LATER FROM KANSAS.

The Border Ruffians held their Constitutional Convention election in Kansas on Monday, June 15. The editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, who arrived here on Saturday evening, furnishes us some news in relation to it. The first and most important fact is that, throughout the Territory, the Free State men refused to vote whether registered or not, with a few scattering exceptions. Only three Free State men are known to have been unprincipled enough to vote in Leavenworth City.

The whole number of votes cast in Leavenworth county were only 600. There are upwards of 4,200 legal voters in that county, 1,837 of whom were "registered." In the precinct of Leavenworth, out of 1,700 voters, but 215 attended the polls.—All the reports received up to Wednesday morning, 17th inst., went to show that a very light vote had been cast, and that the Free State men had ignored the whole thing. A strong effort was made to get out as large a vote as possible, in order to make a show of strength.

The Pro-Slavery party in many of the counties was divided into two factions—one headed by Gov. Walker, and the other by General Stringfellow. The former is in favor of submitting the Constitution to be framed, to a vote of the whole people for ratification; and the latter insists upon sending it to Congress without the people passing upon it, and in any event, that none but the "registered" voters shall be allowed a voice, if it be submitted.

This faction generally prevailed over the Walkerites by large majorities, in proportion to the vote cast. In Kickapoo, for instance, there were only 3 votes out of 111 cast for the Walker ticket. In Leavenworth only 30. At Wyandotte, however, the Walkerites were ahead 20 majority out of 60 votes cast. This was the only precinct where Walker's friends outnumbered Stringfellow's ruffians, so far as heard from.

There were two polls ordered to be held in Douglas county—one at Lawrence, the other at Tecumseh. No votes were cast in Lawrence, and only about one hundred in the other place of which the Walker ticket received but a very small part.

Walker is in bad odor with the fire-eaters. A committee of them waited upon him next day after his Big Springs speech, where Gen. Lane used him up, and demanded him to change his policy in regard to submitting the constitution to a full vote of the people; but he insisted upon his position. They told him that the convention would not sustain him, but would repudiate the promises he had made in his inaugural and speeches. Walker replied, that if they did, they might count on the whole weight of his opposition and displeasure.—The committee of National Democrats sneered at his threats, in a scornful manner, and withdrew. When they got out of doors they bitterly denounced him as a traitor to the Democracy. He is fast losing cast with the Border Ruffians; he has already been repudiated by the Free State side. Being neither hot nor cold both parties have spewed him out.—*Chicago Trib.*

THE HURRICANE "TERM."

Within a few days past the country has been visited by most destructive tornados, remarkable for their extensive range. From Canada to Georgia, there has been an unusal element disturbance, manifesting itself in hail storms, whirlwinds and water-spouts. In each of the counties Herkimer, Schenectady, Oneida, Oswego, there appears to have been a distinct tornado, gathering and expending its force within the space of a few miles. The effects produced have already been published in our columns. On Long Island, near Brooklin, there was a similar phenomenon, on a similar scale, accompanied with hail, which passed over the Union Race Course, leveling fences sheds &c., and injuring a child. In Hornellsville, water fell in dense bodies, obstructing the view of objects at a short distance. In Auburndale, Mass., the "perturbations of the atmosphere" took the form of a waterspout, which is thus described:

It formed a column of one to three feet in diameter, and filled the air to the height of 10 or 15 feet with large drops and spray, the whole lighted up the most brilliant rainbows. There was noise like the rushing of a mighty torrent; there was also a continual sound, like that when red hot iron is passed into water. The waterspout had the usual whirling, and at the same time a progressive motion, and was about twenty or thirty seconds in passing one hundred yards; when it encountered a railroad bridge, which broke it up so that it passed away without doing damage."

In Withersfield and New Hartford, Ct., there was also a hail storm, with violent wind. The hail-stones, or rather the pieces of ice that fell, were of the size of a walnut and upwards. Several pieces were found to be over two inches in length, and one of a triangular shape measured three and one-half inches in length, by two in width, and one-quarter of an inch thick.

In Windsor, Canada, a tornado uprooted trees and did other damage. A train of cars standing near the depot was lifted from the track and nearly overturned.

In Portsmouth, Va, and in the vicinity of Spotsylvania and Fredericksburgh—also in Sandersville and Marietta, Ga., there were violent storms of wind and rain, accompanied with hail stones of enormous size, represented to have been as large as hen's eggs to double that size, which caused great injury to property—destroying the crops, blowing down trees and fences, and doing serious damage to dwellings &c. At other points, North and South, severe thunder storms and heavy rains have been experienced, though without the disastrous results instanced in the above cases. All these have occurred within a period of ten days. In some parts of the South the heat has been excessive.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Dead Bodies at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 29—Sixty or seventy survivors of the recent disaster on the St Lawrence River, have reached this city; 16 of the dead bodies have also been brought here, and 157 to Quebec. The Coroner's jury will sit to-morrow. The emigrants are under the charge of the St Andrews

FROM KANSAS.

GEN. ROBINSON has just returned home from a tour in Kansas and Nebraska. He expresses himself highly delighted with the country which spreads out level and fertile as a garden on all sides. He saw Gov. Walker with whom he was well acquainted when that gentleman resided in this city and heard him make a speach at Big Springs. Some 300 of the "people" came up to hear the "Guvner," who tried desperately to get up an enthusiastic cheer for his speech, in which he anounced his policy of government, including the scheme of collecting the tax levied by the bogus authorities. At the most however, five men cheered, at one time. When Walker had concluded "Jim Lane" took the stump and spoke for the other side. He was received with a perfect storm of applause, and left Walker completely in the shade. The people are about 10 to 1 against the whole sham they are attempting to palm off for a "government" there. The Free State men (abolitionists, you know,) are all alive with hope and determination. Democracy has probably done its best or its worst in that land. Henceforth it is to be hoped that the specious sham will resign the sceptre and the rod, and peace and justice come in to hold rule among the people. Even the women there are most enthusiastic for the free State cause, and cheer their sons, their husbands and their lovers on in good works of freedom by their countenance and their encouraging aid.

The election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention is now over, and a thorough going border ruffian set have been chosen, who will frame a Constitution, which, as we hear by the newspaper report, is not to be submitted to the people. The Free State men under the prudent lead of Gov. Robinson, and, from emergency, under the direction of Lane, have fallen back upon the Topeka Constitution, and there they stand entrenched waiting for the course of events. The calmination of all the matters that have vexed Kansas and excited the Union is at hand, and we trust that if a pro-Slavery Constitution is adopted by this convention and an effort made to render it operative in the Territory, it may not prove of as much value as the paper on which it is engrossed.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Serious Riots in New York.

NEW YORK, June 29—Four serious riots occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, at Hudson Park. A party of Germans who were enjoying a picnic, were attacked by rowdies, when a battle ensued, in which several of the former were seriously injured.

The Eleventh Ward was the scene of a dangerous riot. A gang of rowdies attacked Captain McKinney, of the Sixteenth Ward police and nine of his men, and succeeded, after a bloody fight, in rescuing a prisoner from the custody of the policemen—Captain McKinney was, it is believed fatally injured in the meleo, and several of his men dangerously wounded.

A riot grew out of the arrest, by the police, of a fellow who was acting as ringleader to a gang of ruffians who were assaulting the members of a Hose Company. They succeeded in rescuing their comrades and beating the policemen. At Williamsburg the Germans and Irish engaged in a fight in which three persons were stabbed.

The firemen of that usually peaceful suburb also indulged in a free fight on Saturday night, without having any serious result. At Brooklyn two rival fire companies engaged in conflict; stones, clubs and other missiles were used freely and several persons were injured.

THE FLOOD IN MINNESOTA—The Chicago Press of Saturday says that one of the editors of that paper has just returned from Minnesota. An unprecedented amount of rain had fallen in the Territory, more than filling the streams carrying away bridges, injuring roads and destroying considerable property. The Mississippi was rising rapidly at St Paul on Wednesday being in many places already out of its banks, and promising a flood similar in its extent to that of 1844. The "oldest settlers" had never witnessed anything to compare with these rains. On Sunday, the 14th, the quantity of water which fell was equivalent to nine inches. It is probable the storm extended over the entire region embracing the source and the tributaries of the Upper Mississippi filling up the swamps and lagoons which fed the river, and completely saturating the surface of the whole country. A good stage of water may be confidently expected in both the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers until late in the summer, which will facilitate the progress of settlement in the Territory and keep business active.

THE ANTI-RENTERS AGAIN.—A new trouble has arisen in the Anti-Rent District, in the town of Berne, about twenty-two miles from Albany. Sheriff Brayton with several deputies, on Saturday afternoon was proceeding there to make a sale of property held by a man named Shultz, when they were fired upon by some persons concealed in the bushes by the roadside.

No one was injured, though one of the party received a shot through his hat. They immediately gave chase, and succeded in capturing Shultz, a son who had a gun in his possession. The Sheriff then proceeded to Berne and made the sale without further trouble. Subsequently several other arrests were made, and young Shultz was committed after a preliminary examination.

GRASSHOPPERS IN MINNESOTA—The St Anthony (Min) *Express* speaks of the ravages of the grasshoppers in that region as follows:—The region around Monticello is literally alive with grasshoppers. Never in our life did we see so many of these troublesome and destructive insects. They crackled under ones feet like brittle shells. There was no such thing as avoiding them; which ever way one looked or went they were manifesting themselves. The not yet half grown they are already doing immense damage, and unless they speedily emigrate must devour every green thing in Wright county.

THE WHEAT HARVEST IN GEORGIA is now being gathered. A letter in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, from Athens, says that, both as to quantity and quality, it is the best ever had in Georgia. Oats have suffered a little from dry weather, although a full average yield is harvested, or will be. Corn is backward and small for the season of the year, but it is generally healthy, and may yet turn out well. Cotton, however, is too much injured fully to recover, no matter how much it may be favored hereafter.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT,

Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

James Veech,

Of Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD,

Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA IMBRIE, Borough.

Sheriff.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Rochester tp.

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

ANDREW M. PURDY, Raccoon tp.

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

HUGH ANDERSON, Borough.

Trustees of Academy.

M. T. KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)
ABNER P. LACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

To the Patrons of the Argus.

The business arrangements of the publishers of this paper will oblige them to call upon those with whom they have accounts, for a SPEEDY SETTLEMENT; and in order that *all such* may be seen, one of the publishers will accompany H. B. Anderson, Esq., the County Treasurer, while filling his appointments in the different townships, so that a settlement may be effected without loss of time to any party but ourselves. While other papers, almost everywhere, are obliging their patrons to pay in *advance, ours* will certainly not take it hard when we but ask them to pay up *arrears*, or at least to give us their due bills for whatever the amount may be.

THE CONVENTION.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Union Convention that assembled in this place on Monday last. The Convention was full—every district in the county being represented. The business was transacted expeditiously, and in an orderly manner. It is useless to deny that the nomination of a portion of the ticket produced disappointment, and gave rise to more or less dissatisfaction. We confess to a share of the former ourselves. And in relation to the setting aside of some of the candidates, and the substitutution of others, not previously named, we must be permitted to say, at this time, that, while we entertain the very highest regard for the gentlemen thus nominated, and concede the right of the Convention to vote for whom they see proper, we nevertheless object to this summary way of disposing of candidates previously announced, and believe it to be a too palpable violation of instructions, and the establishment of a dangerous precedent, and at all times fraught with mischief. The ticket, however, is composed of good men, and it is needless for us to say we shall yield it a cordial and active support; and we trust that all who are now dissatisfied, will take a 'sober second thought,' look the matter calmly and squarely in the face, and, in the language of the departed Clay, resolve to "*Pick their flints and try it again!*"

Beaver Machine Works.

Being in the neighboring village of Fallston, a day or two since, we passed through the extensive works of Messrs Childs, McConnell and Darraghs, for the manufacture of Engines, Muley, Circular and Sash Saw Mills, Tub, Bucket and Keg Machinery, Flouring Mill Gearing, Planing Machines, Castings, Lath Machinery, &c., &. Some idea as to the extent of the business carried on by this firm may be gleaned from the fact, that some five or six buildings are required for the different branches, and an average number of thirty hands employed. The main building, three stories in height, contains 9 Engine Lathes, 1 Pulley Lathe, 2 Iron Planers, 1 Wood do., an upright Drill, and many other requisite articles of machinery. The rest of the buildings are used as Pattern shop, Foundry, Smith shop, and Ware-room. They have secured the right, and are engaged extensively in the manufacture of various kinds of engines, among them the one heretofore manufactured at Salem, O., which has gained a wide-spread popularity. The gentlemen composing the firm, are energetic men, and first class mechanics; and we are glad to learn that their business is rapidly extending, and that orders from the cities, and from distant points are pouring in upon them.

Injunction Refused—Sale of the Main Line Effected.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, in relation to the injuction sued out to restrain the sale of the Public Works, was delivered by Chief Justice Lewis, on Tuesday last. The opinion was unanimously concurred in. The following are the points decided:

1st. That the Legislature had constitutional authority to authorize the sale of the Main Line.

2d. That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may lawfully become a purchaser at such sale.

3d. That the Legislature have constitutional authority to repeal the tonage tax.

4th. That the Legislature cannot bind the State by contract, from imposing equal taxes, and that the condition of sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that respect is void, and an injuction to that extent is granted. But

5th That in all other respects the sale may go on and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may bid and purchase on the same terms as other corporations or individuals.

The fourth point, overruling the action of the Legislature, exonerating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from the payment of all taxes, relieves the bill of one of its most objectionable features, and will meet the cordial approval of the tax-payers of the State. The Governor, on Thursday last, in accordance with advertised notice, offered the Main Line for sale. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its President, Mr. Thompson, became the purchaser, for the consideration of Seven Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. We are somewhat curious to note the course tha will now be taken by the Democratic party and its Press. They have belabored the Republicans so heartily, and anathmatized them so unsparingly, for their condemnation of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, that it will be awkward and embarrassing for them to change front so soon, and be compelled to repudiate the State Court, notwithstanding it is wholly composed of men belonging to that party. Will the motto "Packer and Repeal" still flutter in the breeze? We shall see.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

The Annual Examination and Exhibition of the Pupils of Beaver Academy, came off on Tuesday and Thursday of last week. The Court House was nicely ornamented and fitted up, and everything, except an outbreak or two on the last evening, occasioned by some unruly rowdies passed off as agreeably and profitably as could have been reasonably anticipated by the large and interested audiences constantly in attendance. The examination of the young ladies was conducted by Mrs. McGill, and Misses Hall and Elliott—that of the males by Messrs. McGill, Duff and Smith. We were much pleased with the character of the exercises, during the brief time we were permitted to be present.—The scholars generally acquitted themselves well—many of them evinced, by their prompt and correct responses to the questions asked, that they had neither been idle, nor had their instructors been remiss in their duties. The music, and the orations by the young gentlemen, and the essays by the ladies, were gotten up with taste, and evident care and thought, and rehearsed in a manner tending greatly to enliven the exercises. The following young ladies passed thro the graduating class, and had the usual honors conferred upon them:—Misses Sophia Carter, Geral M. Conn, Mary Ewing, Louisa Gass, Josephine Gilliam, Mollie Gilliam, Mary McCrory, Maria Scott, Mary B. Stokes.

The Fall and Winter session commences on the last Monday in August.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.—Saturday next, is the 4th of July. The occasion, we doubt not, will be observed, and appropriately celebrated in the different villages. The Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, and Methodist Sabbath Schools of this place, and the Methodist and Presbyterian Schools of Bridgewater, we understand, will occupy the hillside in the N. E. end of this borough, where the usual exercises of singing, prayer, speaking and the distribution of refreshments may be expected.

NEEDS REMOVING—A quantity of rubbish and stagnant water, has accumulated near the corner of Third and Elk streets, and presents a disagreeable appearance.—Will not the Street Commissioner see that it is removed at once?

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA—The London Times devotes a column to a detailed description of the United States steam frigate Niagara which is now off Graves End (eng;) to assist in laying the submarine telegraph. The vessel is pronounced the noblest specimen of naval architecture that has ever crossed the Atlantic; and the editor adds:

Not till the visitor has walked forward and perched himself somewhere near the bowsprit can he fully appreciate her immense size and beautiful form, and feel that he is looking down on such a war steamer as the world has not yet seen the equal of, and by the size of which the English navy can show nothing to compete.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

Fire at St Louis.

St Louis, June 29—The extensive Drug establishment of Bernard, Adams & Co was consumed by fire at nine o'clock this morning. Loss $190,000; insured for $155,000. In twelve minutes from the first alarm, the building and stock were a mass of ruins.

Union County Convention.

Pursuant to the call, the delegates chosen in the different districts assembled in County Convention, at the Court House, in Beaver, on Monday, the 29th of June.—Capt. WM. M. REED, was called to the Chair, and Thos. Mckinley appointed Vice President, and W. P. McConnell and R. F. McIlvain, Secretaries.

The townships having been called over, the following persons presented their credentials, and took their seats as delegates:

Big Beaver—Jas. A. Anderson, Hugh Marshall.

Borough—M. S. Quay, James Porter.

Brighton—Chas Given, Jesse McGaffick.

Chippewa—Thos. McKinley, John McCarter.

Darlington—Jas. P. Martin, James Burns.

Economy—M. A. Anderson, J. W. Beightly.

Fallston—Geo. N. Taylor, J. Thornley.

Freedom bor.—P. Bentel, M. B. McConnell.

Do Dist.—J Paul.

Franklin—John McCaskey, J. W. Wilson.

Frankfort—Saml. W. Leeper, J. S. Campbell.

New Sewickly—John Grim, H. Goebring.

Greene—Robert Reed, John Johnston

Hopewell—Saml. Shrodes, John White.

Independence—W. M. Reed, Thos. Standish.

Industry—John Wilson, Richard Walton.

Moon—G. W. Shrodes, Jas. Springer.

Marion—Sherlock Stone, Edmond Boots.

McGuires—David Littell, Alex. Adams.

New Brighton bor.—D. Critchlow, W B. Courtney.

North Sewickly—James Wilson, Thos. Ramsey.

Ohio—R. H. Barclay, John Sientz.

Patterson—Elihu Evans, T. B. Wells.

Phillipsburg—A. W. Willard.

Pulaski—H. Phillis, E. Smith.

Rochester Tp—R. F. McIlvain, J. J. Foster.

Do bor.—Cyprian Bracken, A. L. Linton.

Raccoon—James Smith, J. McHenry.

South Beaver—W. Barclay, Jos. McMillon.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a ticket.

D. L. Imbrie, Esq., was nominated for Assembly, by acclamation.

SHERIFF—*First Ballot*—John Roberts, jr., 12; Wm. B. McGaffick, 10; Wm W. Irwin, 22; David Johnston, 8; J. C. Cook, 4; Wm. R. Trimble, 2.

Second Ballot—Roberts, 15; Irwin, 27; McGaffick 10; Johnston. 6.

The name of Mr. Swearingen having been withdrawn before the first ballot, Mr. Trimble's after the first, and those of Messrs McGaffick and Johnston after the second, the third and last ballot resulted—

Roberts, 28; Irwin, 30.

REGISTER & RECORDER.—Samuel B. Wilson, 53; J. P. McKenzie, 5.

TREASURER—William Henry, 42; John Courtney, 16.

CLERK OF COURTS.—*First Ballot.*—Francis Reno, 23; Alfred G. M'Creary, 20; Peter B. Young, 6.

Second Ballot—Reno, 23; McCreary, 31; Young, 4.

COMMISSIONER—James Warnock, 16; Christian Black, 14; Jos. H. Cunningham, 4; Abner Morton, 10; James K. Thompson, 14.

Second Ballot—Warnock, 16; Black, 9; Thompson, 16; Morton, 14; Cunningham, 2.

Third—Warnock, 17; Black, 7; Morton, 18; Thompson, 16.

Fourth—Warnock, 16; Black, 3; Morton, 32; Thompson, 7.

CORONER—Nathan P. Couch, 45; Milton A. Bannon, 13.

AUDITOR—W. C. Hunter, 21; Andrew M. Purdy, 34; W. H. Frazier, 2.

P. H. DIRECTOR.—Nathaniel Lindsay, 10; Hiram Reed, 26; John Hesson, 14; Hugh Anderson, 2.

Second—Lindsay, 4, Reed, 17; Hesson, 10; Anderson, 21.

Third—Reed, 15; Hesson, 6; Anderson, 30.

TRUSTEES.—Matthew T. Kennedy, 4 years; Samuel Moorehead, 4 years; Smith Cunningham 3 yrs; Abner P. Lacock 2 yrs.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint, and make known hereafter, a County Committee for the ensuing year.

Messrs. T. J. Power, James Darragh, and J. Weyand, selected as Representative Conferees to meet similar ones from the county of Lawrence.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Ticket nominated by the Union Convention that assembled at Harrisburg, in March last, and the Ticket nominated this day, by this Convention, are worthy the cordial and united support of the opponents of the National Administration, and we hereby pledge to both our determined efforts to insure their success by a triumphant majority.

After which the Convention adjourned.

THE LATE KANSAS ELECTION.—It appears from the returns, that not more than four thousand votes have been polled at the recent election in that Territory for delegates to the Convention about to be held to form a State Constitution—Governor Walker, in a speach delivered at Topeka, declared that ten thousand voters had been registered. One of the audience declared that there were fully ten thousand who had not registered their names, and it was not disputed. Here, then, we have an approximate estimate of the total number voters now in Kansas who are residents, and who should be entitled to vote. It would seem, then, that of the twenty thousand voters only one-fifth of them voted at the late election. The Constitutional Convention will, than, represent one-fifth of the population of that Territory. Will that body be a fair exponent of the popular will?

For the Beaver Argus.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This afternoon I chanced to be at our Court House, and could not but remark a few things that struck me as altogether wrong. There was considerable pains taken within some years past to beautify and adorn the premises by planting shade trees, shrubbery, &c, and, until lately, in attending to their preservation. In the meantime it has become one of the pleasant spots in our borough, particularly for the grateful shade afforded in hot weather. And to the citizens of the county attending at the seat of justice on business, or during court week, it certainly presents an agreeable contrast to the old Court House as it stood before those improvements were made.

But why is it there appears of late no attention paid by the proper authorities to preserving the premises, the trees, &c., from injury and mutilation. Are our county Commissioners so engrossed in more important improvements that they can give no part of their attention to such small matters, or can make no effort to protect and preserve this portion of the public property? For whom were these adornments placed there? Was it not for the use and benefit of the people of the county, and is not the smallest tree or shrub the property of the people, planted for their pleasure and gratification and therefore to be properly cared for?

Yet, step down to the place and see how it looks to-day. The trees, the shrubbery, the grass, mutilated, draggled and trampled under foot; all this at least for the benefit of private institutions—or individuals only. What right has a Seminary, (however valuable in itself,) to be allowed the use of public property, when by that use it will inevitably be abused? What right have the Commissioners to let the Court or other rooms of the building to itinerant showmen, pay-lecturers, or any other persons, where it must inevitably result in the same abuse? I hold they have no right to do so, and are amenable to the people of the of the county, for abuse of the trust confided to them. However, I approach them interrogatively, as it may be possible their attention has never been sufficiently awakened to the matter; and urge them to give this their serious consideration. And before concluding, I would respectfully suggest to a gentleman of some what sporting proclivities from a neighboring town, who is ambitious of displaying a span of fast trotters, (and good ones, too,) that it would be better hereafter to hitch his nags further from the trees when he stops, that they may not finish the work of demolition they have begun, by eating them up entirely.

CITIZEN.

COLORED CITIZENS—The Chicago Ledger says there is a colored merchant on Clark-street, in that city by the name of Gray formerly from Poughkeepsie, New York, holds a passport under the hand of the Secretary of State, with the great seal of the nation attached, which declares that he is a *citizen of the United States*, and guarantees his protection wherever the flag of our Union may float. Mr Gray also holds a certificate of commendation, made in 1853, which is *signed by James Buchanan*, who therein states that Mr Gray is a citizen of the United States.

DIED

On the 24th ult., GEORGE COOK, of this Borough, aged about 21 years.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS.

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS AND STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine.—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c, besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary:

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI.
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Foundry business, in Bridgewater, under the style of Anderson & Lehmer, has this day been disolved by J. J. Anderson selling his interest to J. S. Lehmer. The business of the firm will be settled by John S. Lehmer. J. J. ANDERSON.
July 1, 1857. JNO. S. LEHMER.

NOTICE.

Having bought out the interest of J. J. Anderson in the Bridgewater Foundry, I will still carry on the business of manufacturing Stoves, Hollow-ware and Castings of various kinds, and would solicit the patronage of the friends of the late firm. JOHN S LEHMER

HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at
Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenue, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation, or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution, or party.

Second Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

Third Amendment.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand six hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Fourth Amendment.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27th, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZIEGLER, Clk.

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, June 1, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the original on file in this office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto