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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne County

SENATE,

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.

ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.

JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.

CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.

WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF,

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.

EO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair

TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,

WM M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITORS,

JOHN EVERS of Findlay.

For Local Matters see next page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ALLEGHENY DIAMOND PROPERTY.—Since the decision of Judge Hepburn, granting an injunction, nothing has been done in regard to the public square, Allegheny—the counsels quietly submitting to the mandate of the Court. Arrangements have been made, however, to procure a decision of the Supreme Court, and the 8th of October has been fixed on, when the whole subject will be argued and considered on its intrinsic merits, waiving all mere technicalities. The decision of this Court will set the whole question of title at rest for ever, and we have been told by one who has well considered the subject, that there cannot be a doubt but what the title of the city will be affirmed. Should this be the case, the lots will be placed in market, and the City Scrip redeemed.

SPEAKER OF THE NEXT HOUSE.—Two members elect to the next Congress, both Democrats, have been removed by death. As there can be no election to supply their places, previous to the meeting of Congress, the Whigs will have a majority, and be able to elect the Speaker.

The death of Mr. Newmon, of the Wheeling districts, gives the Whigs a chance of carrying it. Mr. Russell, the Whig candidate, lost his election by only one or two hundred.

NEW DOCTRINE.—The *Mercury*, of this city, professes to be a zealous opposer of the ruinous tariff of '46, while at the same time it supports Mr. Gamble, and all the other Locofoco nominees, whose election will be regarded as a verdict in favor of that destructive tariff. This inconsistent and anomalous position annoys the editor, who would doubtless like to have it considered that he is pursuing a very consistent course, and he has hit upon a plan which he eagely supposes will remove the manifest absurdities of his position.—It is couched in the following paragraph:—

"What has whiggery or democracy in reality to do with the office of Canal Commissioner? *Nothing whatever.* It requires a man of plain common sense, of practical experience, and a familiarity with the improvements of the State to fulfil its duties. Such a man we believe Mr. Gamble to be, and therefore heartily commend him to the support of all those who prefer the interests of their country to those of their party."

This is very cunning, but it is a little too ridiculous for any sensible man coolly to promulge—If party has nothing to do with the office of Canal Commissioner, what did the Locofoco Convention meet for in this city, and why does the Mercury keep "*Democratic Republican Ticket*" over Mr. Gamble's name? Why did the Mercury place Mr. Gamble's name at the head of its ed. umns as soon as he was nominated by the Locofoco convention? Party had nothing to do with it, we suppose. If Mr. Gamble is elected, we are to infer that the Mercury will not call it a Democratic victory!

What has Whiggery and Democracy to do with the office of Governor, more than with that of Canal Commissioner? Will the Mercury support our excellent Chief Magistrate, Gov. Johnson. We never had a better Governor in the State, and yet a few weeks ago, the Mercury gave us a sort of half and half adhesion to the claims of Gov. Black Democracy had nothing to do with it!

What has Democracy or Whiggery to do with the office of Sheriff, Prothonotary, Commissioner, Coroner, and Auditor—and yet the Mercury supports all the Locofoco nominees for those offices.

The truth is, the Mercury ought to be ashamed of such a poor excuse. It ought to take manly ground, and acknowledge the truth, which is, that it prefers the success of the Locofoco party to the success if any of the measures or principles which it professes to support against the opinions of its political allies. So far from its support helping to sustain the principle of protection to home labor, it does the cause a positive injury. While it supports a ticket pledged to the Tariff of '46 by the Conventions which nominated them, its inconsistencies are so glaring as to destroy all the force of its arguments—and for it to place the election on no-party grounds, and to ask support for Mr. Gamble on such grounds, is to add insult to injury.

Railroad Iron—Foreign and American.

At least one hundred thousand tons of English railroad iron have either been received or ordered for this country within the last twelve months—at a cost of about five millions of dollars. To manufacture the quantity of iron, would require about 17,000 workmen—and making the usual allowance of five persons as dependent upon each one, we have a total population of 85,000 persons, who have been directly supported by the production of this enormous quantity of iron. These 85,000 persons in their turn give support to a great many thousand farmers, mechanics, and professional men, who are again enabled to contribute to each other's mutual comfort—*Baltimore Railroad Journal.*

All this enormous loss to the laboring interests of the country is owing to the Tariff of '46. During the existence of the Tariff of 1842, there were a sufficient number of Iron Works for the manufacture of Railroad Iron, erected in the United States, to supply all the rails which would be needed. The Tariff of '46 has closed them all but one, and that one will stop as soon as its present contract is concluded.

Here is the labor of 17,000 persons, representing a population of 85,000, lost to the country by the destructive effects of the Tariff of '46. *Five millions* of dollars are sent abroad to purchase iron which could be as easily made at home, and which would then be distributed to support our own farmers, mechanics, shop keepers, and laborers—Pennsylvania could make all this iron, but she is not permitted. The Tariff of '46, by its ruinous effects upon home labor, has decreed that this iron shall be made in England.

This *British* Tariff, which thus protects *foreign* labor against *American*, has lately received the sanction of the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania, and they are now supporting their candidate, Mr. Gamble, on that issue. Will they be sustained by the people of this great manufacturing State? It cannot be possible. Pennsylvania cannot commit such a manifest suicide.

We have been informed by a gentleman from Brookville, Jefferson County, that the Hon. Joseph Buffington, recently appointed by Governor Johnston as President Judge of the 18th Judicial District, is now holding his first term of Court in that place.

Judge Buffington is a sound lawyer, a clear thinker, and possessed of a remarkably fine delivery. His charges are said to be very plain and forcible. His courteous treatment of the members of the bar, and his willingness to hear argument, even when against his preconceived opinions, have already gained him favor with the profession. We are glad to hear of such judicious selections of individuals to fill important offices. The appointments of Gov. Johnston give general satisfaction. From all accounts, we presume the name of Judge Buffington will meet with little opposition in the next Senate, when it is sent in for confirmation.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.

The Election in Maine.

The returns of the vote for Governor in 19 towns, compared with the vote cast in the same towns last year, is as follows.

1849	1848
Hamlin, whig.....3,291	Hamlin, whig..3,421
Hubbard, democrat...3,750	Dana, democrat..4,157
Talbot, free soiler.....680	Fessenden, free soil 1,057

As far as heard from the Whigs have gained two members in the House.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

THE NEXT LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

According to our present Constitution, the State is to be apportioned every seven years into Senatorial and Representative Districts, upon the basis of taxables in each county. The present apportionment, dividing the State into 100 Representative, and 33 Senatorial Districts, (the constitutional limit,) was made in 1843, and based upon a ratio of 3,576 for each Representative, and 11,682 for each Senator—the whole number of taxables in the State, at that time, being estimated at 387,600.

It will be the duty of the Legislature to be chosen in October next, to make a new apportionment, upon the basis of the taxables returned at said election. The following table, constructed from the returns of 1848, is not entirely accurate, of course, but is sufficiently so for all practical purposes, and will enable the reader to form a pretty correct estimate of the number of taxables in each district at the present time. This return shows the number of taxables in the whole State to be 460,926, making a Representative ratio of 4,609, and a Senatorial ratio of 14,027. The districts in the following table are arranged according to the apportionment of 1843,—the number of taxables, and the taxes paid, are according to the returns of 1848:—

Counties.	Represents in 1843.	Taxables in 1848	Taxes pd. in 1848
Adams	1	5,967	$13,719 93
Allegheny	4	23,111	73,026 18
Armstrong	1	6,442	6,555 75
Beaver (part Lawrence)	2	7,308	12,179 90
Bedford	2	6,655	7,977 11
Berks	4	16,645	66,695 57
Blair	1	4,798	12,831 94
Bradford	2	8,339	10,099 63
Bucks	3	12,575	50,471 07
Butler	1	6,794	7,865 96
Cambria	1	3,406	2,720 98
Carbon	1	3,197	5,149 52
Lehigh	2	6,961	25,761 15
Centre	1	5,046	15,976 57
Clearfield	1	2,575	2,892 23
Chester	3	13,503	65,275 12
Clarion	1	4,609	5,009 00
Jefferson	2	2,308	1,951 9-
Elk	1	886	1,056 36
Venango	1	3,914	3,934 77
Clinton	1	2,300	5,920 49
Lycoming	2	5,927	10,883 23
Sullivan	1	879	798 56
Potter	1	1,162	1,931 33
Columbia	2	6,731	14,357 59
Crawford	2	7,954	8,525 71
Cumberland	2	8,065	30,114 14
Dauphin	2	6,291	26,928 06
Delaware	1	4,981	21,319 27
Erie	2	7,653	10,895 96
Fayette	2	7,373	14,951 96
Franklin	2	8,913	35,159 21
Greene	1	4,314	7,259 90
Huntingdon	1	5,384	16,571 07
Indiana	1	5,755	7,771 16
Juniata	1	2,550	3,910 71
Mifflin	1	3,298	12,916 19
Union	1	6,185	15,095 55
Lancaster	5	20,531	88,153 66
Lebanon	1	6,690	22,797 75
Luzerne	2	10,936	15,069 57
McKean	1	1,159	1,580 65
Warren	1	2,912	3,607 05
Mercer (part Lawrence)	2	9,420	12,943 16
Montgomery	3	13,043	48,619 77
Northampton	3	8,538	38,960 45
Monroe	1	2,765	4,211 15
Northumberland	1	4,435	13,165 11
Perry	1	5,141	9,321 76
Philadelphia city in 1819	5	20,642	401,163 37
Philadelphia county "	8	40,031	
Pike	1	1,159	2,194 70
Wayne	1	3,785	3,585 25
Schuylkill	2	12,680	25,373 98
Somerset	1	4,857	5,055 29
Susquehanna	1	5,715	7,335 45
Wyoming	1	2,157	2,740 07
Tioga	1	4,920	4,518 29
Washington	2	9,932	24,975 03
Westmoreland	3	10,856	15,799 77
York	3	14,083	30,433 66
Totals	100	460,926	1,410,109 24

SENATORIAL DIVISION.

Districts at present.	1843 Senators	1848 Taxables
I Philadelphia city	2	19,234
II Philadelphia county	3	45,096
III Montgomery	1	13,043
IV Chester and Delaware	1	13,499
V Berks	1	16,645
VI Bucks	1	12,575
VII Lancaster and Lebanon	2	27,221
VIII Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike	1	19,831
IX Northampton and Lehigh	1	14,399
X Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming,	1	11,657
XI Bradford and Tioga	1	13,256
XII Lycoming, Clinton, Centre and Sullivan,	1	13,912
XIII Luzerne and Columbia	1	17,665
XIV Dauphin and Northumbd	1	10,769
XV Union, Mifflin & Juniata	1	12,333
XVI Cumberland and Perry	1	13,209
XVII Franklin and Adams	1	14,910
XVIII York	1	14,083
XIX Bedford, Blair, and Huntingdon	1	16,838
XX Armstrong, Clearfield, Cambria & Indiana	1	18,306
XXI Westmoreland and Somerset	1	15,912
XXII Fayette and Greene	1	11,687
XXIII Allegheny and Butler	2	29,931
XXIV Washington	1	9,832
XXV Beaver and Mercer (with Lawrence)	1	16,724
XXVI Crawford and Venango	1	11,861
XXVII Warren, Jefferson, Elk, Potter, McKean & Clarion	1	12,967
XXVIII Erie	1	7,653

Our Whig friends will now see how important it is to have a Whig majority in the next Legislature. The apportionment of the Legislature is a matter of the utmost importance, for it will decide the political complexion of the Legislature for seven years to come. Should the next Legislature pass into the hands of our opponents, all past experience teaches us that neither justice, decency nor self respect will prevent them from dividing the State so as to secure a majority of Locofoco districts, in the face of a clear Whig majority in the State of more than thirteen thousand votes. Let every Whig, then, rally to the support of our candidates, at the coming election, with more than ordinary zeal in the good cause, and more than ordinary determination to achieve a glorious and triumphant victory.

NOTE BY EDITOR OF GAZETTE.—By the above table, our readers will see that Allegheny County, in 1848, had 23,111 taxables, which, at the Representative ratio of 4,609, will give us five Representatives. It is altogether probable, however, that we shall have 25,000 or 30,000 taxables this year, our population having very largely increased of late. This would give us six Representatives and two Senators.

There will be very considerable changes made, by the next apportionment, and the political complexion of the Legislature will much depend upon the manner in which it is done. Those Whigs, if any such there be, which we can hardly believe, who design to give their votes to Jonas R. McClintock, and thus assist in sending him to the Legislature, to unite with his Locofoco brethren in gerrymandering the State so as to keep a Locofoco majority in that body against the will of the people, must have queer notions of political duty. Their Whigism hardly deserves the name.

THE ART.—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has issued a circular in which that institution offers three prizes: one of $750, one of $500, and one of $250, to be awarded to the artist who shall produce the first, second, and third best pictures on a Historical, Scriptural, or Dramatic subject; the painting to be not less than 40 by 50 inches in size, and to be delivered at the Academy on or before the 10th of April 1850 The Academy also offers two other prizes, one of $300 and one of $200 for Landscape or Marine views, to be 24 by 40 inches. The judges or a majority of them having pronounced in favor of a picture, and the prize having been paid to the artist, the picture is to become the property of the Academy. One of the judges is to be a resident of Boston, one of New York, one of Philadelphia, and one of Baltimore, and these four to choose a fifth. The expense of transportation of all pictures to and from the Academy will be defrayed by the institution.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The latest accounts from Texas confirm our previous reports, that P. Hansbrough Bell has been elected Governor of that State, and David S. Kaufman and Volney E. Howard its Representatives in the next Congress.—The two latter gentlemen are Democrats, of course, but many of our readers will be surprised to learn that Texas has elected a Whig Governor, as appears by the following paragraph from the Richmond Whig:

"GOVERNOR OF TEXAS—WELL DONE—A letter from Henderson, dated the 25th of last month, states that P. H. Bell, Esq., a Virginian by birth, is unquestionably elected Governor of Texas.—The issue was not so much a political one, but Mr. Bell is a Whig, and that will do very well for Texas. The Locos are greatly annoyed and surprised at his election."

LATE FROM THE PLAINS.—In a letter dated at Fort Laramie, received by Mr. De Mier, of this city, from his son, who accompanied Turner & Allen's last train, the account of the death of Miss Fanny White is contradicted. He states that she had married a Mr. McKuen at Scott's Bluffs. He mentions also that the escort had returned from the South Pass, and that they had left the emigrants in a healthy condition, and only one of them had died before they reached Fort Laramie. He states in addition, that they had encountered the Sioux Indians, whilst passing through one of their villages, in which they lost one man.—*St. Louis Republican.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The news from Europe has been well digested, and the appearance of things abroad indicates a calm after the severe storm which has been without effect, except to sow the seeds of republican liberty so thickly and so thoroughly that, the next attempt will sweep away all the old barriers that now oppose the people. The English journals and magazines think they see signs of a speedy war between Russia and England, in consequence of Austria's giving the former a seaport on the Mediterranean, from which the fleets of Russia are now excluded, except by way of Gibraltar. By the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, Russia was prohibited from passing, with an armed force, the Dardanelles, but the acquisition of this new port, would enable her to violate the treaty, and place a squadron in the classic waters of the Mediterranean, ready to cope with England. This speck of war is very small, and no battle will come out of it.—Since the peace of 1815, England has had no competitors but Indians in battle, and her energies have been devoted to the extension of her commerce, which has grown to the bond of peace for the world. A change has come over the spirit of her statesmen, and we shall not have another war for the "balance of power."

No stock is now more popular than the five per cents of Pennsylvania, which are in active demand for permanent investment at 99 per cent.—This is higher by three per cent. than some of the best stocks of New York (which are as sure to pay 7 per cent as Pennsylvania is to pay 5. The judicious financial policy of the Key Stone State for the past few years has helped her credit wonderfully, and could the Whig Executive be secured for ten years, any hundred dollars worth of bonds would take more than a hundred dollars in coin to purchase

The capacious Sub Treasury has now in its bowels $3,655,000, the largest amount ever known, yet it causes no alarm with banks or our merchants. The excess of coin in our banks, and the support we contract holders of the country are unable to keep the market easy, and loans are readily made at the legal rate, and often much under.

Our Locofoco brethren have at last made an attempt at Union which promises to succeed. The old Hunker nominations will be completed to-morrow, at Utica, by the Barnburners, who, on the day following, unite with the Hunkers in a mass ratification convention. The post fellows have got remarkably hungry for the spoils, swallow the Utica principles, with the most amusing facility. This union of the class calls for renewed efforts on the part of the Whigs, and it will be made. The battle will be warmly contested but the result will be Whig, most decidedly.

Yesterday we had a glorious parade, and a grand sword presentation to Gen Avezzana, the Italian Patriot. The Hungarian, Italian and German soldiers paraded in full dress, and the crowds looked delicious indeed. The 12th regiment also paraded to receive a stand of colors, and gave Gen. Avezzana a passing salute. But our soldier will not go to the Italian, German, or Hungarian wars.

There is a good business doing in produce.—Asnes are firm at $6.50 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, which is another rise. Cotton is very stiff, and holders want an advance. Flour is cheaper—prime Genesee and Western $5.44,25@5.62½. Wheat is cheaper, with considerable sales. Good State at 121. Corn and Oats are cheaper, and buyers can make their own terms Provisions sell at old prices for retail lots. Oils are firm, and Linseed is up to 75c per gallon. Whiskey is cheaper, with sales of Ohio at 26,27 and dull. Tobacco is firm, with a good speculative demand for all kinds of foreign. C.

For the Gazette.

Kilbuck or Smokey Island.

The article in the Gazette of yesterday, on the subject of this submerged Island does not exactly contain all the history apposite to the case in question.

Now, if my memory is not greatly at fault on the subject, there was a grant at an early period in the annals of our Commonwealth to Captain (so called) Kilbuck, the Indian Chief of the Island, limiting its tenure to his life time, who had an agent here to receive his rents, which were paid over to that agent for his use. It was no unusual act on the part of several of the States to make such grants to the Chieftains who proved themselves friendly to the early settlers, and kept the borders free from savage incursions, or gave time by notice of the approach of danger. Such was the fact in reference to Kilbuck, he was what was then called a "friendly Indian," and remunerated by the gift of the Island, which, with his death, reverted to the State.

Now, in addition to the information communicated by "O," we learn that the Island was by some error assessed as the taxable property of some person residing on it, which could not be legally done, as if any property existed therein, belonged to the State, and was of course not taxable at all. Under this wrong view it was sold for taxes, and thus a semblance of title created. Just in sale tax to the information given by "O," it appears that the application for a warrant and survey was made for an Island containing *twenty acres*, and instead of confining the survey to something like the contents of the Island, say 15 or 20 acres the claimants embrace 70 or 80 *acres* of the bank or bottom of the river, which in low water is bare and we only wonder that the modesty of the parties in confiscating themselves to even eighty acres—they might just as well have taken one hundred or so more.

Now, we are yet to learn how far authority, even if regularly given would justify such an enlargement of a territory asked for a specific number of *acres* as the *contents of an Island* containing but twenty acres P

THE CROPS IN OHIO.—The editor of the Ohio Cultivator has recently visited ten counties in the northern section of that State, and four in the central and southern part, taking a look at the country and the crops. The excursion embraced within its limits most of the principal wheat region of Ohio, and the editor satisfied himself, by inquiry and inspection, that the wheat harvest was every where in his route quite as bad a failure as it had been represented in his columns. "Only in a few counties in the northern part of the State," he says, "is there any thing like a fair yield; while in the great wheat districts, the crop is very deficient in yield and quality, and many fields were not harvested at all." Of other crops he gives an account altogether encouraging—as follows:—

"Of hay an abundant crop has been secured in most parts, and generally in good order. Oats are a fair crop; the yield to the growth of straw has been so heavy for the best quality of the grain. Clover seed throughout Richland and Crawford counties, where the greatest quantities are annually raised, promises to be a fair crop, though it is too soon to report the yield. Buckwheat is already in soom, and the prevalence of cloudy weather is very favorable for it. Potatoes every where promise an abundant and healthy crop

The corn crop, greatest staple, every where gives glorious promise of an abundant yield, and the number of acres is, we think, greater than ever before.

Three weeks ago we took a drive through the counties of Pickaway, Ross, Fairfield, and Perry.—The prospects there agree with what is stated above. The corn crop in the Scioto valley never was better—so says "the oldest inhabitant." The cattle feeders of that noted region are beginning to market their forces for the winter's campaign; and we have never before seen such splendid herds of steers as are now on the farms of the Messrs Renick and Adams, of Pickaway, and others of like name and stamp of Ross

WIRE COUPLER.—The *Home Journal* gives the following extract from an address of the venerable Dr. NOTT, President of Union College, New York

"I have been young, and am now old, and in review of the past, and the prospect of the future, I declare unto you, beloved pupils, were it permitted me to live my life over again, I would, by the help of God, from the very outset, live better. Yes, from the outset I would trown upon vide, I would favor virtue, and lend my influence to advance whatever would exalt and adorn human nature, alleviate human misery, and contribute to render the world I lived in, like the Heaven to which I aspire, the abode of innocence and felicity. Yes, though I were to exist no longer than the ephemera that sport away their hour in the sunbeams of the morning, even during that brief period I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than creep the earth and lick the dust with the reptile, and having done so, bed my body with my memory in the gutter."

The life of Dr. Nott has been a daily illustration of the value of the sentiments he so handsome. ly expresses. He is now a patriarch of seventy-six years, and has presided over Union College for forty five years, preserving in his old age that fire of genius and that kindliness of heart which have made him the idol of all who have ever enjoyed his instruction.

Election in Massachusetts.

An election was held on Monday, in the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, for a Member in place of J. G. Palfrey, whose term expires At the last election, it will be remembered, there was no choice. We have returns by Telegraph, received last night, from 24 towns—showing the following aggregate result, as compared with the last trial—

	last trial.	
Palfrey (Free Soil).....	3059	2813
Thompson (Whig).....	2659	2321
Robinson (Locofoco).....	1076	986

PALFREY, it will be seen, has fallen off largely since the former trial. Then the majority against him in these 24 towns was 497—now it is 678 There is, of course, no election.

The Right of Self Government Denied.

The People of California, finding themselves without a government, are naturally and very properly taking measures to establish one after the well known American plan for doing such things. Their right to do so is stoutly denied by journals which claim to be democratic in feeling and principle. The Montgomery Flag and Advertiser has the following remarks:

"We look to Congress to reject any constitution that may emanate from the 'naked usurpation of power' under which Genera' Riley is proceeding. He is acting without any Constitutional authority, and the proceedings of any Convention which may originate with him will be void *ab initio*."

No Constitution will be adopted in California and forwarded to Congress but such as the people, who are to live under said Constitution, approve. Cass Democracy has reached a strange pass, when it insists that the citizens of the United States in California shall be forbidden to form "any Constitution," that Congress may decline or refuse to organize a territorial government indefinitely, and yet "reject any form of government that may emanate" from the people of California! How many years will the Flag and Advertiser have the people of California wait before they may begin to exercise the right of self government? The inconsistency of what calls itself Democracy is beneath criticism. *Augusta Chronicle.*

Legislature of Illinois

GOV. FRENCH, of Illinois, has called an *extra* session of the Legislature of that State, to meet on the 22d day of October next, to take in consideration the following objects:—

1. To fill the existing vacancy in the office of the United States Senator from the State of Illinois.

2. To take such action as the General Assembly may deem best for the public interest, upon the 6th section of the 10th article of the constitution of the State, which provides that "the General Assembly shall encourage internal improvements by passing such general laws of incorporation for that purpose."

3. To give the Governor the necessary authority to order the filing of vacancies in county offices, now unprovided for by law, and to provide some suitable agent for discharging the duties heretofore incumbent upon the Attorney General, whose office is abolished by the constitution of the State.

4. To so amend our revenue law as to give force and validity to the same.

5. To provide for the settlement of claims against the State and also to make provision for the redemption of hypothecated bonds.

6. To extend such relief to the Judicial Circuits of the State as may afford the proper facilities for the prosecution of the civil and criminal business within their limits, by enlarging the jurisdiction of certain County Courts, the establishment of local courts, or by attaching certain counties belonging to one circuit to those of another, so as more completely to equalize the business without increasing the number of circuits.

7. To make such amendments to an act, entitled "Act to establish District Courts in the State of Illinois," approved February 20, 1847, as may be found necessary to carry out the object and intent of said act.

8. To establish an orphan asylum and Lake hospital at or near Chicago.

9. To pass necessary laws for the relief of Gallatin county.

10. To enact a law providing for a homestead exemption from execution in certain cases.

11. To amend the law in relation to limitation of actions and the taking of testimony in chancery cases.

12. To enact a law to enable the State of Illinois to commence suits in her own behalf, and make the necessary appropriation to defray the expenses of said special session of the Legislature.

FROM MINNESOTA.—The Chronicle and Register two ably conducted papers, have become united. The new paper is neutral in politics.

The complete returns of the late election are all in. No trial of party strength was attempted.—On which the Register remarks:

"The Whigs considered Delegate without opposition. We could not, in the results, so strongly Whig, and so many Democrats to the Legislature, party politics did not enter into the contest. We hope that it will and no more in the Territorial Legislature, but that that body will go to work in earnest, do up the business of the Territory, and leave the affairs of the nation to those to whom it legitimately belongs. The number of votes polled is near 700"

The Legislature of Minnesota convened on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

Mr. Clay in Utica.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal

Utica, Sept. 10, 1849.

Hon. Henry Clay arrived in this city on Saturday evening. He left Albany on Saturday morning and has journey hither was triumphal beyond a parallel. Not a station did he pass but he met vast assemblages of ardent friends and admirers who had flocked to the railroad depots to see the lion honor. In many instances bonfires were kindled, and the "deep mouthed cannon" proclaimed his welcome. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed in every place through which he passed.

At Herkimer, so great was the "demonstration," that Mr. Clay appeared upon the platform of the car and addressed the crowd in his most eloquent and fastinous manner. This was most delicate and clear as crystal, and

"His words seemed oracles
That pierced their bosoms, and each man would turn
And gaze a wonder on his neighbor's face,
That so with the like dumb wonder answered him.
* * * * You could have heard
The beating of your pulses while he spoke."

When Mr. Clay had concluded, cheer upon cheer rent the air until the cars had disappeared in the dim distance

He arrived here about 9 o'clock, accompanied by Frederick Hollister, Esq and numerous other friends from this city, who had gone on to meet him. About 4,000 persons had assembled at the Depot, and when the great statesman alighted from the cars he was saluted with a hearty welcome of the multitude greeted his ears. Being completely worn out, he proceeded immediately to the residence of Mr. F. Hollister, Esq. whose guest he will remain while in our city, and retired for the night. A large crowd filled the street and completely surrounded the house, made illustrious by his presence until a late hour at night. Bonfires were lit and the whole city seemed alive. Armfuls of land received the distinguished visiter, discourse, as usual, "most eloquent music."

Mr. Clay attended Trinity Church yesterday Sunday and listened to an excellent discourse from Rev. Dr Pinal. Today he visits the extensive manufacturing establishments in our vicinity. He visited Clayville, a manufacturing village founded by Mr Hollister, and named after Mr. Clay, cannot but be an occasion of deep interest to both parties. Mr. Clay will leave for the State fair on Tuesday morning, previous to which it is expected that he will address the citizens of Utica.

TELEGRAPH LINE FROM NASHVILLE TO ST. LOUIS.—The public will be gratified to learn that a Telegraph line from Nashville, Tennessee, via Clarksville, Paducah, Cairo, Cape Girardeau, to this city, is rapidly progressing to completion.—The line from Paducah to Nashville has been completed several months, and we learn that all each of the offices a larger business has been done than the builders hoped for, and entirely justifying its construction. From Paducah to Cairo, the posts are up, and as the cross arms are being put on Ohio are erected, the wire will be stretched on that part of the line. From Cairo to Ste. Genevieve, the posts are up and the wire stretched along most of their line. It is expected by Mr. Shaffner, the builder and principal proprietor, that the whole line will be completed during the month of November—*St. Louis Rep.*

Nine in one Family Poisoned!

We learned last evening that the family of Mr. Ward, furniture dealer, at the corner of Wagorn Row and George street were poisoned! The family consists of nine persons—viz Mr. Ward, wife, mother and six others, all of whom were under the influence of the drug, whatever it may be.

It appears that they all ate dinner together yesterday, at their residence on Elizabeth street, near Cutter, and that, a short time afterwards, four of them were seized with vomiting, and, in the course of the afternoon, the other five were also taken sick. Physicians were sent for, and Dr Murphy arrived, and immediately pronounced the case poison. The proper antidotes were applied, and had the expected effect—placing all except Mr Ward, his wife and mother out of danger. They, up to 9 o'clock last evening, lay in a precarious state, and were not expected to survive till morning, but still hopes were entertained. The young. er members of the family were staggering about the house in a sort of stupor, like persons under the exposing influence of liquor.

How the poison came is a matter of speculation, and it is not known whether it was intentionally or accidentally administered. At first the water was suspected, but upon analyzation, nothing was found, and when we left last evening, Dr. Murphy had taken a part of the coffee which was left at dinner, to analyze it. We did not ascertain the result of his investigation.

Some persons attributed the poison to the milch, as milch sickness, at this season of the year, has been here before known in that part of the city.

No one, we understand, has been suspected of administering the poison, and, up to the time of writing the whole affair was enveloped in mystery. We will endeavor to give our readers the particulars in detail to morrow.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A NEW SCOTT MEDAL.—We yesterday had the pleasure of examining at the War Department, a very beautiful gold medal, which was voted in General Scott by Congress, on the 9th of March, 1848. It is of the same size as that voted to Gen. Taylor, (recently noticed in this paper,) the value of the gold of which it is made amounting to about four hundred and fifty dollars. It was designed, as we understand, by a gentleman connected with the Engineer Department, and struck at the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The portrait of Gen. Scott is engraved in the highest style of the art, and is deemed an admirable likeness of that distinguished soldier as he now appears. But the most striking feature of the medal consists in the fact, that on the reverse side it portrayed no less than seven battle scenes, viz: those of the City of Mexico—which occupies the centre—Chapultepec, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey.—*National Intelligencer.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office from the 1st of Sept. to the 15th of Sept., 1849. Persons calling for them will please say they are advertised

Ladie's List.

Adams Ann
Allen Ruth M
Allward Eliza

Bailey Martha E
Baldwin Caith e
Bamford Maria
Barrett Mary
Barter Mary A
Beaty Mary
Beck Juliet a A
Burnod Mrs

Carney Harriet
Carron Mary
Cark Mary
Cattee Bridget
Conome Honora

Davis Lydia B
Davis Susan

Eaton Ann

Fenmore Sarah
Ferguson Sarah J
Fife Rebecca
Finch Martha

Geoghegan Mrs
Giles Eliza
Graves Mariana
Gilbert Mrs H

Hagg Frances
Haverty Hannah
Hess Sarah
Harris Harriet
Hannaker Sarah
Hart Isabel
Harris Mary
Hay Jane
Holt Mary

Ingram Elizabeth Irwin Anna

Jackson Jane P
Jenkins Elizabeth

Kaz Mrs
Kerr Sarah C
Kearns Salina

Lanmer Maret
Lane Sarah M
Lawrence Malin da E
Little Louisa E

Mason Nancy
Malas Cathe
Magoon Margt
Mattocks Lydia
Martin Lizzie
Martin Mrs J

McAdams Mary A
M'Cauley Baldy
M'Takkey Maret
M'Hirnie Susan
M Williams Margt

Neek Elizabeth

O'Connel B

Phe an Mrs
Sennington Louisa

Ray Mrs
Rhea Virginia
Reed Frances
Reed Mary
Reid Nancy
Reide Mary

Saint Catherine
Scudder Mary W
Sherry Harriet
Shaw Jane M
Shaler Susanna
Scanlon, Pamela

Taylor Jane
Thompson Jane
Thompson Wm S
Turner Ann

Vanderpool Mary Ann

Wa ker Mary
Walker Jane H
Wa acher Eliz
A

Yeager Mary

Jackson T G
Jameson John
James John 2
Jamison Thos
Jayess Harrison
Jacobs Saml
Jennings Edwd
Johnsr Danl

Kane Tr
Kasler James
Keiss Andrew J
Kehoe Michl
Kein Chas 2
Keeler Geo
Kellupp Philip
Keiser D E
Keating John
Kennedy Jas 2
Kennedy David
Keenan Bernard
Kowens Edwd
Keegle Thos

Lally Jas 2
Lamb Lawrence
Layton John
Lane Spencer C
Lounhin Bias W
Lawor Michl
Lawson Alexr 2
Lawrence M E
Lawman Jacob
Leyman Michl
Leeper Bertram
Leonard Michl
Lemmo Bruce
Lewis A W
Lee James

Mahan Richard
Maison Rody
Maxwell Harold
Mahagan John
Mallen Thos
Magbon Peter
Maley Patrk
Maltby Wm
Mooney Thos
Mauley Jas
Martson Richd
Martin Jas
Martin Patrk
Martin John
Marun Godfrey
Martin Peter
Martin W J
Matthews Wm
Matters J C
Mowry & Co
Marshan Walter
Mason Joseph
Mason Saml
Marrer Wm
Magwe I Jas
Morris John
Morris J B

Nagle Michl
Nelson Robt

Neel Geo John
Newman Morgan
Nesbit J E
Nesmo Saml D
Nean James
Nelson Robt

Oliver Jas
Ogley Mr
Ordonner Thos
Olds Seedey H
Ow Georges
Orr David

Parr Reason
Palmer Benj H
Patton John
Padden John
Patterson Mathew
Patterson & Fe Thos
ing
Patterson L B
Peters John
Parkins Conrey
Pendergast Jas
Pendergast Jas

Quigley Jas
Quinn Jas
Quinn John
Quinn Saml

Reed Robt
Reed John

Sawyer Thos
Sarber John B
Scott Alex
Scott Saml K
Scott Adams
Scott George Jr
Scott John
Scales Washington
Seps Wm
Seaman M
Shaw S W
Shaw Wm M
Sherrow Jas
Shiras Francis
Sanders Andrew
Sheridan Andrew
Shimck Michl
Singer John H
Sugforse R
Slocum Thos
Sloan J
Smith John
Smithman C

Tarrell Michl
Taylor John
Taylor Wm H
Taylor Joseph
Tate Matthew
Thomas Reese
Thompson Alex
Thompson Geo F
Thompson Jos
Tracy Philip
Thompson Joseph
A Wm

Umble Uriah C

Vaghorne Maith w