BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.

The interments for the week ending yesterday, were 71, of which four were from Cholera: and of the whole, 24 were under five years.

ARSON AND RIOT.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.

Richard Kennedy, a grand juror, in this city has been arrested and held to bail for arson and riot. He was accused of firing the house of Madame Clementine, a short time since, and of heading a gang of rioters and burglars.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 5.

There were eight deaths from Cholera in this city, during the 24 hours ending at noon to day.

FIRE AT ELMYRA.

New York, Sept. 5.

A fire broke out in the town of Elmyra, on Monday last, which resulted in the destruction of $50,000 worth of property.

New York, Sept. 5.

Mr. Clay left the city to day for Albany. He intends visiting Mr. Van Buren.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

New York Sept. 5.

President Taylor is gaining his usual health—He left the Falls of Niagara at two o'clock to day, for Washington, via Lake Ontario.

VERMONT ELECTION.

New York, Sept. 5.

Mechum, Whig, has been elected to Congress.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.

The press, here, express great indignation at the conduct of the commanders of United States vessels, towards the persons encamped on Round Island. They think their conduct illegal, and that they exceed their authority.

The commanders of the expedition have applied to the Paraguoia authorities for redress.

NEW YORK MARKET.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

New York, Sept. 5.

Flour—The market closed to day rather heavy, transactions being almost entirely confined to the city trade. The rates for common state and mixed western were $5 37, $5 44; and $5 56 per bbl. Common to good, and straight brands Western and Genesee are sold at $5 57, $5 05, and $6 37 per barrel.

Grain—Wheat has slightly improved, owing principally to the light receipts. Corn is in active demand, and sales are liberal, at 62@65 cents for mixed, and 66 cents for flat yellow.

Provisions—Sales of Mess Pork, at $10 37@$10 50, and of prime at $8 62@$8 62per bbl. Sales of some were effected at $7 31 per bbl. Lard is in good demand, and firm at 7 cents for prime, and 6@6½ cents for inferior.

Whiskey—Sales of prime 26@28 cents, and of Ohio at 27@28 cents per gallon.

Tobacco has been active throughout the week, sales of 85 hhds. Cuba at 14@16 cents per lb.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.

Flour—There is a disposition on the part of holders to sell, but there are few buyers at the present prices. The asking rates are $4 25@$4 62 per barrel.

Grain—Sales of 4,000 sacks Wheat at 50@52 c. per bushel, according to quality. Corn is heavy, but prices are nuchanged. There is a fair demand for Oats at 28@29 cents per bushel.

Provisions—Nothing doing worthy of attention.

Whiskey—Sales of 200 barrels raw at 25 cents per gallon.

Lead—Sales of Missouri Pig at $1 1½ per 100.

RESOLUTION

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as now or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election:) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, paid the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one six, nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be determined by lot by the first judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance therewith. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the courts aforesaid, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to cont nue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office or emolument under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of the Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

IN THE SENATE, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 2.

Extract from the Journal.

SAML. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Dep. Sec. of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of my office, at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE.

On motion of Senator Hamilton, the Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution, was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Bloom, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hamlin, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mahon, Matthias, A. Caslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smyser, Stertett and Stine—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Poulsger, and Darsie, *Speaker*—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.?

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Beck, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bolt, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Dirlin, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John Fasnacht, Samuel Fegley, Joseph W. Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grier, Robert Hampson, George P. Henzey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Horn, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Kelly, Harrison F. Laird, Abraham Lamberton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John F. M'Culloch, Hugh M'Sea, John M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickelson, Stewart Pearce, James Poyner, Henry C. Pratt, Alexander Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Rymer, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Snively, Thomas H. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jost J. Stutzman, Manfred Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Tubbs, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wattles, Samuel Weitzel, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerbey, William F. Packer, Speaker—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustus K. Ellwyn, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry C. Evans, John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gilfillan, John B. Gordon, William Henry, James J. Kiss, Joseph Laubach, Robert K. Little, John B. M'Cullough, John M'Kee, William M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William A. Robeson, John W. Rosenberry, John B. Rutherford, C. B. Sandle smith, John Smyth, John Souder, George Walters and David F. Williams—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 15, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays," taken on the Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

jy19 d3t aug29

FALL FASHIONS FOR HATS.

D. McCORD & Co. will introduce this day (Saturday, Aug. 25th) the fall style of Gentlemen's Hats, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE

COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER.

JAMES DALZELL. W. W. WALLACE. R. J. TOTTEN.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Thursday Morning, September 6, 1849.

The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, and business in general showed considerable activity.

The river, although slowly receding again, affords still a sufficiency of water for the smaller and middle class boats to run with facility. Considerable activity was manifested along the wharf yesterday, and freights to Cincinnati were quite firm at 75c @ 100.

FLOUR—Owing to the light receipts and reduced supplies in market, prices have stiffened a little, with sales from store in small lots at $4.87, which is about the present ruling figure. Sales from wagon at $4.75 @ bbl.

GRAIN—We note sales from wagon of Oats at 29@30c, and of Corn at 27c @ bu. Other grains are quiet, with no sales worth reporting.

PROVISIONS—Bacon exhibits renewed activity, without, however, any further advance. We note sales of 50 casks, plain hams and shoulders, at 5¾@6c for shoulders, and 6¾@7c for hams. Also of 15 tierces bagged hams at 10c @ lb. Regular sales of No 1 keg lard at 7c @ lb.

GROCERIES—Our last quotations are fully sustained, say for N. O. Sugar 6@6½c for good fair and prime, and 5¾ for fair. Sales of Rio Coffee at 8½@9½c, and very firm. We notice sales of Rio Coffee in Philadelphia at 9½c. N. O Molasses remain steady at 26@28c, and sugar house at 32@40c. Sales of fresh Rice at 5½ @ lb.

CHEESE—We notice a fair demand for common W. R. at 6½@6½c, and for Cream at 6@7c @ lb.

OILS—Sales of Lard No 1 at 56@55c, and of No 2 at 50@52c @ gall.

WHISKEY—The market continues firm, with sales of Rectified at 24@25c, and of Raw at 25@26c.

THE IRON MANUFACTURE.—How much the Iron interest is suffering in this country, by foreign competition, may be best judged by the fact, stated by the Albany Evening Journal, that the Directors of the Hudson river Rail Road Company have actually paid to Peter Cooper, Esq., of Trenton, the large bonus of $34,000, for permission to roll iron from a contract entered into with him for rails. The contract was made for $67,50 per ton, but since the English rails are offered in the market in unlimited quantities at about $40 per ton, the Company find it profitable to pay Mr. Cooper $34,000 to render the contract with him a nullity, and then turn around and buy English iron. American iron masters cannot live in the face of such competition.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The late unexpected advance in the price of wool, and the apprehension that the cultivation of sheep has not increased as rapidly in the United States as the population, and consequently, that we shall be obliged to depend on foreign countries for a portion of our supplies, is beginning to attract considerable attention. We have, on several occasions, stated that the increased quantity of machinery put into operation within the last ten years, particularly in the west, has materially increased the consumption of wool, and that there would therefore be a falling off in the quantity to be forwarded to the seaboard. Already supplies of foreign grades of wool are coming forward from Europe, and prices there are advancing. From the latest foreign sale data, the number of sheep in the following countries may be thus set down. France, 29,000,000; Hungary, 16,000,000; Spain, 14,000,000; Russia, 11,000,000; Prussia, 15,000,000; Poland, 3,000,000; Saxony, 2,250,000; Hanover, 1,610,000; Bohemia, 1,800,000; Galicia, 1,310,000; other parts of Austria, 4,010,000; Bavaria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse and Baden, 2,300,000.

The culture of sheep has been extensively carried on in Hungary, the exports from that country in a single year having amounted to 14,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,600,000. The war in Hungary, where most of inhabitants are so bravely contending for their freedom against their oppressors, and in whose success the whole civilized world is deeply interested, has seriously checked the culture of sheep, and they and the clip of wool has materially fallen off this year. Hermolore Hungary produced about 40 per cent of the whole foreign supply of wool, which will tend still further to enhance prices.

According to the last census, there were in the United States in 1839—19,311,274 sheep. Of this quantity there were in New York, 4,116,777; Ohio, 2,028,464; Pennsylvania, 1,707,620; Vermont, 1,681,849, and Kentucky 1,088,819. Since that period the cultivation of sheep has rapidly increased, and may now be set down at full 20,000,000 head. Allowing the average clip of each sheep to be three pounds, and we have, as the product of the last clip—ninety millions pounds of wool. This quantity, at the average price of 80 cents per fleece, is the farmer's hands, would produce no less than $72,000,000 annually.—Phil. Com. List.

COMMERCE OF CLEVELAND.—The following, among other articles of property, arrived at Cleveland via Canal during the past month:

Wheat, bu	29,062
Corn, bu	29,110
Mineral Coal, bs	1,162,024
Flour, bbls	22,750
Pork, bbls	1,050
Whiskey, bbls	2,956
Iron and Nails, lbs	590,227
Glass and Glassware, lbs	29,923
Bacon, lbs	111,400
Lard, lbs	12,434
Butter, lbs	241,184
Wool, lbs	238,564
Pig Iron, lbs	455,400
Wood, cords	327

Among the articles cleared during the month, were the following:

Salt, bbls	7,041
Lake Fish, bbls	927
Merchandise, lbs	892,270
Furniture, lbs	74,722
Copperas, lbs	210,750
Castings, lbs	156,522
Ohio Safetaras, lbs	17,101
Lumber, ft	231,216
Shingles, M	402

—[Herald.

INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOAT HULLS.—The New Orleans Board of underwriters have recently adopted a resolution requiring all steam boats running on the Mississippi, or any of its tributaries south of the Ohio, to have the hulls inspected at the port. The boat will not be allowed to take risks on steam boats, or cargoes, that do not comply with this regulation. This requirement is complained of by parties interested, as an imposition, and it certainly is.

A law of Congress requires the hull and boilers of steam boats to be inspected every year, and for this purpose an inspector is appointed at every port where a steam boat exists. The inspectors are to be in the vicinity of a boat is $5. No insurance office takes risks on a boat, or the cargo, unless such boat has a certificate of having been inspected. There are no boats built at New Orleans, and very few undergo repair there. Boat building is altogether carried on on the Ohio and Upper Mississippi, and the hulls of these boats have to be inspected to be insured. According to the New Orleans regulations, they must have to be inspected on their arrival in that port, and thus subject them to an additional expense of $5. It is intended that this regulation of the New Orleans underwriters has been adopted merely to benefit the New Orleans inspector of boats.—[Louis. Jour.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Gen. Gaines, Capt. Hatcher, reached this port yesterday morning from Cincinnati, on her first trip. While under a full head of steam, one o'clock Thursday morning, and then quite dark, her starboard guard overpowered a large snag, which passed up through her lower deck, just grazing the hull, but without doing any damage.—Principals have been directed through the floor of the clerk's office, and out to the top, through the hurricane roof, leaving a frightful wreck on the side of the boat. Nearly the entire room occupied as the clerk's office, was shivered to fragments; the roofing was completely torn off. The first clerk was in his berth at the time. The formidable intruder caught him napping, but neither succeeded in crushing arm or leg, or doing him the slightest personal injury; the clerk succeeded in saving what from his fright, he was pleased to find the books, money; and every thing else appertaining to his office, safe. The injury done the boat is slight, and will cost $200 will cover all expenses—repairing damage to furniture, &c.—[St. Louis Rep., Aug. 27.

OHIO RAIL ROADS

COMPLETED.	Miles.	Capital.
Little Miami	84	$1,250,000
Mad River and Lake Erie	131	2,000,000
Mansfield	56	850,000
Total	274	$1,100,000
IN PROGRESS.		
Xenia and Columbus	55	$650,000
Cleveland and Cincinnati	134	2,500,000
Mansfield and Newark	60	600,000
Hancock and Finley	18	180,000
Iron Rail Road	26	200,000
Dayton and Springfield	24	250,000
Greenville and Dayton	40	600,000
Total	357	$5,030,000

Of the latter class of works, the Xenia and Columbus, Hancock and Finley, and Mansfield and Newark, will be completed this year, and the residue in 1850 Many other works are contemplated, of which we shall speak in another number.—[Toledo Blade.

The free State of Ohio has enough rail road completed as the whole of the slaveholding States, leaving out of the calculation the six Atlantic Southern States, and by the year 1850, she will have as much as Virginia; and yet the first man born on her soil has scarcely reached his prime.—[Nat. Era.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

ARRIVED.

Louis McLane, Bennett, Brownsville.
H Wightman, ——, Elizabeth.
Peytona, ——, McKeesport.
Boston, ——, Cin.
Wave, ——,

DEPARTED.

Louis McLane, Bennett, Brownsville.
H Wightman, ——, Elizabeth.
Peytona, ——, M'Keesport.
J Q Adams, Gregg, Cin.
Peru, Calhoun, Cincinnati.
Fairmount, Ebert, St Louis.
Lamartine, ——, do.

THE RIVER.—There were 30 inches in the channel, by metal mark, last evening at dusk, and falling.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Louis McLane, Brownsville, 6 P. M.
Geneva, Cincinnati.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

D. Leech & co's, packet line. 9 P M.

FOR PITTSBURGH.

R. S. Bailt & Co's Canal Packet, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

ANOTHER NEW HULL.—Capt. J. S. Neal, formerly clerk of the Andrew Fulton, has contracted, at Walker's ship yard, Elizabeth, for a steam boat intended to supply the place of the A. Fulton in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. Her dimensions are—180 feet on deck, 165 feet keel, 26 feet beam, and 5 feet hold. Coming next does from WALKER, we may look for it as a fair specimen of the Andrew Fulton, which was counted among the best freight boats ever sent out from Pittsburgh. The Fulton's engines, which are perfect, and nearly new, are to be placed on her.

THE GENEVA.—This fine light draught steamer, having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave for Cincinnati to-day. With a fair amount of freight, and a lengthy passenger list, we wish her safely through, the falling cables at Wheeling to the contrary notwithstanding.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI—Per Geneva—27 hhs whiskey, Tassel & O'Connor; 25 sks wool, Clark & Thaw; 16 casks lead pipe, J W Butler & Bro; to hands sides, Sellers & Nicols, 12 bags cotton yarns, 1 bale do, Wick & McCandless.

LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention held in the Court House, yesterday morning, was organized by calling Col. Jas. A. Gibson, to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. James Barr, Wm. Karns, Gen. John Davis, and Barnes Ford, Vice Presidents.

Messrs. J. N. McCleowry and J. H. Phillips were chosen as Secretaries.

The names of the delegates from the various Wards and Boroughs having been called over, they presented their credentials, and took their seats.

On motion, the following committee on resolutions was appointed—Messrs. John Birmingham, Robert Woods, Thomas Farley, John Dunn, Capt. Robert Porter, Thomas Neel, and James Whitaker.

As several delegates were not present, owing to some misunderstanding as to the hour of meeting, Capt. Robert Porter moved that the Convention adjourn until half past twelve o'clock. This motion was amended by resolving that the convention now proceed to the nomination of the various candidates, which was carried.

It was moved that the convention commence with the candidates for the Legislature, and end with the Auditor.

On motion of Thomas Farley, Col. James A. Gibson was nominated for Senator. Several delegates who had been absent, up to this time, took their seats.

Col. Gibson returned his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him by the nomination, but wished to withdraw, as Butler County would this year have the privilege of nominating the candidate for Senator.

Mr. Farley withdrew his motion.

On motion, this question was left to the conferees to be appointed by Allegheny and Butler Counties.

On motion the names of the following candidates for the Legislature were brought before the meeting: Messrs. John B. McClintock, James C. Richie, Major Samuel Black, Thomas Moffet, Daniel Wertz, Wm. J. Matthews, Jacob McCollister, Samuel Turbett, Col. James Scott, and L. B. Patterson.

It was moved that the convention take a recess of half an hour. This was lost.

On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the Sheriffalty, when the following gentlemen were proposed. James Salsbury, Elijah Troville, Jno. D. Miller, General Jonathan Large.

On motion, John Coyle, James A. Gibson, and Benj. Wilson, were nominated as candidates for Prothonatory.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

A letter from John L. Hamilton, declining being a candidate for the Legislature was read.

On motion, it was received, and ordered to be published.

On motion, the following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for the office of County Treasurer. Thomas A. Blackmore and John C. Davitt and the nominations, on motion, were closed.

On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Commissioner, when the following nominations were made. Capt. J. D. W. White, Alexander Carnahan, R. G. Brooks, Capt. Woods, John Fleming, James Cunningham, and John Johnson.

On motion, the nominations for Commissioner closed.

The following nominations for Coroner were made—J. W. Bohoup and Lemox Rea.

Messrs. Andrew McClintock, and William Stewart were nominated as candidates for the office of Auditor.

On motion, the places of residence of the various candidates were read.

On motion, the convention adjourned until one o'clock, which was amended to half past one o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at half past one o'clock, when Capt. Porter, on the part of the Committee on resolutions, read the following report.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with lively and anxious interest the struggles of nations for freedom in the old world beyond the ocean. The conflict of arms gives daily and delightful proof that liberty and equality bear themselves in triumph through many dangers. The flag of Kossuth and Bem (Georgy) and Dembinsky, bore victorious beauty over the upheaving heart of patriotic devotion, and floumes the waters of the Danube with a kindred light to the true starlit banner of our country—led then by Kossuth, the exile of Hungary, and abundantly curse the machinations of the evil-genius and his emissaries, the butchers of Austria, and the frozen hearted robbers of Russia.

Resolved, That we tender to the noble exiles and patriots of Ireland, Germany, and Rome, suffering the sickness of hope deferred, they are entitled to kindness and comfort from every true hearted republican throughout the world. To Louis Napoleon, the President of the French Republic, we offer our sincere prayers for his political downfall.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of equal protection to all and special to none of the country, as a doctrine dear to every democrat.

Resolved, That we must watch constantly encroachments of corporate power on the individual rights of the people. Sound principle was carried into successful practice by that firm and radical Democrat, Francis R. Shunk, whose views on the subject of corporations we most heartily approve.

Resolved, That all abuses and relief issues we denounce as the offspring of the corrupt designs of money, by which industry and labor, are daily cheated of their just reward. We would suggest to our Whig protectors of capital that a little more attention to the interest of the democratic laboring classes unstunned on this regulating currency would be one effe ctive way of protecting American industry.

Resolved, That we claim the ten hour law, and effective judiciary system as the most progressive democratic measures opposed by the Federalists while there was a chance for success, and justly popular with the people, as the one is calculated to elevate the moral and intellectual of the masses, and the other to give them the republican right of electing their own responsible officers.

Resolved, That the wants of the people demand cheap postage from this government, and in their opinion it would be accomplished by the abolition of unnecessary and unsecure offices in the government abolished.

Resolved, That we are opposed to speculating in the public lands, and believe they should be given to actual settlers, whose labor would make a garden of the wilderness, and bring from the desert places rich revenues to the country.

Resolved, That we adhere in letter and spirit to the constitution of the country, as the same was adopted by our fathers; and see neither prosperity, honor, nor profit, in the further extension of human slavery. We believe it should not advance beyond the limits of the present dominion.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolutions of the State Convention, which met in this city on the fourth of July, and we most heartily second the admonition of that sterling Democrat, John A. Gazzle, and pledge to him our hearty support.

Resolved, That we adhere to the independent Democratic Treasury system as judicious, wise, and safe, and amply vindicated by the test of experience.

The resolutions were, on motion, passed, and Mr. James H. Watson offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the pension received by soldiers who have been disabled in defending the rights and honor of the country, in the battle field, is entirely inadequate to their support, and calculated to prevent, in time to come, men without property from joining the American army.

If Congress) men are worth eight dollars per day, for their services and support, wounded soldiers ought to be) worth some thing more than eight dollars per month.

Mr. Watson rose and moved that a resolution, which he read, to the effect that the Democracy of Allegheny County were in favor of the Tariff of 1846 be adopted.

Mr. Robert Woods spoke against the resolution It was perfectly useless. The Tariff was not a *principle*, it was a mere *question of expediency*.

Mr. Wm. Karns, of Allegheny, also opposed the motion. He was in favor of modifying the Tariff of 1846. Our coal and iron interests demanded this modification, and he thought that the Democracy of Pennsylvania were of this opinion.

Mr. Watson made some allusions to guerrillas.

Mr. Woods did not know whom he stigmatized as guerrillas! For his part, he was probably as radical in feeling as any man amongst them, but he did not see the use of raising a false issue.—The Tariff was not a matter of principle, and he did not wish to see discussion introduced into the Convention.

Captain Robert Porter said that a few conservatives had united themselves to the Democratic party and wished to overthrow it. He would support the resolution.

A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, had never before spoken in the Court House, but the Tariff of 1846, was as good a Tariff as could be got.

Mr. William Karns said that no candidate for office, addressing the people of Allegheny County, dare address openly to the Tariff of 1846, for it would certainly kill him. We were situated in the midst of an iron and coal region, and a manufacturing community, needing protection. If this resolution were adopted, it would give our enemies an engine to destroy us, not only in Allegheny county, but throughout the State. If they did not split on the rock, they *would*, they *must* finally trample their enemies under their feet.

The gentleman then launched into generalities, lauding the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson, &c., &c.

Mr. J. H. Phillips, one of the Secretaries, was in favor of the Tariff of 1846. Let this Convention show the guerrilla sheet which has been so much circulated among the farmers, that the Democracy of Allegheny County has no feeling in common with it.

Mr. Robert Woods knew nothing about a guerrilla sheet. It seemed to him that the gentleman wished to raise a fight amongst the editors. They came there for no such purpose. They came to express their ideas as regarded Democratic principles. A Tariff was no principle, since to-day it might be expedient, to-morrow it might not be advisable. To day we might require a high tariff, to morrow it might be too high. Or, it may now be too low, and to morrow require to be raised. The gentleman should not lug a newspaper quarrel, between rival editors, before the Convention. If there is a guerrilla sheet in this city, if there are Indians prowling around, and any person has seen their foot marks, let him bring it openly before the Convention.

Mr. John Lively said that the viewers of the road in East Deer had not done their duty.—(Loud laughter.) They divided it into east and west. Not exactly. (Laughter) Now, just wait. Now, Colonel, (addressing the Chairman) Mr. Woods did not do his duty, and neither did Mr. McCandless. Mr. Hamilton was the man.—(Cries of question! question!) Not exactly. Every thing he said was true. East Deer—(Cries of question! question! order! order!) in the midst of which, the gentleman took his seat.

Mr. James H. Watson said that the Committee on Resolutions had been influenced by the guerrilla sheet, and their report showed it. They should have come out boldly. Every man who was afraid to say that he was in favor of the Tariff of '46, or against it, was a coward.

Mr. James Whitaker said that the Committee would feel insulted, if such a resolution as the one proposed by Mr. Watson, passed.

Mr. Patterson made a few observations relative to the folly of embroiling the Convention in this discussion.

Mr. David R. Williams, of Shaler, said that the working men of Pennsylvania demanded protection. He was their opposition to it that defeated the Democratic party in the last election, and it would defeat them again, if they went in favor of the Tariff of 1846.

Mr. Thomas Farley did not wish the party to be bound to any specific measure. The resolution, as offered by the Committee, was in favor of equal protection to all. As to the insinuation that the Committee were under any influence but that of their own reason, when they prepared the resolution referred to, it was utterly false. He did not know why such a resolution had been offered, except to stab at some person privately, and it would do no good.

The resolution was then, on motion, (much to our surprise, for we really thought that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, had adopted the Tariff of 1846, as one of their favorite measures) laid on the table by a vote of more than four to one.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates, and the following gentlemen were finally declared duly nominated.

ASSEMBLY.	VOTES.
Jonas R. McClintock	58
James A. C. Richey	66
Thomas Moffet	47

Col. James Scott received 68 votes on second ballot, and was declared duly nominated.

SHERIFF.	VOTES.
James Salsberry	15
Elijah Troville	38
John D. Miller	25
Gen. Jonathan Large	15

On second ballot Mr. Miller was elected, he receiving 49 votes.

PROTHONOTARY.	VOTES.
John Coyle	79
James A. Gibson	10
Benj. Wilson	5

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Capt. J. D. W. White was nominated by receiving 70 votes.

CORONER.

Lemox Rey received 65 votes, J. W. Bohoup 29.

AUDITOR.

Andrew W. McCollister received 60 votes, Wm Steward 36.

Between the first and second ballots, considerable discussion arose on various points.

Mr. John Lovely did not believe that all present were Democrats. There was coon skins and hard cider about. These fellows that are stamping so much are not Democrats. They will have a great buggaboo in the papers to morrow.

Capt. Porter moved that the Convention proceed to business.

Mr. Lavely moved that Captain Porter go home

Before the results of the nominations were announced, Thomas Farley read the following resolution, as a substitute for the *protection* resolution offered by the Committee. Some objections were raised to this, and it was offered as an independent resolution:

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of equal protection to all and special to none of the country, as a doctrine dear to every democrat, believe that they afford equal, and just protection to all the great interests of the country. They were the measures of the Democratic party, and as such we adhere to them, and will be willing to call a democratic Convention, whenever the interest of the country, shall require, and circumstances may require.

To our great surprise, this resolution, in effect the same as that offered by Mr. Watson, was adopted with very few dissenting voices.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution thanking Lecky Harper of the Post for his bold and fearless stand in defence of the truth of the law, which was amended to read *of the Tariff of 1846*."

With a political Jim Crowism, "wheel about and turn about," which seems to be peculiar to the Democratic party, and which is possessed in great perfection by the Locos Focos of Pennsylvania who but a short time ago were deadly enemies of the Tariff of 1846, this resolution was adopted.

We have often before seen the Locos turn a somersaut with all the agility of a clown in a circus, but they took their time, (at least a month or two,) to it. The Democrats of two years ago, are not the Locofocos of the present day, for here is a Convention which votes down the Tariff of '46 at two o'clock, and thanks a man for so lending that Tariff at four. Comment is unnecessary.

On motion, the chair appointed the following Committee of correspondence for the ensuing year. Andrew Burke, Esq., Col. Thomas Neel, Charles Barnett, John Layton, Gen. John M. Davis, Col. Thomas Bill, John Stevenson, James Barr, Nelson Campbell, John B. Guthrie, William Sturgeon, Gen James H. Watson, Alexander Dilworth, Captain Robert Porter, and Capt. James Young.

On motion, the chair appointed the following gentlemen conferees to select, in conjunction with the conferees of Butler county, a State Senator. George P. Hamilton, Esq., H. Magraw, Dr. Alexander Black, R. H. Criswell, Robert Morrow, Jacob Whitesell, and Thomas Farley.

On motion, thanks of the meeting were tendered to the officers, for the faithful performance of their duty.

It was moved by Mr. James H. Watson, that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Pittsburgh Post, as, according to hi m, this was the *only* Democratic paper published in Pittsburgh.

The Convention did not seem inclined to pass this resolution, since a motion was made and carried almost unanimously, to adjourn before Mr. W's resolution was put, and contrary to his earnest entreaty. So the Convention adjourned without ordering their proceedings to be published.

SUPREME COURT, Sept. 5th, 1849.—Present, all on yesterday.

Estate of Mary Robb, dec'sd—appeal from the Orphans' Court. Argued by Mr. Washington and Mr. Burke, for appellant, and Mr. Mellon, for appellee.

Hart et al vs Steele & Co. Error to the District Court. Argued by Mr. Shaler for pl'ffs in Error, and by McCandless & McClure for defs in error.

Morton's adm'r vs Morton. Error to the District Court. Argued by Mr. Flannegin for pl'ffs in error, and by Mr. Hasbrouck for def'ts in error.

Kirkpatrick vs. Burnside et. al.—Appeal from the District Court in Chancery. Argued by Mr Alden for appellant, and Mr. Darragh for appellee.

Wilkins vs. Anderson. Error to the District Court. Argued by Mr. Shaler for pl'ff in error, and by Mr. Craft for def'n in error.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A laboring man in the employment of Mr. Rulong, contractor for adding a third story and cupola to the school house of the First Ward Allegheny, fell from one of the third story windows to the ground, on Saturday, without receiving any other injury than a few scratches on his face.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Allegheny, September 5th.—Only one case of drunkenness was brought before the Mayor this morning, and the culprit paying his fine was discharged.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, September 5th.—Quite a numerous train of candidates for Mount Airy appeared before the Mayor this morning, the most important of whom were Oliver Brooks and John Barret, who had been arrested at three o'clock in the morning, in Webster street, where they were in company with a gang of young rowdies, screaming, yelling, and cursing like so many madmen.

When the watchman announced to them that they were disturbing the neighborhood, one of them fired a pistol, and all, with the exception of those arrested, made their escape. As the Mayor is determined to make an example of all such characters, and to endeavor to repress this riotous disposition manifested on the part of some young scoundrels, who, because they are not dressed in rags as they should be, imagine that they can get drunk, and kick up a row with impunity, he fined them twenty dollars each, and in default of payment committed them to jail for thirty days.

The remaining customers were all, with two exceptions, who paid their fines, committed to jail for various periods.

The New York Express of Saturday afternoon has the following.

The latest Foreign News.

By Electric Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

DREADFUL CONFLICT AT HAMBURGH BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

HAMBURGH, August 14.

Yesterday when the second battalion of the 15th Regiment of Prussian infantry arrived, the people gathered in great masses and pelted them with stones, another party tried to shut the gates, by which they were entering, against them. The soldiers used their arms against the people, and a serious conflict took place.

The loss of the military was trifling, but that of people considerable. Ten soldiers were carried to the hospital—20 or 40 people were wounded; during the night some of the National Guards united with the multitude and erected barrises close to the riding school where the battalions were quartered.

At these barricades fresh conflicts ensued. Towards the morning the barricades were cleared, and a little later every thing was quiet.

A letter received in Paris from Vienna states positively that the government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

Great excitement prevailed in Vienna, in consequence of the speech of Count Brandenburg.—Lloyd's cases seven hostile language. "It is remarkable says this paper, that the name of Austria is not once mentioned in the opening speech. It wants now no cost or, Prussia, in reality at the head of Germany.

There was a report in Paris that the Pope had been assassinated, but it appears to be a false rumor, for the Times in a 2d edition, on Friday does not even