter to regions where their musical abilities will be less taxed and better appreciated.

☞ *Apprentices' and Young Men's Association.* The Apprentices and Young men have not yet completed the regular organization of their Association, but are still exerting themselves for that purpose. The interest in the subject seems to be increasing, and the spirit manifested among them, certainly augurs well for the future. Next Tuesday evening they hold a meeting to elect officers. We suppose they will then proceed to the regular busines of the Society. They have some difficulty in procuring a room in which to hold their meetings—Mr. Taylor's being engaged till the 1st of April—but as soon as that difficulty is obviated, they will have a clear field, and the good wishes of every one for the success of their enterprise.

At the meeting held last Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

Messrs. Samuel Silliyman, James Sillyman, Daniel Kirkwood, B. Bannan and J. H. Campbell, Esq.

☞ *Accident.*—A farmer, named Dewalt, from Lebanon, on leaving the borough for the Mount Carbon Hotel, on Monday night last, drove his team of three horses over the turnpike wall, about 6 or 8 feet high at that place above the level of the Railroad. His escape with life is miraculous. He was, however, extricated shortly afterwards, by some persons fortunately passing, when it was found that the only injury he had sustained was the dislodging of the cap of one knee.

There should be a railing of some kind along the turnpike between the borough and Mount Carbon. In its present condition, it is a wonder that more accidents of a similar character do not occur.

☞ *The Public Schools.—Examination of Teachers.*—The examination of the Female applicants for Teachers, will take place at Female School, No. 1, this day—commencing at 10 o'clock.

The examination of Male applicants will take place at Male School, No. 1, on Monday afternoon next. The Schools taught by Male Teachers will be closed in the afternoon.

☞ *Scalded.*—A little child of Mr. Joseph Weaver, of this Borough, about five years old, while playing about the kitchen, on Monday last, fell into a boiler of hot water that had been removed from the stove. Fortunately, it had been off long enough to grow somewhat cool. The child was considerably scalded, but not dangerously, as at first apprehended.

☞ *Temperance Lecture.*—Col. Samuel D. Patterson is engaged to deliver a Temperance lecture in Stichter's Hall, next Friday evening. Many will no doubt take advantage of the announcement to hear the Col's views on the subject, as something extra may be expected.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE TAMAQUA LEGION came to us enlarged and otherwise improved last week. It is a valuable little sheet, edited by J. M. Reinhart, an industrious and enterprising young man. We hope his subscribers may number "legion."

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *The Schuylkill Haven* folks worked themselves into a considerable excitement on Friday, 21st—Election day. A dispute had arisen as to the construction of the law in fixing the place of holding the Election—some contending that it should be held, as usual, at the Washington Hotel—others that it had been removed to the No. 1 School House. The consequence was that the polls were opened at both places, 100 votes taken at one place, and 120 at the other. The *Map* gives the result as follows:

"The election held at the *new* school house, resulted in the choice of Messrs. Daniel H. Stager and Charles Huntzinger, for School Directors; Nathan Hardenstine, Assessor and Constable; Jacob Miller, Sr., Supervisor; E. F. Weston, Election Judge, and George K. Reed and Dillman Gotsholl, Inspectors; while the following were elected at Mr. Saylor's:—James B. Levan, Daniel Saylor and C. Dengler, School Directors; Washington Rees, Election Judge; Augustus Hoffman and John Snyder, Inspectors; John Saylor, Supervisor; George Kauffman, Auditor; Nathan Hardenstine, as above, Constable and Assessor. The election, will, no doubt, be contested, and we would not be surprised if the Court would set both aside and order a new election."

☞ *Conference.*—The German Methodist Conference has been in session at Schuylkill Haven during the week. Above 40 ministers were present

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *Minersville Enterprise* is about undertaking the erection of a Town Hall in that Borough. The site selected for the building is on Sunbury St. between 2d. and 3d.—very nearly the centre of the town. It is to be of brick 30 by 70 ft. three stories high, with a stone basement, cost—$5,500. The excavation for the foundation has been commenced, and a contract will early be entered into for the completion of the building.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *Temperance Progress.*—Dr. Elliott delivered a Temperance lecture for the Tamaqua folks a few days ago, when upon circulating the pledge, but few names could be obtained, although a large audience was present, almost every body being already a member of the "Temperance Association," recently organized in the borough.

We have had the pleasure of hearing the Doctor lecture, and know he does it up to perfection—we should be glad to see him down here.

SCH'L CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a respectable meeting held on Saturday the 22d. of Feb. 1851, at the house of George Koch in the Borough of Orwigsburg, by the farmers of that vicinity, HON. JACOB HAMMER was called to the chair, and J. S. KELLER chosen Secretary. The meeting being thus organized, the Secretary was called on to read the form of a charter, of the Schuylkill County Society for promoting Agriculture, to be presented to the Legislature for its action, which being complied with, was unanimously adopted, and Hon. Jacob Hammer appointed a committee to procure its passage.

An election for officers was then held, which resulted in electing Hon. Jacob Hammer President, Edward Kearns and B. W. Hughes Vice Presidents, J. S. Keller Secretary, and Henry Hoy Treasurer, for the current year.

On motion the Secretary was directed to procure the publication of the proceedings of this meeting in the *Stimme des Volkes*, Miners' *Journal* and Pottsville *Emporium*.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on notice being given of the passage of the Charter. JACOB HAMMER President.

J. S. KELLER Secretary.

☞ *A Great Exhibition* of Paintings, Statuary, &c., was held in Reading, last week—the proceeds to be appropriated to the erection of a Hall, for the Town Library.

WARD AND TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The following are the returns of the Elections held in the different Wards and Townships, on Friday, February 21st:

Pottsville—N. W. Ward.—Judge of Elections, John C. Conrad; Inspectors, G. H. Brastner, John Fernsler; Constable, Augustus L. Ehler.

N. E. Ward.—Judge of Elections, Hiram Rigg; Inspectors, John M'Ginnes, Adam Schartel; Constable, James Cleary.

S. Ward.—Judge of Elections, Andrew Russell; Inspectors, John L. Little, Alexander Sillyman; Constable, Jacob Kunkle.

For the Borough.—Assessor, John Ruch.

Norwegian Township.—Judge of Elections, John Reed; Inspectors, Ed. Morrison, Jos. D. Jones; Justice of the Peace, John B. Douty; Supervisor, Edward O'Connor; Constable, Henry Wilson; Assessor, Ed. O'Connor; Auditor, John Reed; School Directors, J. Reed, Ed. O'Connor; Township Clerk, Richard M. Smith; Treasurer, Edward Morrison.

New Castle Township.—Judge of Elections, Levi Reber; Inspectors, Michael Madara, Casper Hughes; Justice of the Peace, Joseph Hughes; Constable, P. Hornberger; Wm. Jacobs, (tie); Treasurer, M. Madara and Hamilton Adams, (tie); Township Clerk, E. Phillips; Supervisor, James Murphy; Assessor, Jonathan Geom; Auditors, John Weller, John Henry; School Directors, Hamilton Adams, David Bachman, Wm. Marsh, P. Law, James Fitzsimmons.

Tamaqua—North Ward.—Judge of Elections, Saml. Beard; Inspectors, John Hendricks, T. J. Allison; Constable, F. A. Whitaker.

South Ward.—Judge of Elections, Samuel Woodward; Inspector, E. Donnlston; Justice of the Peace, A. H. Boyer; Constable, J. S. Boyer.

East Ward.—Judge of Elections, N. Greissmer; Inspectors, F. Lauderbrun, S. Morganroth; Constable, A. Wylie.

For the Borough.—Assessor, John J. Speece; School Directors, Milton Bailey, 2 years, Roland Jones, 3 years, Benj. Heilner, 3 years.

Borough of Pinegrove.—Judge of Elections, Levi Huber; Inspectors, Henry Wile, J. R. Miller; Justice of the Peace, Lewis Reeser; Constable, Wm. Feger; Supervisor, Henry Zimmerman; School Directors, J. Huber, F. G. Werntz; Assessor, Reuben H. Stees

Tremont Township.—Judge of Elections, J. Marsh; Inspectors, Martin Kopp, James Wierman; Supervisor, Daniel Minich; Assessor, Levi Pinkerton; Auditors, Adam Wolf, John Kilmer; Constable, Adam Wolf; Township Clerk, George Lehman; Treasurer, Isaac H. Alter; School Directors, Charles A. Wyeth, Frederick Wernheimer, Elijah Stees.

Minersville Borough.—Judge of Elections, Philip Weiss; Inspectors, C. W. Taylor, Isaac Ward; Constable, Adam Mallick; Assessor, Joseph Levan; School Directors, Isaac Straub, Michael Weaver, William Sterner.

Cass Township.—Judge of Elections, John Kelly; Inspectors, Richard Coogan, Thomas Martin; Supervisor, Patrick Conners; Assessor, Thomas Christopher; Auditors, Thomas Martin, Edward Curran; Constable, James Neblitt; Township Clerk, Patrick Christopher; Treasurer, Patrick Donahue; School Directors, John Delany, John Fitzpatrick, Martin Conigan.

We understand the election in Cass Township will be contested, in consequence of the polls having been closed too soon.

MILITARY ELECTION.

The following is the result of the Military Election held on Saturday last:

FOR LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

	Wetherill.	McGowan.
1st Troop, S. Co. Cavalry,	26	11
Washington Artillerists,	12	28
National Light Infantry,	12	13
Washington Yeagers,	28	8
Minersville Artillerists,	22	6
Scott's St. Clair Infantry,	18	7
S. Haven Nat. Light Infantry,	16	22
	131	95
Majority for Wetherill,	37	

FOR MAJOR.

	Bevan.	Rothermel.
1st. Troop, S. Co. Cavalry,	14	23
Washington Artillerists,	17	23
Minersville Artillerists,	17	11
S. Haven Nat. Light Infantry,	12	7
	60	64
	64	
Majority for Bevan,	16	

POPULATION OF THE U. STATES.

We are indebted, says the National Intelligencer to the kindness of the Superintendent of the Census for the following table of the Population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the Marshals; the ratio of representation and number of Representatives to each State which that amount of population will give; the fractions left to each State &c.

STATES.	Free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.	Number of Representatives and fractions.
Maine,	583,020		0	22.970
N. Hampshire,	318,003		3	39,475
Massachusetts,	994,724		10	62,954
Vermont,	314,333		3	31,394
Rhode Island,	147,549		1	54,373
Connecticut,	370,913		3	91,385
New York,	3,098,815		33	24,010
New Jersey,	489,863	52	5	24,019
Penna.	2,341,204		25	11,804
Ohio,	1,991,640		21	23,344
Indiana,	990,254		10	59,498
Wisconsin,	305,598		3	26,068
Michigan,	397,576		4	24,872
Illinois,	850,000		9	11,416
Iowa,	192,000		2	5,648
California,	200,000		2	13,658
Maryland.	492,661	90,355	548,574	5	80,991
Virginia,	940,000	450,000	1,216,000	13	4,712
N. Carolina,	460,000	280,000	648,000	6	88,944
S. Carolina,	280,000	350,000	490,000	5	24,120
Georgia,	555,000	365,000	774,000	7	28,598
Florida,	45,000	29,000	59,500	1	
Alabama,	440,000	330,000	638,000	6	78,992
Mississippi,	300,000	220,000	492,000	5	26,120
Louisiana,	250,000	200,000	370,000	3	90,472
Texas,	100,000	50,000	130,000	1	36,924
Arkansas,	150,000	45,000	177,000	1	83,824
Missouri,	590,000	91,547	644,928	6	85,572
Tennessee,	800,000	250,000	850,000	10	19,240
Kentucky,	762,000	211,000	868,400	9	70,010
Delaware,	90,277	9,332	91,676	1	
				220

ENTIRE POPULATION.

	Free.	Slaves.
Free States,	13,574,707	
Slave States,	6,994,938	3,067,334
District and Territories,	197,985	3,500
	20,067,720	3,070,734

The entire Representative population is about 21,100,000 The ratio of representation will be about 93,370.

As the law of 22d May, 1850, determines the number of Representatives at 233, and as only 220 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States thirteen having the largest fractions, to each of which are to be assigned a Representative, to make up the entire number.

The States entitled to Representatives for such fractions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky—13.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain, in all, are as follows, viz. Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10

The following States lose viz: Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2.

The free States gain six members and lose four.—The Slave States gain four and lose six.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Fillmore closes his message to the Senate, in relation to the late riot in Boston, with the following emphatic language:

"I use this occasion to repeat the assurance that so far as depends on me, the laws shall be faithfully executed, and all forcible opposition to them suppressed, and to this end I am prepared to exercise, whenever it may become necessary, the power Constitutionally vested in me, to the furthest extent. I am fully persuaded that the great majority of the people of this country are warmly and strongly attached to the Constitution, preservation of the Union, the support of the Government, and the maintenance of the authority of law. I am persuaded that their earnest wishes and the line of my Constitutional duty entirely concur, and I doubt not that firmness, moderation, and prudence, strengthened and animated by the general opinion of the people, will prevent the repetition of occurrences disturbing the public peace, and reprobated by all good men.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The Pittsburgh *Transcript*, in placing the name of Gen. Scott at the head of its columns as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency, pays the gallant hero the following deserved compliment:

Gen. Scott is known to the American people. His name is inscribed, in letters of living light, on the pages of our country's history, and will there live as long as Freedom has a worshipper, or Virtue a friend. It were a work of supererrogation in us to attempt to set forth the claims which Gen. Scott—the greatest Captain of the age, and the Hero of two Wars—has upon the gratitude of his countrymen. Nor will we insult the common sense of our readers, by attempting to prove that he has all the requisite qualifications to discharge with credit to himself, and benefit to his country, the high and exalted office of Chief Magistrate of these United States. His name and fame, as a Warrior and Statesman, are known and appreciated, not only within our own borders, but throughout the civilized world.

Give us, then, such a leader, to carry our standard in the next campaign, and our success is sure.

☞ *Good Advice.*—All violent exercise ought to be refrained from during, at least, the active stages of a cold. Every thing which hurries the breathing, whether walking fast, ascending an acclivity, or reading aloud, has the same effect on the diseased lungs that motion of the bone has on an inflamed joint. Many persons hurt themselves much more by the active exercise they take during a severe cold than by the mere exposure to the weather. A person when suffering from a cold may go out for a short time, even in an open carriage, more safely than on foot.

TARIFF BRIBERY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, makes the following quotation from the London *Standard* of the 27th of January last. After exposing the policy pursued by the free trade advocates against the interests of the United States, and holding up to public view the vile and corrupt agencies which they have enlisted, for the purpose of carrying their designs into effect, it assumes to make this startling development:

"We tell the American government and the American people, and we tell them truly, that very large subscriptions have been, and are at present, going on among our free-traders (London included) to remit to the U. States to buy opposition, (they say they have forty-eight members in Congress at command) to their government, on the proposed judicious alteration in their tariff. We warn them of this. We say nothing of the cause and the men who have recourse to such disgraceful means to gain an end, (is it thus British trade is to be maintained?—has free trade rendered such a course necessary?) nor of the low compliment that they pay to American Democratic intellect, for it is in this particular section of the population that they place confidence to aid them."

We have a higher opinion of the honor and patriotism of our Statesmen, than to suppose they can thus be bought—the *Standard* may be honest, but mistaken—nevertheless the subject, taken in connection with some others, of a similar character, may furnish matter for much sober reflection.

THE TARIFF MOVEMENT.

Why Pennsylvania Interests cannot be Protected?

There is food for reflection in the following article from the Washington *Republic*:

It is singular that the worst enemies of the great interests of Pennsylvania should so uniformly be found among her own sons. The writer of the celebrated Kane letter, by which the people of Pennsylvania were to be taught that Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than Mr. Clay, was a Philadelphian. Mr. Walker, the author of the present revenue system, under which so large a portion of the mines and furnaces of the State have been closed, and so many of her people ruined, is a Pennsylvanian. Mr Dallas, who gave his casting vote in favor of this bill, and thus took upon himself the reponsibility for the passage of the law, is a Pennsylvanian. Mr. Buchanan, who is represented to be now actively engaged in preventing any alteration of the system, is another. We could mention numerous other cases, but these will probably suffice for the present. What, however appears to us more remarkable, is this. The object of these Pennsylvanians, in thus pursuing a course of policy tending to weaken their own State and destroy its influence, is the conciliation of the most ultra portion of the South, and yet the South is directly interested in strengthening that State, always the fast friend of the Union and of themselves.

If the mass of the people could only be governed by *principle*, and not by the mere influence of party feelings, these traitors to the interests of Pennsylvania, and to the great principles of the Revolution, would soon receive their reward.

THE TARIFF IN NEW JERSEY.

We learn from a reliable source in Morris county, the seat of extensive Iron manufactories of this State, that at no former period has it been in so depressed a condition, for want of the fostering aid of the general government, by additional protective duties.—The forges in the region of the country of Upper and Lower Longwood, Newfoundland, &c., many of them are doing nothing, and those remaining in operation are making blooms only, at a loss of $5 to $7 per ton. The minimum cost at which they can be offered at the forge is $37½ per ton, while they are sold at $32 to $33 per ton; and the proprietors, very judiciously, while the present state of things exists, are not desirous of procuring any more stock, or of making further arrangements for the prosecution of their business.

At Boonton, the New Jersey Iron Company, one of the most extensive establishments in the country, possessing means to carry on the business to an almost unlimited extent, have resorted to a variety of expedients to render their business at least a saving one, without thus far accomplishing the desired result; at last they have fallen upon the plan of working their iron into cut nails; in this, also, an unprofitable business at former wages of labor, they have lately reduced them, thus causing many of the most valuable workmen to leave; and it is doubted whether the Company can succeed in this apparently last experiment in the manufacturing of iron.

We are informed by iron masters, that the facility for pursuing profitably, with a reasonable governmental protection this branch of business was never greater than at the present; but without it, they can see nothing in the future but a total abandonment of their business and ruin.—*Newark Advertiser.*

DECLINE OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The United States *Gazette* of a late date says:

"Our private accounts from the coast of Africa state that the Slave trade is on its last legs, and nearly all the slave dealers on the South Coast are Bankrupt. Such was the vigilance of the cruisers that there were 8000 slaves in the barraccoons at Ambriz which they would not run the risk of shipping. The Phœnix, screw sloop, Commander Lysaught, was stationed off that place. The prize captured by the Cyclops, steam frigate, Captain the Hon. G. F. Hastings, on the 19th of November, had been waiting for months for the chance of slipping away with her cargo. She had actually passed under the flag ship's stern, at Loando, without suspicion, but was fortunately pounced upon by the Cyclops. She was of a hundred tons burthen, but had no less than 620 slaves. She shipped her cargo one morning twenty-five miles north of Loando, at 3 o'clock, and at 8 P. M., she was under the guns of the Steamer. She had no slave deck, and was so crowded that the Cyclops, for humanity sake, took out three hundred of the poor wretches and conveyed them to St. Helena. The health of the squadron was fully as good as that on the Mediterranean or Pacific stations."

THE M'DONOUGH ESTATE.

The case of the States of Louisana and Maryland vs. the Executors of John McDonough, came up for trial on the 10th inst., at New Orleans, before Judge Buchanan. It appeared in evidence, and excited a good deal of surprise in Court, that the gross revenue of the estate per annum was only $33,000, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. for expenses of collection. It is supposed that the income of Mr. McDonough was about $200,000 per year. The object of the testimony was to show the impracticable and illegal nature of the bequest, as with so small a revenue, it would require some two or three hundred years to pay the annuities as well as for the legacies in favor of the, cities of New Orleans and Baltimore to take effect. Meanwhile, the revenue, being invested in property at compound interest, would absorb all the property in the State of Louisiana.

The point was raised that the Mayor of New Orleans had no power to accept the legacies in favor of the city and argued at great length. The case was to be opened on its merits next day.

☞ *A letter from New York says:*—"The wise oracles of the press often wonder what causes the scarcity of silver, of which every body is complaining. If they will keep an eye to our specie exports they will find out all about it. The shipments of specie, for the week ending to-day, for example, reach $577,088. Of the sum, not less than $345,841 consisted of American half dollars, while a very large proportion of it was made up in small change."

☞ *Gold Medal for Henry Clay.*—Messrs. Tacks & Brothers, jewellers, of San Francisco, have prepared a magnificent gold medal of most appropriate design, intended for presentation to the great Statesman to whose exertions on her behalf, California owed, to a great extent, her admission into the Union.

☞ *He* who knows the world, will not be too bashful, and he who knows himself will never be impudent.

LOCOFOCO INCONSISTENCY.

A few days ago a motion was made by Mr Bonham in the lower house of the State Legislature to order the printing in one volume of 5000 copies of the Farewell addresses of Washington and Jackson. It was very naturally objected to by several Whig members, and among other reasons, assigned for the opposition, was that we have always been taught to regard Washington as superior, and standing alone in the history of our country, from every other character.

After the amendment was disposed of, Mr. Skinner moved to have the Proclamation of Gen. Jackson to South Carolina appended to his Address, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bigham moved to have Gen. Jackson's letter to Dr. Coleman on the subject of the Tariff printed in connection with his Address and Proclamation, which was disagreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs, Armstrong, Baldwin, Bent, Bigham, Blaine, Bowen, Broomall, Brower, A. E. Brown, Cooper, Cowden, Dorlan, Dungan, Fiffe, Gossler, Hamilton, Hunsocker, Killinger, Kunkel, Linton, Maclay, N'Cluskey, M'Cune, M'Sherry, Monroe, Nissley, O'Neill, Reid, Robertson, Shaeffer, Slifer, Smith, Struthers, Van Horne—35.

Nays—Messrs. Bigelow, Blair, Bonham, Brindle, Joseph, Brown, Cassiday, Demers, Dobbins, Dpwner, Dunn, Ely, Evans, (Berks,) Fegely, Freeman Fretz, Gibbs, Goodwin, Guffey, Hart, Hamphill, Henry, Huplet, Jackson, Laughlin, Laury, Leech, Leet, Lilly, M'Kean, M'Kee M'Raynolds, Morris, Mowry, (Wyoming,) Olwine, Pack