

THE CONSTITUTION.

As the amendments have carried, we publish the following Schedule of the New Constitution, as every one should now become well acquainted with its provisions.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordered that

I. All laws of this Commonwealth in force at the time when the said alteration and amendments in the said Constitution shall take effect, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, prosecutions, actions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made.

II. The alterations and amendments in the said Constitution shall take effect from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

III. The clauses, sections, and articles of the said Constitution which remain unaltered, shall continue to be construed and have effect as if the said Constitution had not been amended.

IV. The general Assembly which shall convene in December, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall continue its session as heretofore notwithstanding the provision in the eleventh section of the first article, and shall at all times be regarded as the first general assembly under the amended Constitution.

V. The Governor who shall be elected in October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall be inaugurated on the third Tuesday in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; to which time the present executive term is hereby extended.

VI. The commissions of the judges of the supreme court who may be in office on the first day of January next, shall expire in the following manner.—The commission which bears the earliest date shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

VII. The commissions of the president judges of the several judicial districts, and of the associate law judges of the first judicial district, shall expire as follows:—The commissions of one half of those who shall have held their offices ten years, or more at the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; the commissions of the other half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more, at the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, shall on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; the first half to embrace those whose commissions shall bear the oldest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges who shall not have held their offices for ten years at the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February next after the end of ten years from the date of their commissions.

VIII.—The recorders of the several mayors' courts, and other criminal courts in the Commonwealth, shall be appointed for the same time and in the same manner as the president judges of the several judicial districts: of those in the office, the commission oldest in date shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the others every two years thereafter, according to their respective dates those oldest in date expiring first.

IX. The Legislature, at its first session under the amended Constitution, shall divide the other associate judges of the State into four classes. The commissions of those of the first class shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-two; of those of the second class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-three; of those of the third class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-four; and of those of the fourth class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-five. The said classes from the first to the fourth, shall be arranged according to the seniority of the commissions of the several judges.

X. Prothonotaries, clerks of the several courts, (except the supreme court,) recorders of deeds and registers of wills, shall be first elected under the amended Constitution, at the election of Representatives in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

XI. The appointing power shall remain as heretofore and all officers in the appointment of the executive department continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices until the Legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the eighth

section of the amended Constitution, and until appointments shall be made under such laws; unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation; and such laws shall be enacted by the first Legislature under the amended Constitution.

XII. The first election for aldermen and justices of the peace shall be held in the year eighteen hundred and forty, at the time fixed for the election of constables. The Legislature, at its first session under the amended Constitution, shall provide for the said election, and for the subsequent similar elections. The aldermen and justices of the peace now in commission, or who may in the interim be appointed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until fifteen days after the day which shall be fixed by law for the issuing of new commission, at the expiration of which time their commissions shall expire.

From the New York Evening Post.

Great Expedition from Texas to Western Mexico.—An expedition has been planned in Texas for crossing the uninhabited country back of Texas and visiting the country lying on the western declivity of the Cordilleras towards the Pacific Ocean. The object of the expedition is commercial. The blockade of the Mexican ports by France, has occasioned a great scarcity of merchandise in Mexico. Even provisions to the blockade—says the New Orleans Picayune in given some account of the expedition—commercial speculations, in the quarter which the expedition intends to visit, were attended with large profits. At present the inhabitants are represented as destitute of many of the necessaries of life. The necessity of obtaining their usual supplies, has it is said, softened the disposition of the Mexican people both toward the Texans and the people of the United States and, there is now by no means an unwillingness to arrange an interior trade with the United States by the way of Texas. The New Orleans print says.

"A company of capitalists have associated themselves together and expect to obtain a charter from the Texan Congress at the approaching session.—They have their agents in New York and other parts of the United States, and from the rapidity with which preparations have been made hitherto, it is expected that the expedition will get off some time in November.

The main object of this company is to establish a road for wagons, from Galveston Island, through Cahuabua, to Monterey—not the Monterey of New Leon, near the Rio del Norte, but a town of the same name situated on the upper part of the Gulf of California. In this pioneering expedition, which is expected to be mere the presage of more extensive operations hereafter, it is in contemplation to take along from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of goods—and, as their will be two hundred and fifty men in the company, well armed and equipped it is to be presumed that the caravan will proceed to its destination without much molestation from robbers, bandits, &c.

The leader we understand is to be no less a personage than Maj. A. Legrand, of Texas, so favorably and extensively known throughout the country to be traversed by the caravan. If we recollect aright, Maj. L. was the first man that led a company of traders from St. Louis, to Santa F. It was in 1824—since which time he has made repeated trips on the same route; and also to California. He is a gentleman of a shrewd and well informed mind, having been engaged for considerable time in a lucrative practice as a lawyer, which he relinquished for more active and daring pursuits. He has been concerned, on behalf of the Texian government, in negotiating treaties with some of the Indian tribes, and we believe was once sent to the city of Mexico as a commissioner on some business for Texas during her colonial existence.

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

ANOTHER FIRE.

About 5 o'clock on Sunday last, our quiet town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which was soon found to have caught in the carpenter's shop of Messrs. Hillman and Simons, immediately opposite to where their extensive board yard was consumed in July last. As there had been no fire in the shop this fall, and no person there when it was discovered, it is supposed to have been set by some villain. It was found impossible to stop the flames in the shop, as it was filled with shavings and light work finished for some buildings in town. The flames communicated to the adjoining buildings; all of which were consumed. The buildings destroyed were a dwelling house of Mr. Simons; one do. occupied by Mr. Shannon, a grocery store of Mr. Hutton, (pulled down,) the Lutheran Church, and a school house and lecture room, standing near it.

The cost of the property destroyed is said to have been \$25,000. The church was one of the finest in our town, and but for an entire want of concert and management in those who conducted the hose and engines, might have been saved. One single hose from a water spout leading to the roof, would have kept the fire from catching, or extinguished it ten minutes after it had caught. Our citizens, the ladies included, exerted themselves with a praise-worthy energy, wherever they could do anything. Several of the dwellings, we understand were insured, so that the loss will not be so distressing.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

We learn from the New York Sun, that about noon on Tuesday, intelligence was received at the Police office, that a negro man was residing at a den in Anthony street, known as Hoffman's building, in that city, which is cramed with blacks of the lowest grade, and that he had living with him a white girl, of very respectable appearance. They had thus lived there about three weeks and the most that was known of them, was they had come together from West Chester, Pa. From the facts as far as they could be obtained by him, Justice Hopson entertained a suspicion that there was something wrong about this unnatural connexion more than the mere union of a really degraded white girl with a negro; and indeed, he was strongly inclined to the belief that she had met with foul play somewhere. He accordingly took officers Sparks and Merritt, and brought both the negro and the girl up to the police office, for the purpose of investigating the affair. The negro, who says his name is David Smith, and who is an uncommonly fine looking fellow, was arrested in the street by officer Merritt. Mr. Sparks found the girl at the infamous den in which Smith had placed her. She is a Quakeress, about 20 years of age, of rather comely countenance, and genteel appearance; and she stated, when questioned as to the deplorable situation in which she was found, that her name was Lydia Williamson; that her father is a highly respectable farmer of West Chester, Pa., and that she had been seduced from her home and friends by the negro Smith, and had eloped from home with him. He at first pretended that they had been married on the way hither; but being detected in several mis-statements on a cross questioning on that subject, he finally acknowledged that they had never been married. Their respective statements were taken in writing, and he was locked up for detention till the parents of the unfortunate girl can be apprised of her situation, and such steps taken as shall be deemed proper. She also was taken charge of by Justice Hopson for the same purpose.

NOVEMBER COURT.

The Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, having been subpoenaed to attend the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg, on the 19th of November next, (the same day on which the November Term of the several courts of this county commences,) will not be present at the next Term of our county courts; consequently, all the trials on the list for November, have been continued to the Jan. Term, and we are assured there will be no jury trials at all. Under the circumstances, we are requested by the County Commissioners to state that it will not be necessary for either the Grand or Traverse Jurors to attend at the November Court, as there will be no jury trials. The Associate Judges will attend to the Orphans Court, and other business, on Monday and Tuesday of the November Terms.—*Dan. Intel.*

ELECTION FRAUDS.

We are glad to see this subject in the hands of a competent committee; by the Dauphin County democratic meeting; that assembled in Harrisburg on Saturday evening last. We understand it is designed to PROBE the matter to the bottom, and lay all the facts before the public, as soon as practicable. If we are not greatly misinformed, the friends of Ritner will have cause to blush for the depravity that has characterized many of their proceedings. We hope the committee will be aided in their investigation, by the county committees. Let JUSTICE be done to all men. It is what the friends of Governor Porter ask for, and the friends of Governor Ritner deeply fear.

Keystone.

CANDID.

The Chambersburg Repository, one of the oldest and most decided whig papers in the state has the following in relation to the cry of fraud raised by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to shield himself from odium, and if possible, to save the money lost upon the election. The public will recollect that it was distinctly charged and offered to be proved that Mr. Burrows, the superintendent of Common schools who had the charge of the school fund had left the 5,000 with Mathew Wilson, which was bet and has been lost on the election.

Keystone.

"Much is said in the papers about frauds at the late election. Each party criminate the other and doubtless justly; for upwards of half a million of dollars in bets, were staked on the issue of the contest. It is not, however, probable, that they have been to such an extent on the side of the winning party, as to have produced the result which has taken place. Mr. Ritner never received the popular vote of the state—when elected three years since, he was 12,367 behind it.

Beautiful Illustration.—Mr. Calhoun, in his recent speech at Greenville concludes with the following beautiful illustration of the danger of chartering a National Bank: A woodman, said he, humbly petitioned the Forest to grant him a small piece of wood in order that he might make a helve for his axe. The Forest held a council and granted the apparently moderate request. The woodman shaped and fitted his helve, and returning soon felled the forest around him. The axe, Mr. C. remarked, was the Bank. Give it a charter, and you supply the helve and soon the tree of American Liberty will fall prostrate before it.

The Yankee Traveller, who saw the live Hoosier, has written another letter to his mother. He says—

"Western people go their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, as you can down east without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors in my hearing a pretty large story. Says I, 'Stranger, that is a whopper!' Says he, 'Lay there stranger!' And in the twinkling of an eye, I found myself in the ditch a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a lady passed him, 'That isn't a specimen of your western women, is it?' Says he, 'You are afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, an't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman I swear that these two pistols (which he held cocked in his hands,) shall cure you of that disorder entirely—so don't fear stranger!' So I knelt down and apologized. I admire this western country much; but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette; it always takes me so unawares."

Growth of Buffalo.—A friend from this enterprising city, informs us that there are now near two hundred buildings going up;—besides the eighteen churches now built, there are two more going, one a Catholic, which is to be one hundred and eighty feet long, and eighty feet wide. About five hundred vessels now navigate the Lakes. For the last month all the canal boats have come full, and are loaded with goods, so much so, that it is difficult to find vessels enough to forward the goods up the Lake. One new steam boat has commenced running, accommodating one thousand passengers. On the 28th of August upwards of two thousand passengers left to go up the Lake.—Buffalo now contains upwards of twelve thousand inhabitants.—*N. Y. Exp.*

Democratic Policy.—The policy of the Democratic Republican party, as exhibited in their writings, their speeches, and their public documents, and the administration of the Government, is such as should meet the approbation of every man that regards his country's welfare. They strenuously oppose all attempts to create another National Bank, and would keep the Government clear from all banks, because they believe that the union of bank and state affords the Executive and the banks an opportunity for collusion, like that of two gamblers who lay into each other's hands. They believe it, as declared by Calhoun in the Senate, "more dangerous than the union of church and state in any shape." The President has now the banking power turned against him by his own voluntary act, and must, hereafter, unless the connection is renewed, depend for re-election upon the wisdom and utility of his Administration.

Detroit Free Press

A Singular Discovery.—A late Paris paper gives the following interesting narrative of a very singular and most important discovery made by a Parisian gentleman, with the aid of a telescope, from the heights of Montmartre:

As a gentleman was taking a rural walk from the quarter of the Nouvelles Athenes, where he resided, up to the heights of Montmartre, he was seized with a fancy to peep through the telescope of a peripatetic astronomer, who had established his erratic observatory near one of the windmills. After a minute survey of the surrounding landscape, the amateur was induced to direct the telescope on his own house near the foot of the hill, when, through the open window of the first floor, he distinctly observed an individual opening the drawers of his secretary, and with all convenient expedition appropriating their contents. The astounded observer had sufficient presence of mind to call some passers-by as witnesses of the robbery; and each of them after a peep through the telescope, gave his name and address in writing, and declared his readiness to appear as evidence of the theft.—After the usual declarations to the authorities, the robber was arrested, and, as the stolen goods were found in his possession he was fully committed for trial.

Election Fraud.—Much has been said upon the subject of frauds at the late election, and in the bandying of these charges the Whigs have not been idle. They have, however, been enabled to show little but bold declamation. Not so with the Democrats—they have not only charged it, but proved it also. There is now going forward in the Criminal Court, and will be argued by the counsel to-day, the trial of John O'Brien, a Whig, who was caught voting out of his own ward, and from the evidence we have no doubt voted twice, at least. His excuse is that he had been induced to the act through the persuasion of William Blanford, an office-holder under the city Whigs. Those who would like to take a look behind the veil which cloaks the innumerable frauds practised at the late election in the city, should drop in at the Criminal Court to-day. C. J. Jack, esq., for the prosecution, Todd and others for the defendant.—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

A conservative editor in Maine wrote an article designating his party as "unchanged democrats"—the compositor, in setting it up, omitted the e, which made it read—*unchanged democrats.*

The Cat let out of Bag.—A bank director in this city, after reading the election returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania, remarked to a brother director, "I told you it would be just so if the banks resumed payments. Had the banks gone on and resolved one and all not to resume until a National Bank had been chartered, as Mr. Biddle proposed, that Loco Foco Van Buren never could have been re-elected—but now, you see, he is carrying all before him."—*New Haven Register.*

Keeping Apples.—Probably one of the best methods to preserve apples is, put them into dry sand. The apples are taken directly from the tree, and put into a barrel in layers, with sand between each layer. The sand excludes the air and takes up the moisture, &c. A gentleman of Mass., informed us, says the Concord Observer, that he kept apples through two winters in this manner; and at the end of 20 months the stems were as fresh as when taken from the tree.

A diabolical attempt was recently made at St. Louis, to poison a family—that of Joseph Charles, Esq. While the family were at church, two negro servants entered into a conspiracy. Their conversation was fortunately overheard by a faithful domestic, and their dreadful design frustrated: "They had obtained a phial, containing poison, which when discovered, they emptied and attempted to hide; it was afterwards found, and the few drops remaining, on being analyzed by Dr. King, were pronounced rank poison. One of them is committed to stand her trial at the Circuit Court.

Major General MACOMB arrived at Sackett's Harbor on the 6th inst. and reviewed the troops. He was much pleased with the fine discipline they exhibited under their accomplished commandant, Colonel Worth. Gen. Eustis and Assistant Adjutant Gen. Shriver are also there, and the town presents quite an aspect of a military garrison.

Court of General Sessions, N. York.—A man named John Barber tried for petit larceny, was found guilty, and recommended to mercy. When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, he answered that he had been three years in the Seminole war—that once he was sun struck, and left with the Indians—on another occasion his arm was shattered. Upon this the court discharged him and a contribution was started for him by Mr. Shaler.

Bunker Hill.—The workmen have recommenced operations upon Bunker Hill and are driving a brisk business in the dirt line—preparatory to the laying out of lots and the erection of buildings. In a few years more, our own townsmen will want a guide to point out to them the extent of the field where the opening battle of the revolution was fought—where the British first made their attack upon the little breast-work, which, like Jonah's gourd sprang up in a night; and they will be told that the heat of the battle was fought in that man's back yard!—that the assault was made about in front of that man's barn door!—and that Warren fell somewhere in the vicinity of that gutter!—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

The whig papers of Ohio are candid in their acknowledgment of the defeat, and do not follow the example of the New York Evening Star, which insisted that the news of the democratic triumph in Ohio had been invented at the Globe office for political effect! The Columbus, a whig paper published at Columbus, Ohio, says:

"Routed horse, foot and dragon."—We the whigs of Ohio are beaten, and that most essentially. We have no mitigating circumstances—no saving clauses—no consolation, unless it be that our brethren in Pennsylvania are somewhat worse beaten than we are."

The Cincinnati Post has the following: "Whenever the official accounts are received, we shall publish them. At present we have only to remark that so far as heard from we are beaten."

The Far West, published at Liberty, (Mo.) says: "From all we can learn the Indians residing in the immediate vicinity of Missouri, have not manifested the least unfriendly feeling towards the white citizens. There is certainly not the smallest degree of reason or cause to produce any apprehension of a disturbance with them."

The New York Whig mentions that Mr. Joseph Lancaster, known as a teacher on the system that bears his name, was on Monday last knocked down in the streets of that city, by a horse running away.—Mr. L. was so much injured that he has since died.

The Nashville Whig of the 17th inst. says: "The first detachment of 980 Cherokees passed through this city yesterday on their way to the West, and another detachment may be looked for to-day or to-morrow."

Tomato Pies equal to fine English Gooseberry Pies.—The other day we partook, for the first time of a Tomato Pie, and were so much pleased with the treat that we inquired into the mode of making them. The tomatoes are skinned and sliced, and after being mixed with sugar, are prepared in the same manner as other pies. The tomato is likely to become one of the most useful plants.