

The Next U. S. Senator.

The Locofocos of the interior, as we have already hinted, do not seem altogether to approve the arrangements entered into by Messrs. Buchanan, Bigler, Black and others at Bedford, by which the Hon. J. S. Black was designated as Mr. Sturgeon's successor. The conference nominated Wm. F. Packer for the State Senate in the Lyonning district, adopted a resolution instructing him, in case of his election, to support the Hon. George W. Woodford for the U. S. Senate. This indicates not only a disposition to set at naught the Buchanan influence, but a continued determination to go the whole swine for free trade.

Great Fire in New York.

The city of New York was visited on Friday night by another destructive conflagration, which broke out in the stables of Mr. Johnson, in Fifteenth street near the 10th avenue, which were entirely destroyed, together with the range of stables on 16th street. Between 150 and 160 cows and 15 horses were burned in the stables, and by the calamity two human beings lost their lives. One named James Keegan, had cows in the stables, and was suffocated while attempting to rescue them. The other was a woman, named Lucinda Sandes, who with her reputed husband who was employed about the stables, was sleeping in one of the lofts. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

The following is a copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:—
"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas.
"I give all my things to my relations, to be divided among them the best way they can.
"N. B.—If any body kicks up any row or makes any fuss about it he isn't to have any thing."
Signed by me,
John Thomas."

A NEAT COOK.—We have heard of an old lady who was so particularly neat, that she would always nicely wash her eggs before she broke them into the pan to fry, and was always particularly careful, moreover, to spit in the pan to see if the fat was just exactly hot enough to fry them. Now this, we think, is being a little too particular.

Sentence of the Astor Place Rioters.

In the Court of General Sessions of New York on Saturday, the persons convicted of participation in the riot at the Astor Place Opera House, on 10th of May last, were brought up for sentence. The clerk of the Court having arraigned the prisoners, they were called upon to say if they had anything why sentence should not be passed upon them. Edward Z. C. Judson made some remarks, alleging that some of the jurors, before coming into Court, had said the prisoners deserved to be hung. He said he asked no favors of the Court, and was prepared for the full extent of their power, as he was aware that he had been tried not only by a prejudiced jury, but a prejudiced Court. Judge Daly then proceeded to pass sentence. In the cases of George Doughlass, James O'Neil and James Matthews, all youths, he said their conduct was probably the result of youthful indiscretion, and the majesty of the law had been vindicated, in a great measure, by their conviction. The Court therefore passed a light sentence, being imprisonment for thirty days each to the city prison. In the case of Thos. Greene, Judge Daly said that his uniform good conduct entitled him to consideration, and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the penitentiary. In the case of Daniel A. Adirance the Court sentenced him to imprisonment for three months in the penitentiary. In respect to Judson, the Court had heard all he had read, and in regard to the charge that he was the victim of a prejudiced Court and jury, said that, as far as the Court was concerned, they had studiously endeavored to render him equal and exact justice. If they had failed it was their misfortune. In reference to the question of character, he stood simply upon the legal presumption in favor of a person whose character has not been put in question. He was sentenced to that alone, while all the others were identified by very strong recommendations. The Court completely coincided with the verdict, and would have doubted their faithfulness or intelligence, had they failed to convict him. He was therefore sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of one year, to pay a fine of \$250, and to remain committed until it is paid.

We learn from the Tribune that the Erie Road extension to Elmira will be completed by the 1st of October as originally intended. This will add 36 miles to the road. The extension to Corning will take place sometime in November. The Chemung Road connecting the Erie and Seneca Lake will be ready by the 15th October, when a continuous route from New York to Buffalo will be formed some six or eight hours shorter than via Albany, and at a cheaper rate. This connection with the West must add largely to the income of the property. The road is now doing quite a large business, the receipts considerably exceeding those of August. The receipts for September will, according to present appearances, reach over \$50,000, although this is a short month and has five Sundays in it.

An Albany Tailor.

The Knickerbocker says—"One of our tailors was on a strike yesterday. He struck his wife, then upset his eldest boy into the slop bucket, and finally threw all the tea things out of the third story window."

PHILADELPHIA POLICE, Sept. 12. Practical Amalgamation.

Mr. Silas P. Baker is a zealous abolitionist;—he resides on the borders of a district of Philadelphia which might be called "Young Africa," it being almost exclusively inhabited by Ethiopians. Mr. Baker is a man of property. He could afford to live in any part of the city, but he preferred the negro neighborhood, because the darkies absorb all his sympathies. He often expresses the hope that the colored population will soon be allowed the right of suffrage, in which case, he doubtless supposes that they might exercise it for the benefit of Mr. Silas P. Baker. With this view, or some other, equally disinterested, Mr. B. is uniting in his efforts after popularity among his dark-skinned neighbors. In his walks through the dingy streets inhabited by the Africans, he pats the woolly heads of all the Ethiop boys,—compliments the colored mamma's on the beauty of the young picanninies, ogles the chestnut colored belles, leers at the coal-black lassies and exchanges salutations with all the Dan Tuelier and Jim Crow like gentlemen.

One young colored man, named Tom Stygers, is Mr. Baker's special favorite. Tom is a full-blooded African, with a skin as black as patent leather, a forehead "villanously low," projecting under-jaw, and a nose which requires no flat-tery. When Mr. Baker has abolitionist visitors from the northern States, he invites Tom to take dinner with them, using him, as a model negro, to illustrate the perfect equality of the colored race.

Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Baker was writing an article for an abolition paper, urging the white gentlemen to take colored wives and the colored ladies to accept white husbands, improving both races by the intermixture, (as champaign is made in New-Jersey by mixing rum and elder together, the mixed article being far superior to either ingredient separately,) Mr. B. heard a sound which he judged to proceed from a hearty kiss. He rose softly, opened the door of an adjoining apartment, and saw a fair daughter of his sitting on a sofa, by the side of Tom Stygers, (the model negro,)—his arm around her neck, and her arm around his neck,—their lips united in an impassioned salute. Tom, finding himself discovered, arose without embarrassment and said—"Mr. Baker, Sar,—I love your dater and she love me, Sar. Hope you give your consent for me to marry her, Sar."

This hope of Tom's, considering Mr. Baker's practices and professions, was reasonable enough. Not so thought Mr. Baker, however. He still held in his hand the pen with which he had been writing the amalgamation article, the ink in it not yet dry. He raised the pen to throw it at Tom's head, but happening to glance downwards, he saw something which he thought would do better. This was a brick, covered with carpeting to be used for keeping open the door. Baker dropped the pen and caught up the brick. "You marry my daughter, you black son of perdition!—I'd rather see her married to the devil."

At the same moment, the brick hummed through the air, struck full upon the frontal bone of poor Stygers and rebounded as if it had been thrown against the rock of Gibraltar. A slight abrasion of the black skin was the only damage. Tom, however, made his complaint, and the abolitionist was brought up and held to bail for assault on his colored friend and protégé.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE CULTIVATION OF THE TEA PLANT, which was undertaken by Mr. James Smith, near Greenfield, S. C., in 1848, has so far proven highly successful. In the fall of 1848 about 500 plants were received from China, via London, and in December they were planted in his garden. A considerable quantity of tea seed was planted at the same time. Notwithstanding the severe winter, and spring, the plants were unharmed, and are now in a flourishing condition. Several specimens of the green and black plant are in bud. The tea plant buds one year, but does not fruit till the next. Next year Mr. Smith expects to pick tea, although his great object for some time to come will be to increase the quantity of his plants.

The tea seed was planted at a wrong season and did not amount to anything. Mr. Smith estimates the actual consumption of tea in the United States to be eleven millions of pounds; in Europe fifty; total sixty-one millions. China produces over nine hundred million pounds, of which the Chinese export only about seventy millions. An acre of land will produce 547 pounds; consequently the cultivation of 20,109 acres of land in the 14 tea growing States will supply the present consumption of the United States. To supply Europe would require 91,411 acres of land. He supposes there are fourteen of our States that would grow tea, and that 111,520 acres of land, cultivated as tea plantations, averaging 7965 for each of the fourteen States, will supply the consumption of the article both for Europe and the United States. The experiment Mr. Smith is engaged in is a highly interesting one, and will be attended with vast benefits to the country if completely successful.

MR. CALHOUN.—It is reported that Mr. Calhoun intends resigning his seat in the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON GREYS,

You will meet for parade at the house of C. D. Brodhead, on Saturday, the 6th of October next, precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M., fully equipped, and prepared with 6 rounds blank cartridge.

The Tannersville Brass Band will be in attendance. By order of the Captain, C. D. BRODHEAD, O. S. September 27, 1849.

To the Voters of Monroe County.

Fellow-Citizens:—At the solicitation of numerous friends I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of **County Commissioner,** and respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
SAMUEL D. PIPHER.
M. Smithfield, Sept. 4, 1849.

To the Voters of Monroe County.

Fellow-Citizens:—I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of **County Treasurer,** at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I be favored with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and to the best of my ability.
JAMES TRACH.
Poccano township, Sept. 4, 1849.

To the Voters of Monroe County.

Fellow-citizens:—At the solicitation of numerous friends I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
JOSEPH FRABLE.
Ross township, October 4, 1849.

To the Voters of Monroe county.

Fellow-citizens:—I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of **COUNTY AUDITOR,** at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should you favor me with a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly.
Very respectfully,
CHARLES M. HINTON.
Stroud township, Sept. 27, 1849.

To the Voters of Monroe County.

Fellow citizens: At the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of **County Commissioner** at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
JACOB FRANTZ.
Ross township, Sept 27, 1849.

To the Voters of Monroe county.

Fellow-citizens: I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes. Should I be elected, you can rely upon my discharging the duties of said office with fidelity.
WILLIAM P. STONE.
Stroud township, Sept. 13, 1849.

To the Voters of Monroe county.

Fellow-citizens: At the solicitation of my friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of **County Treasurer,** at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be fortunate enough to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and with fidelity.
CHARLES FETHERMAN.
Hamilton, September 13, 1849.*

To the Voters of Monroe county.

Fellow-Citizens: I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of **County Treasurer,** at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I be favored with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office personally, faithfully, and to the best of my ability.
DAVID KELLER.
Stroudsburg, September 6, 1849.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of John Rouse,
Late of Hamilton township, Monroe Co., Pa., dec'd.
Letters testamentary upon the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that he will meet at the late residence of the deceased, in Hamilton township, on Saturday the 27th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE ROUSE, Executor.
Smithfield township, Aug. 23, 1849. 6c.

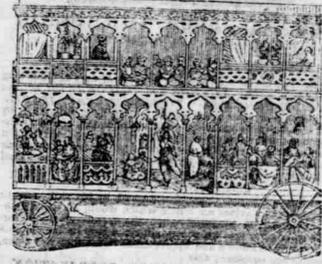
Printers and Publishers

Of Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of **PRINTING INK** of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. As they are determined that their INK shall recommend itself, they only solicit ONE TRIAL of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for Cash on City Agents accepted.
Publishers of Newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of \$2 and sending us a copy of paper, by remitting \$5 at any time will receive a 30 lb keg of EXTRA NEWS INK.
ADAMS & CO.,
Steam Printing Ink Works, Phila.
Agents for the sale of new and second hand Printing Materials.
Sept. 20, 1849.

SPALDING & ROGERS



Admission 25 Cents only.
The characteristic features of this great establishment, which appear to have absorbed the most of the novelty and recreative entertainment extent, can be only briefly enumerated in the limits of an advertisement.
The APOLLO THEATRE, by far the most stupendous musical project of the age, composed of over 1000 distinct musical instruments, more powerful than a band of 50 musicians, and drawn by 40 Horses in procession, will constitute the Orchestra during the entertainment.



An entire and effective Dramatic Company, under the direction of H. F. Nichols, Proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre, Washington, D. C., is attached to the Troupe, for the purpose of getting up every night the grand Heroic and Patriotic Spectacles of
GEN. WASHINGTON, "OLD PUT," and "MAD ANTHONY WAYNE,"
reviving reminiscences of those "times that tried our souls," commemorating some of the most stirring and interesting Revolutionary incidents, the gallant deeds of the Heroes of '76, and concluding with a grand National Tableau of Gen. Washington mounted on a noble charger, borne on the shoulders of his brave continentals.
The accession of the CARLO TROUPE, under the charge of the great Italian Trick Clown, Signor FELIX CARLO, known throughout Europe as the man of 1000 Tricks, and more renowned probably than any Artist that has ever perambulated the country, and
A singularly talented Troupe of Equestrians, in every department of the business, viz: Messrs. C. J. ROGERS, W. W. NICHOLS, E. PERRY, J. McFARLAND, H. F. NICHOLS, G. O. KRAPP, T. YOUNG, &c. &c.; Messrs. GULIEMO CARLO, PERRY, CLARENCE, &c.; Messrs. H. F. NICHOLS, KRAPP, PERRY, MISS DILLSTONE, &c. &c., altogether rendering this double company as much in advance of all other establishments in the numbers and talents of the Troupe, as in the extent and elegance of the outfit.

Will exhibit at **STROUDSBURG**, on Tuesday October 9th. Doors open at 1 1/2 and 6 1-2 P. M.
Also at **EASTON** October 8th.
" **BUSHKILL** " 10th.
G. F. CONNER, Agent.
September 27, 1849.

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 are 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 of 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 grounds 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, and 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 for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by lot by the said 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 thereto. 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 the Chief Justice. Any va-

cancies happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue 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 of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this 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 8.
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.
Filed April 5, 1849.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Dep. Sec. of 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 the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.
TOWSEND HAINES,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

"JOURNAL OF SENATE."
"Resolution, No. 188, entitled '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. Boas, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence-Levis, Mason, Matthias, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smiser, Sterrett and Stine—21.
"NAYS—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Pottenger and Darsie, Speaker—8.
So the question was determined in the affirmative."

"JOURNAL OF 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. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Ashleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Fegely, Joseph W. Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thos. Grove, Robert Hampson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Chas. Horiz, Joseph B. Howler, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lambertson, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John F. McCulloch, Hugh M'Kee, John M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryan, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Sively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jos. J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, Geo. T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Waitles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerby and William F. Packer, Speaker—58.

"NAYS—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, Wm. Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. Little, John S. M'Calmont, John M'Kee, William M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Ruddle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, Geo. Walters and David F. Williams—26.

"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.
TOWSEND HAINES,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth
Harrisburg, July 5, 1849. 3mo.