

Census of Northampton County.

We are at length enabled to publish the census of Northampton county, as taken by the U. States Marshal, for 1850. The figures show that our county has made a gradual and gratifying progress. We will be enabled to hold our own among the other counties of the State, in the next Congressional apportionment.

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Allen,	2,547	1228	114
*East Allen, (new)		1228	
*Bethlehem Boro, (new)		1516	
Bethlehem Twp.,	2,989	2106	633
Easton (proper)			
Bushkill,	2341	4,865	3312
Lehigh,	2524	3908	1381
Bushkill,	1,716	1839	123
Forks,	2,166	2321	156
Hanover,	382	428	46
Lehigh,	2,019	2352	303
Low Mt. Bethel,	2,957	3117	160
Lower Nazareth,	1,201	1932	731
Lower Saucon,	2,710	2905	195
Moore,	2,389	2615	226
Plainfield,	1,501	1753	252
S. Easton Boro,	661	1511	850
Upper Nazareth,	1,118	1116	000
Up Mt. Bethel,	2,643	2885	242
Williams,	1,937	2634	897
	33,821	40,941	7,111

*East Allen has been erected out of Allen township since 1840 and Bethlehem Borough out of Bethlehem township.

The total population of Northampton county in 1840 was 40,996 but Carbon county, including the townships of East Penn, Lausanne, Mauch Chunk and Towamensing, has since been taken from her.—*Argus.*

Have a Trade.

By all means have a trade. Don't go up and down in the world, and find nothing you can put your hand to. No matter if you don't have to work for a living. You may not always be prosperous as you are now. This is a muttering planet. That man that is up-to-day, may be down to-morrow. Thank heaven, we live in no land of primogeniture, no hereditary succession. Each man is morally bound to labor.

Have a trade, we repeat. Educate your hands. Have something you can turn your energies to when times pinch. It will be an everlasting resource. We never knew a man who, with a good trade, could not get a good living—and much more with a right application. What if you are going to college, in into a profession? The case is not altered. You need it just as much. It will come in plying every day of your life. It is much the better—discipline of the hand should always be before that of the head.—We never knew a college boy who wasn't better for a substantial trade. He always graduates with the highest honors. He is sure to be a scholar. The story is, he knows how to storm—to bore—to conquer. He transfers himself from the shop to the study.

Young man, decide at once to learn a trade. Apply yourself with all your mind and heart, and be its master. And when you graduate and ask your diploma, if you do not want, or are not obliged to work at it, you have laid by so much, and such a kind of wealth can never be lost or taken from you.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1850.
SENATE.

Petitions presented.—For the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Allentown. For the establishment of a Free Banking Law, based on State Stocks.

For the renewal of the charter of the Easton Bank.

One for the incorporation of the Bank of Easton.

A petition was also presented for the repeal of the Militia Law.

One for the establishment of free banking and the issuing of small notes.

In favor of incorporating the Mauch Chunk Bank, with a capital of \$200,000.

One for the repeal of the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sections of the Act passed April 16th, 1850, regulating Banks.

One that the manufacturers of tin and copper wares in Pennsylvania may be permitted to vend their wares in any part of the Commonwealth, without paying license.

Resolved, by the establishment of the State Road from Waynesburg to Reading.

A bill was also introduced to extend the charter of the Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia, to reduce the capital thereof, and to restore the same by subscriptions.

One to authorize the several Banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of denominations of two and three dollars.

To authorize the Adjutant General to issue arms to cadets in military schools.

A bill was introduced to re-instate the capital of the Mechanics' Bank of the city of Philadelphia.

A bill to remedy certain defects in the charter of the Waynesburg Bank.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Crabb, and adopted:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that inasmuch as many of the soldiers recruited into the service of the United States before the conclusion of the war with Mexico were scarcely a month on duty, and yet received one hundred and sixty acres of land, it is, in the opinion of the General Assembly, this Commonwealth, both just and equitable that those who served in the war of 1812, whether upon land or water, as well as in the Indian wars, should receive the same number of acres of public domain.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and members of the House of Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to vote in favor of the grant here recommended.

Mr. Frailey, a bill to lay out a State road from Saegertsville, Lehigh county, to Palo Alto, Schuylkill county.

Mr. Shimer, from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the 46th and 49th sections of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved April 16, 1850, entitled an act regulating banks.

Mr. Robertson, from the citizens of Lawrence county, praying for a system of free banking, based on State Stocks.

The following is the Senate Committee on Banks. Messrs. Crabb, Shimer, Savery, Ives, Frailey, Walker and Robertson.

HOUSE.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Allentown.

Mr. Dobbin offered a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the modification of the existing tariff laws, so as to more effectually protect the iron and coal interests of this Commonwealth; and also to advocate a further amendment to said laws, so that the duties may be levied at home, and not in foreign countries.

Mr. Penniman moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of funding Relief notes issued by certain banks, under the act of May 1, 1841.

Messrs. Bigham and Brover presented petitions in favor of Free Banking.

Mr. Lairy, a bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, to be located at Allentown; also, two petitions in favor of the above Bank.

The Counting of the Votes.—A committee from the House announced that that body were waiting the presence of the Senate, to proceed to open the returns of the election of the Auditor and Surveyor General.

The counting of the vote was then proceeded with, and for Auditor General resulted as follows:

Ephraim Banks,	143,812
Henry W. Snyder,	130,312
E. S. Neal,	1,217

They then proceeded with the counting of the vote for Surveyor General, which resulted as follows:

J. Porter Brawley,	140,703
Joseph Henderson,	131,486
Kimber Cleaver,	1,054

Ephraim Banks and J. Porter Brawley were declared duly elected Auditor General and Surveyor General of this State.

A bill was introduced for the establishment of a Free Banking System and the issue of small notes.

A resolution was passed, giving the use of the Hall to the Agricultural Convention; on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and evening.

The following gentlemen compose the House Committee on Banks: Messrs. Brindle, Bingham, Lect, Feather, Hart, Bowder, Dobbin, Bent and Jackson.

General John M. Bickel was nominated by the Democratic caucus, for re-election to the office of State Treasurer.

Nor Middlewarth is the Whig caucus nominee for State Treasurer.

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives met in convention on the 20th for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. The following is the result of the first ballot—John M. Bickel, (Dem.) 73. Nor Middlewarth, 50. Mr. Bickel was declared duly elected.

Judicial Apportionment.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, General Packer introduced a bill in place, making a Judicial Apportionment, dividing the State into twenty Districts, entitled, "A Supplement to the Act, entitled an act relative to the organization of Courts of Justice, passed April 14, 1834."

1st. District, to consist of the city and county of Philadelphia, to have three Law Judges.

2nd. District—Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware.

3rd. District—Lancaster and Chester.

4th. District—Berks and Lehigh.

5th. District—Dauphin and Lebanon.

6th. District—York, Adams and Cumberland.

7th. District—York, Perry, Union and Northumberland.

8th. District—Schuylkill and Carbon.

9th. District—Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.

10th. District—Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna and Sullivan.

11th. District—Lycoming, Columbia, Montour and Clinton.

12th. District—Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

13th. District—Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson, Forest and Elk.

14th. District—Huntingdon, Mifflin, Blair and Cambria.

15th. District—Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean.

16th. District—Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong and Clarion.

17th. District—Washington, Fayette and Greene.

18th. District—Allegheny.

19th. District—Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer.

20th. District—Erie, Warren, Crawford and Venango.

Section 2d provides that after the first day of December, 1851, the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, shall be \$2200, and the salaries of the Associate Justices of the said Court shall be \$2000, and the said judges shall also be entitled to receive, in addition to their respective salaries, \$3 per day whilst on the circuit, and necessarily employed in holding courts, or in travelling to and from the same to their respective places of residence, as a full allowance for travelling expenses.

Section 3d provides that the salaries of the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and of all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall be \$2000 per annum, except those for the judges holding courts in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the County of Allegheny, which shall be \$2500 per annum.

This is a very important bill—in fact, the bill of the session. It was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Unswathing of Two Egyptian Mummies.

Last evening, at the Museum, Mr. Gliddon proceeded to the task of unwrapping the mummies of an Egyptian lady and child, in accordance with a previous announcement.

An audience of about one thousand persons, consisting of ladies, medical, scientific, and professional men were present. The back part of the stage was decorated with several mummy cases, outer and inner coffins, some mummies, papyrus, and ornaments; among them was the body of a very large and powerful man, which Mr. G. said belonged to John L. Hodge, Esq., of this city, which was partly unwrapped about 20 years ago. From the inscriptions, it was found that his name was Pet-isse, he who belongs to Isis, who died at Thebes, about 1500 or 2000 years before Christ.

Mr. Gliddon commenced the business of the evening, by stating that he had purchased the female Mummy which was about to be unrolled, in London, about two years since, under the advice of Mr. Buch, of the British Museum, and Mr. Nash, a celebrated Egyptologist, whose opinions as well as his own, were that the mummy had never been taken out of its original case—but he pointed out to the audience where the case had been mutilated at the feet of the mummy, most probably by Custom-House officers, and frankly stated that he knew no more of the contents than the spectators.

The second mummy, a child, obtained from Egypt, was purchased by Mr. Harris, of Alexandria. The child appears to be in good condition, as far as could be seen. It was swathed in linen, with the face painted on the cloth. Mr. Gliddon said that mummies of children are very rare. In all his life he has not seen more than dozen, and six of them were in the British Museum. Over five hundred millions of mummies are supposed to be in Egypt, and it is very strange that the bodies of children are rarely found.

Mr. Gliddon inferred this mummy to have been made during the Roman dominion. The inference was made during that time was deduced from the fact that it was not until that period that the Egyptians began to paint the full face upon the cloth in which the mummies were swathed. This would make the date of this mummified child about from 1500 to 2000 years before Christ. Mr. Gliddon said that he believed this was the only mummy child in this country.

The inner coffin of the lady who was about to be removed from the clothes was richly painted and gilded, and covered with figures of various kinds, the lines of which were very vivid. Mr. Gliddon said this inner coffin was composed of a substance technically called cartonnage. It was formed of strips of linen cloth glued together and moulded so as to fit the body; it was then sewed together at the back and covered with stucco, upon which some paintings were made.

The inscription on the outside of this coffin showed that the body was that of *Gut-mus-as-ank*, the daughter of *Gut-lur-of-ank*, "the justified"—the father, a priest of Thebes. From the declarations on the coffin, it was probable that the body was richly embalmed. There were three kinds of embalming—the richest style cost about \$1200, the second kind \$300, and that used for the common kind of Egyptians, \$20. With the richer corpses, jewelry was often found, though the relatives of the deceased were generally deceived by the embalmers, who stole the jewels. The Arabs sometimes opened the coffins of rich mummies, took out the jewels and put the bodies back. All these were contingencies which might arise, and to which the mummy in question was liable. The probability was that this lady had been embalmed from 1000 to 650 years before Christ.

A committee, composed of Dr. H. S. Patterson, Dr. David Gilbert, and Dr. Wm. E. Grant, were then appointed to superintend the unwrapping, and to assist Mr. Gliddon and Mr. Moore, his assistant.

The richly decorated inner coffin was then laid upon a hurdle, and a section of the head sawed off; the seam at the back was unripped, and the body taken out; upon inspection Mr. Gliddon pronounced it intact, and as originally embalmed.

The committee then began to saw up the bandages. They were of linen and some, with the selvage upon them, were wrapped circularly, and other circular bandages applied. The papyrus—book of the dead—was found on the breast, written as Mr. G. announced, in hieratic characters, the symbol writing used by the priests. The scarabaeus, or sacred beetle, was also found on the breast of the mummy. It was so covered with pitch that it was impossible to say whether it was accompanied by a precious jewel or a piece of common pottery. The feet were found broken and one of the legs came off at the knee; a result due to the injuries committed by the probes of the Custom-house officers.

The body was then unwrapped to the last bandage, which was found to be so tightly glued to the body that it was evident that to take it off would be a work of considerable time. It was soft however, and showed the figure plainly. One of the hands was entirely covered. The further examination of this mummy was then entrusted to the committee, who will report on Monday evening next.

The body of the child was then unwrapped. It was embalmed in better style than the common Egyptians, with whom mummification was generally used. It was wrapped in coarse cloth and embalmed in a different manner from that of *Gut-mus-as-ank*. Bitumen was freely used, so much so as to make it probable that a hammer and chisel would have to be used to loosen some of the bandages. The pitch has been applied cold, as was supposed, some of the hair of the head having been obtained about half an inch long, and very soft and fine. The examination of this mummy was also entrusted to the committee, who will report at the next lecture.—*Register*, January 18.

The Virginia Congressional Delegation are unanimously in favor of Daniel S. Dickinson for Presidential nominee.

Population of the Leading Cities.

The leading cities of the United States rate as follows, under the new census, as to their population:

1850.	1846.	
New York,	517,000	312,000
Philadelphia,	409,000	258,000
Baltimore,	169,000	102,000
New Orleans,	145,000	102,000
Boston,	135,000	93,000
Cincinnati,	116,000	46,000
Brooklyn,	96,000	36,000
Pittsburg,	83,000	40,000
St. Louis,	81,000	16,000

Louisville, Buffalo and Washington are about 42,000 each.

Jenny Lind's Wealth.

A correspondent of the New York Home Journal has written a short article, which is going the rounds of the papers, stating that Jenny Lind's wealth amounts to \$1,000,000. Now we have the following facts from a reverend gentleman who knew her well in Sweden, and to whom both in Europe and America, she has imparted with the most childlike confidence every particular in relation to her pecuniary affairs, as well as to her future prospects and intentions.

Jenny Lind has neither a sister nor a brother living. She lost a sister some years ago, but never had a brother, notwithstanding the numerous stories to the contrary which have been circulated. Her parents are both living in quiet retirement in her native city, Stockholm, being supported by an adequate sum put aside for that specific purpose by an affectionate daughter.

Jenny Lind's annual income from property which she has laid by is less than six thousand dollars, (not so much as she could make at a single concert) and she is fully determined never to increase it, for every farthing of her income and earnings above what she expends for her own personal wants is devoted to charity. The whole of the funds received from her American engagement, are set aside for the establishment of Common Schools in Sweden, and it is her intention to devote her personal services to the supervision and inspection of these schools.

Her reverend and venerable friend once said to her: "Miss Lind, I think that you should have a large annual income secured to you, that you might be prepared in case you should lose your voice."

"In that event," she replied, "one sixth of my present income would support me well in Sweden, and at all events it is as much as any person with proper feelings ought to expend in a year. So I am still left five thousand dollars per annum for charitable purposes." A woman with such a heart, would indeed be wealthy if she possessed not a dollar in the world.—*New York Sun.*

Ohio Convention.

The sections relative to the State Debt which have been under discussion in the Convention for several days, were adopted on the 13th instant. There is to be a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest annually, and also \$100,000 of the principal. That applicable to the payment of the principal is to be increased annually by compound interest at 6 per cent. until the whole debt is paid. The State is prohibited thereafter from contracting debts which in the aggregate exceed \$750,000.—Sinking Fund Commissioners are to be appointed.

A Wealthy Man.—General Hartwell H. Tarver, of Twiggs county, Georgia, is said to be the largest slaveholder, if not the wealthiest man in that State. He owns a thousand negroes and fifty thousand acres of land, divided into ten plantations, in Twiggs, Pulaski, Houston and Baker counties, yielding two thousand bales of cotton annually. At 13 cents per pound, his crop will bring \$108,000. He recently added to his estate a tract of 2350 acres, in Burke county, at fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents per acre, or thirty-seven thousand dollars for the tract.

Chloroform as an Antipestifer.—The French Government has offered a prize of 4,000 for the discovery of a substitute for Quinine in the treatment of fevers. Prof. Delouix, of Rochefort, recommends chloroform as a powerful succedaneum. Periodic fevers are common at Rochefort, and he treated numerous cases in the hospital there with such regularity of success that he feels warranted in recommending it as a substitute for Quinine. He gave it in doses of from 9 to 30 grains, according to the severity of the symptoms, rubbed up with syrup and water. It was administered before the access of fever and its use continued for several days.

Massachusetts.—After taking the fifth ballot in this State for U. S. Senator, in which Sumner lacked eight of a majority, the House voted on the motion of Gen. Cushing, by a very large majority to postpone the whole matter for one week.

The general opinion is that no Senator will be elected at this session.

A National Holiday.—The Washington "National Intelligencer" strongly recommends observing the 22nd of February next as a general holiday, in commemoration of the Union. Capital idea.

Ladies Wastes.

Mrs. Swissheim, in a savage article against the magazine fashion plates, says:

"We know women now who are dying; dying by their own hands, and piously saying their prayers every day, and for their death the Magazine publishers are accountable at the bar of the Eternal. They are murdering them as truly as ever David slew Uriah by the sword of the Amalekites. No human agency can teach those victims of fashion plate mongers, that the long white bones sticking down in their sides, the tight strings tied around the small of the back, and weight of skirts dragging on them, are crushing their lives out, and dragging them to their graves. They will not believe they are entailing misery and disease and death upon their children. But yet many of them do not know it, and with all their vaunted love for their offspring, would rather see their little ones suffer ten thousand deaths than that they themselves should fall to look like Prometheus in my picture here—a long sided funnel set on a jug."

Missouri U. S. Senator.—The election for United States Senator in this State, was held on the 16th instant. Three anti-Dentonians voted for Geyer, the Whig candidate. The ballot was as follows:

Geyer,	67
Denton,	54
Green,	34

Necessary to choice seventy-six.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Convention.—On the 6th instant, a meeting of farmers was held at York, Pa., and a large delegation appointed to represent the county at the Agricultural Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 3d Tuesday of this month. Every delegate who cannot go is authorized to appoint a substitute; and any five of the delegation are empowered, should they deem it expedient, to call a meeting of the farmers of York county, after the adjournment of the State Convention.

Great Pedestrian Feat.—A great foot race for \$500 a side came off at Longmeadow on the 15th instant. A young Englishman named Poole, undertook to run 5 miles in 31 minutes. He succeeded easily, with 49 seconds to spare, although the track was muddy. The next day, for another wager of the same amount, he ran 10 miles in 64 minutes.

Mammoth Hog.—A mammoth hog raised and fattened in Ephrata township, Lancaster county, being twenty-one months old, was slaughtered, which, after being dressed weighed 892 pounds. Who can beat this?

Missouri.—There have been 29 balloting for U. S. Senator, without a choice. Col. Benton has been abandoned, and Mr. H. Hough, Anti-Benton, nominated. Mr. Green has been withdrawn.

Honest yet Curious Decision.—Some Judge in New York the other day decided that a Homopathy Doctor was not a physician.—An actor in the Opera House refused to sing because he was not well. The physician of the establishment decided that he was not ill. Then the man sued for his salary, the testimony of our infinitesimal friend was brought in, but the Judge decided that his opinion was invalid, because he was no physician. Judge Daily has since over-ruled this decision, and placed homopathy high on its legs.

Cheap Postage.

The object of cheap postage, says the Village Record, and the only object, at present should be, to give the people full and comprehensive views of whatever is interesting in their several counties. This is best done, and only done through the country papers. Do this, and much will be done—at least to do more, and all may be, will be lost. All the local affairs, the local politics, the candidates to fill the county offices—the local taxes, &c., are discussed in the local papers, and in them only. The proceedings of Courts, Commissioners, County meetings, are found in country papers, and are not found in the city papers. These are the great points of interest to the farmer and tax-payer of the country, and he can obtain a correct view of them only in the country papers. It is a benefit to himself, to the State and to the county, to enlighten him. For all these things he is dependent on the local papers—the local paper is, therefore, an article of necessity to him—and the question is whether Congress will allow him to obtain it without a tax, or whether the whole system must be broken down, by connecting foreign luxuries with it. A man's county is a miniature of his country. Every man has a voice in its affairs—every man has a potent influence. To regulate and govern it well, it must be well understood. Let every city, county and district, attend well to its own affairs, and our country will be prosperous and happy. But domestic papers, and not foreign or distant papers throw light about the people's homestead.

Heavy Verdict.

Judge Sharswood gave a verdict in favor of this Commonwealth against the United States Bank for \$1,203,760.—With costs and interest, in round numbers, \$1,300,000. The suit was brought to recover the hundred thousand dollars annually, which the Bank, by its charter, agreed to pay as a bonus to the School Fund for twenty years. The suit will, of course, be carried to the Supreme Court, and will, no doubt, be warmly contested, as there will be an effort to make this judgement take precedence of the assignments. For the poor shareholders there seems but little hope.

State Agricultural Convention.

This Convention assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 21st of January. "Lehigh" although in territory small, but by no means lacking in Agricultural productions—we are sorry to say—was not represented. We have before made an effort to induce our citizens to aid in organizing an "Agricultural Society," but with no success. We are one of the richest and most productive counties in the State, and should by all means have been represented. We trust however, that our friend Lairy, our able member of the Legislature, will constitute himself, the representative of "Little Lehigh," and attend for their interests.

Ohio Convention.

The sections relative to the State Debt which have been under discussion in the Convention for several days, were adopted on the 13th instant. There is to be a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest annually, and also \$100,000 of the principal. That applicable to the payment of the principal is to be increased annually by compound interest at 6 per cent. until the whole debt is paid. The State is prohibited thereafter from contracting debts which in the aggregate exceed \$750,000.—Sinking Fund Commissioners are to be appointed.

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Bad Policy.

The Harrisburg Union says Pennsylvania will not have great men. While other States take a pride in their distinguished men, those of Pennsylvania are assailed by factions in the State, who take delight in tarnishing their fame, and robbing them of well earned laurels. There is too much truth in these observations. A parrow and selfish policy seems to have infused itself into the politics of this State which is hard to eradicate.

There's a better time coming, we hope, when this selfish and factious spirit will be sternly rebuked, and it will hide its "diminished head" in that obscurity where alone it should exist.

Resolving Water into Hydrogen.

Mr. Paine has published a challenge in the "Boston Commonwealth," to resolve water entirely into hydrogen without completing the electric current, with the use of any battery and electrodes his opponent may choose. The challenge is for \$5,000 to be given to some charitable institution. The challenge has been accepted. Here are the conditions:—

"I stipulate, according to the terms of his proposition, that the electric circle is not to be complete—that there shall be no possible connection between the poles of the battery, either by metallic, fluid, or any other electric conductor; also, that there shall be no oxygen generated, in a free or combined state; and, further that Mr. Paine shall show to the satisfaction of the supervising committee that he purposes, that but one current of electricity passes through the fluid, by the agency of which hydrogen alone is disengaged."

Counterfeit.

We were shown yesterday, says the Public Ledger of Saturday, a ten-dollar counterfeit on the Miner's Bank of Pottsville. The counterfeit is a fac-simile of the genuine ten-dollar bills of the bank, but may be detected by its slurred and general bad appearance. Avoid all of the ten-dollar bills of the Bank in the safer course to escape the fraud.

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