For the Democratic Watchman.

THE Great West and Sunny South.

BY FRANK H. STREAMER.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Scenes on the Steamer—Natchez, its Attractions—Baton Rouge, its Architecture—Sugar Plantations, etc.—How Sugar is Made, etc.

From the night our gallant steamer left Memphis until she arrived at Vicksburg, there was nothing of very great importance transpired. Each night brought music, dancing, singing, talking and playing with it, until the heart was sickened at the monotony. Many passengers began to weary of the journey and wish for home. At every bend upon the river, many were seen upon the hurricane deck and upon the upper guards looking anxiously for towns; but every bend upon the river appeared to be alike; and here and there a few plantations were visible upon its banks. The young bride with her husband walked gayly and lightly around the hurricane deck; aged men sat contentedly pouring over some musty books or old newspapers; young men were gathered in groups around the gaming tables, whilst middle aged men walked to and fro upon the guards, squirting the distilled juice of tobacco far out upon the waters of the majestic Mississippi.

On the morning of the seventh day's journey we came in site of the romantically situated city of Natchez, which is built on a very high bluff on the east bank of the river. This city was named after a very powerful tribe of Indians who inhabited that section of the country, and with whom the French settlers had serious troubles and difficulties. The river business is transacted in that part of the city which is called "Under the Hill." Great numbers of boats are always lying here, and some very respectable merchants reside in this part of the city. The town is elevated on the summit of the bluff, three hundred feet above the level of the river, and commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country. The landscape on the eastern bank is waving, rich and beautiful; the eminences presenting open woods covered with grape vines, and here and there neat country houses. This part of the town is quiet, the streets broad, some of the buildings handsome, and the whole has the appearance of comfort and opulence. Many rich planters live here, and the society is polished and respectable. The streets of the town at the proper seasons of the year are barricaded with bales of cotton, as it is the principal market for the trade of the numerous population of the contiguous country. Notwithstanding its elevation and apparent healthiness of the city, it is frequently visited by the yellow fever.

Natchez contains seven churches, four banks, a theatre, court house, and a population of about thirteen thousand. There are also several large and extensive foundries in operation, and manufactories for the making of engines, cotton presses, sugar mills and other articles which tend greatly to increase the wealth and improvements of the city.

From Natchez to Baton Rouge, La., the distance is one hundred and forty-four miles. There is but one town of any size between those two places; that is Bayou Sara or St. Francisville, which has a population of about two thousand.

Red river empties its waters into the Mississippi between those two cities.

When within eighty miles of Baton Rouge the first large and beautiful sugar plantations are seen, with their numerous negro cabins that look like small cities in the great field. The banks of the river are high and the soil of a dark loam. From Bayou Sara to far below New Orleans it is one succession of large and beautifully situated plantations, and the pulling of the steam mills give evidence of a brisk and "sugary" business.

On the evening of the eighth day the "Old Virginia" rowed herself up to the landing at the beautiful city of Baton Rouge, and as we had at one time resided for several months in this city, we had made our arrangements to spend a few more days in its vicinity before we proceeded farther south. Accordingly we took leave of our friends aboard of the boat, and went in search of the "dear ones" we had known before.

Baton Rouge is a French name, meaning red stick. The city is beautifully situated upon a high bluff and the last one seen in descending the river. The streets are wide and tastefully laid out, planted on each side with live oak and China trees. The houses are built in French and Spanish style, with their yards decked with various kinds of flowers and shrubbery. The inhabitants are principally American, but there are a great number of French and Spanish, and the French language is the principal language spoken. The city contains quite a number of fine and tastefully built residences, one of the most splendid State capitols in the United States, Court House, State Penitentiary, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, two colleges several schools, three printing offices, land office, two female seminaries, five churches; and the U. S. Government has here an arsenal with barracks for four hundred soldiers, and a fine hospital. The barracks are built in fine style, and present a handsome appearance from the river. From the esplanade, the prospect is delightful, commanding a great extent of the coast, with its handsome houses and rich cultivation below, and an extensive view of the back country at the east. The several yards of the arsenal are tastefully ornamented with various kinds of shrubbery and the walks are well shaded by the beautiful China trees.

The bluff upon which the town is built, rises from the river by a gradual swell, and in the spring and summer months, when the greatest verdure prevails, it presents to the beholder on the opposite side of the river, the appearance of a finely painted landscape. The population of the city is over six thousand.

Back of the city for many miles it is one continued row of sugar plantations, and the "Highlands"—a section of country which derives its name from its elevated location, is, without exception the prettiest part of the south. Here large and extensive plantations are to be seen. Thousands of acres, producing a wide, waving sea of cane, are visible as far as the eye can reach. Orange and fig trees growing in beautiful abundance in the various yards and orchards, and the handsomely constructed negro quarters, give to the place an air of comfort, beauty and wealth.

A sugar plantation is a beautiful sight to the first beholder. A large, extensive field enclosed by a fence or a hedge is beheld; all over its surface stalks to the height of from four to seven feet are standing so thickly that it is impossible to see from one row across to another. In the centre of this large field is a wide and green, grassy opening. Upon each side of this opening is built a range of beautiful cabins. At the head of these two ranges, and immediately in the centre of the upper end of this boulevard, is erected a large and tastefully modelled mansion, which has the appearance of a palace in this little city. Along the walks of this boulevard is planted every variety of shade and ornamental trees. Immediately back of the cabins are nice gardens, rearing up a beautiful supply of the vegetable kingdom. A nice lake of crystal water, with all kinds of southern fowl, swimming upon its silvery surface is seen in the distance. Back of these ranges of cabins is erected a long two story building, in which is placed all the machinery and steam apparatus used for the manufactury of sugar. Here in this steam sugar mill from forty to fifty negroes are busily engaged in changing the boiling sap of the cane from boiler to boiler, and from cooler to cooler.

A hundred or more negroes are seen far out in the cane field, cutting, hauling and carrying cane for the mill; and numbers of mules, carts, negro women, men and boys are seen, busily engaged all over the field during this "sugar harvest."

Sugar cane grows like, and resembles corn stalks, but they are much thicker. Cane is of two kinds, the red and the creole. The red is most raised for sugar. The creole is used for eating; it is a delicious nutriment. The sap tastes similar to that of honey and ice-cream mixed. Sugar cane is planted by laying the old stalk down lengthways in the channel of a row of ground raised up to the height of four ceu or fifteen inches. At the joints of these canes, which are from three to six inches apart, there springs out from four to five sprouts or canes, and at the lower joints of these sprouts there are from one to three secondary canes sprout out. When all of these sprouts and canes grow up to the height of seven feet, with large broad blades at each joint, the reader can form some idea of how thick sugar cane grows. Sugar cane is cultivated the same as corn. It is planted in March and gets ripe for cutting in October. It always maintains its green appearance, and only turns yellow when it dies. When ripe, it is cut off close at the ground and hauled to the mill, where the canes are placed upon "carriers" which take it up to the heavy cast iron "crushers," where the juice is completely pressed out of it, and is strained through a strainer underneath, when it is carried, by means of a trough to the boilers, and after it goes through three changes of boilers it is run out into the several coolers to settle. That which swims on the top is molasses, and the dregs is the sugar. After drying it is barreled up. Loaf sugar is made out of brown sugar, refined by a steaming process.

CHAPTER XIX.

Trip to "Orleans"—Scenes on the Way—New Orleans—Its Places of Note—Mobile, Its Attractions.

We propose to as briefly notice as possible the remaining portions of the "Sunny South" that came under our observation, and then close up "our account."

After spending some days in Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana, we "packed our kit" and getting aboard of the packet steamer at the city landing, we were soon riding down upon the rolling waters of the "old Mississippi." From Baton Rouge to New Orleans it is one hundred and thirty miles. Donaldsville, the seat of justice for Ascension parish, is the largest and most important town between those two cities.

Probably, there is no more charming scenery in North America than that which is presented upon the banks of this great river between those two named cities. Oranges and figs grow in abundance all along the banks. Plantations the most beautiful are situated along its shores, and the whole surface of the country is lined, in the proper seasons, with productions of various kinds, that are unequalled for beauty of growth and profit of raising by any in the world.

Oranges grow in clusters upon trees the same in size as those of the peach. The branches of the tree are full of sharp thorns. Oranges ripen in November, and some few in October.

Fig trees resemble the "Tree of Heaven" in their covering and growth. The branches, however, are wide spreading, the leaves equal in size those of "Moras Multicaulis."

Fig trees begin to bear in July, and after that they have blossoms, green and ripe figs upon their branches, all at the same time.

Early on the morning of the next day, after leaving Baton Rouge, we arrived in the "Great Crescent City;" and as a description of this novel city may be interesting to the reader, we shall endeavor to describe it to the best of our abilities.

New Orleans stands on a level but marshy piece of ground, about from two to four feet below the level of the river at high water mark, which is prevented from overflowing by a levee or embankment. The traveller is struck on entering the city with the old and narrow streets, the high houses ornamented with tasteful cornices, iron balconies, and many other circumstances peculiar to towns in France and Spain, and pointing out the past history of this city, fated to change its masters so often.

The newer parts of the city are, however, built more in the American style, the streets being wide and regularly laid. Some of the buildings are built in a style of magnificence and beauty that will outrival any city—while the beautiful grounds attached to them, filled with the luxuriant foliage of the south, give to them an air of comfort and ease that are seldom enjoyed in a city. There are six squares in the city, intended for the pleasure and comfort of the public, that are adorned with a variety of trees and shrubbery, and inclosed with handsomely figured iron railing. These afford a pleasant retreat from the heat and glare of the streets, and tend also, to improve the health of the city.

The city, including the fauxbourgs and La Fayette, extends along the banks of the river five miles, and backward to the distance of half a mile. It is one hundred and five miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and is easily accessible at all times for large ships of the sea, which are towed up by steamboats.

Its wharves may be seen at all times of the year lined with all kinds of craft, rough flat boats which have travelled from the Alleghanies with lumber, or from the west with provisions, &c. Steamers from the hundred navigable rivers which flow into the Mississippi. Ships and schooners from all quarters of the globe, here meet to land the productions of all climes, and bring together the inhabitants of all countries, colors and languages. The greater part of the business is transacted between the months of October and June, for in the summer months the city is generally visited by that scourge, the yellow fever. There are three railroads leading from this city; the principal one is to Mobile, Alabama. To enumerate all the places of interest in the city would be too tedious, and we shall, therefore, content ourselves with a few of them. The Cathedral is a massive building, dating back to 1700; in its appearance one is carried back to a date far beyond its real age. The hospital of St. Louis, the United States Mint, the Post Office, the Merchants' Exchange, the Episcopal Church on Canal st., the Barracks, the Charity Hospital, the Convent of Ursuline, the College of Orleans, the Custom House, the St. Charles and Orleans Theatres, and the St. Charles and St. Louis Hotels are all splendid buildings which are unrivalled for beauty of sculpture work in America.

"French Cemetery," in this city, and "Cypress Grove Cemetery" three miles out on the Shell road to Lake Ponchartrain, are celebrated for the great taste and elegance displayed in many of the vaults, and the constant attention manifested to their preservation by the surviving friends, who have deceased relatives there entombed. On account of the marshy state of the soil, no graves are dug, as they would fill up almost immediately with water. To obviate this, tombs are built entirely above ground, and well cemented, with apertures just large enough to admit a single coffin, and rising up, in many instances, to the height of four and five tiers. In some cases these are encased in a marble wall, and in others stuccoed.

The walks between the vaults are covered with white shells from the sea beach; and along the edges of them may be found every variety of shrubbery and flowers that grow so luxuriantly in the south.

These cemeteries are free to all visitors, and none who visit the Crescent City should fail to visit these "cities of the dead."

At the Metropolitan Hall may be seen persons from every country on the globe, speaking their own languages and attired in their country's costume. At "Dan Rice's Museum" may be seen all of the curiosities of the South." The principal "curiosity day" is Sunday in Orleans. The population of the city proper is about one hundred and fifty thousand.

After remaining two days in the city we took the cars for Mobile, Alabama, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. Fare, four dollars and sixty cents. The road is a very good one, but it passes over a very swampy and but little settled country. Mobile is very handsomely situated on the banks of Mobile bay. The surrounding country is a beautiful one and well settled.

There are some splendid buildings in this city. The streets are wide and tastefully shaded with live oak and China trees. This may well be called the "flower city," as they grow here in abundance. If there is anything this city is remarkable for, it is its healthy location, pleasant climate, hand some women and flower gardens.

We have never seen a city, according to our notion, that we would like to live in, better than in this. It contains several fine churches, hospitals, a cathedral, theater and a population of about forty thousand.

We remained in this city one day, and then went aboard the steam packet "Flowery State," bound for Havanna on the island of Cuba.

This was a magnificent boat, furnished in gorgeous style. The distance from Mobile to Havanna is about four hundred miles; and the fare five dollars.

To describe this trip in details, is more than we shall at present attempt. Suffice it to say, that for more than two days our gallant old vessel ploughed the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, with nothing but sky above us and dark, billowy waters on either side of us. The eye could not possibly be attracted by any charming scenery beyond that which the Gulf afforded. That there is something like romance in gliding over the Gulf of Mexico, when there is a heavy gale a blowing, our "heaving up propensities" will most respectfully declare.

CHAPTER XX.

Island of Cuba—Havanna, Its Oddities—Return to the West—Arrival in Pennsylvania—Conclusion, etc.

Early on the morning of the third day after leaving Mobile, our boat came in sight of the beautiful Spanish island of Cuba. At a distance the island presents the appearance of a floating field of cane, with here and there a white small opening. On a near approach it is the grandest scenery that the human eye ever rested on. As far out as the eye can reach, one vast and interminable field of cane is presented to view; large clusters of vines running up and around the very many plantation abodes. Orange trees by the thousands, planted in superb style around the yards. Fig trees and bananas growing in incredicable quantities and beauty all around the several yards and edges of fields, and the sugar cane, which is of a much superior quality than that of Louisiana, steals from the island in great beauty, all the unwelcome dreariness the laws of Spain have inflicted upon it. In short, if there is a paradise in the south, the island of Cuba claims it, and in our estimation is well entitled to it.

Coming near the city of Havanna, we ran close by the shore until we arrived at the American harbor. Vessels of all kinds and from all countries were lying along the levee, and as soon as our bell sounded the arrival of the boat, something less than one thousand Spanish, French and American Hotel runners come aboard the boat and slapping passengers very familiarly upon the shoulders, kept repeating their several "cards" of "Hotel de France," "a la Hotel de Americana," "Hotel de Lafayetee," and Planter's Hotel, &c.

Desirous of seeing the best at the quickest moment, we put ourselves into one of their "roll away hacks" and was conveyed to the Planter's Hotel. This is a beautiful house; well furnished and ventilated, and is kept by a whole soul Virginian. After refreshing ourselves we took a stroll through the city to "see the sights." Our feelings ran "ribbustering" like when we saw what a beautiful city Havanna might be, if it were only under the direct protection of "Uncle Sam," but as it is, the city presents a rather dilapidated appearance.

The buildings are painted with from four to five different colors, and none of them displaying much taste. The hotels look like old stone barns that were about to "cave in." The churches are very rough in their exterior but neatly finished inside. The prettiest buildings in the city are the cathedral, theater and a forwarding and commission establishment.

The city is well fortified Moro Castle, just opposite the inlet, is a beautiful structure. Here Spanish soldiers and negroes, and bloodhounds are constantly upon the watch. In the front yard of this castle stands the guilotine, in which the unfortunate Lopez expired, saying: "I die, but die like a man."

And back towards the wall is the eminence upon which the ill-fated Americans offered up their lives as a sacrifice to satiate the Spanish revenge. It was here the brave Crittenden refused to bow down to be shot, but bravely said: "The Kentuckian kneels to none but God."

As we said before, there is nothing particularly handsome about the city of Havanna, but the Spanish style of building, painting, &c., leads me to suppose that it is a fragment of Old Spain, that has become loose and floated down there and lodged. There is scarcely a house in the whole city that has not one or more dogs about it. The most appropriate name that could be given it, would be the "Dog City." The city is a very healthy one, and not a few of the invalids of the United States are seen at times in the city parks. Havanna is built in the form of a semi-circle, and contains a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand, dogs and all.

After remaining two days in the city of Havanna, we took the steamer "Belle Key" for New Orleans, and at New Orleans we got aboard of the steamboat "Pennsylvania" bound for Cairo. At Cairo we took the "Illinois Central" cars for Freeport, and from thence we "scattered" into the country to "rusticate," and this spring we have returned to our native state to "see and be seen."

Some time has elapsed since we left this old romantic valley, and not a few changes have been made in the many circles that once it was our delight to move in. True, there has been but little improvement of any kind, yet, there is that strangeness about the "quiet old vicinity," that we find it difficult to erase the idea from our mind that we are somewhat "foreigners" in a foreign land.

Many of our old associates, with whom it was our pride to converse, have long since fled to other vales, or lie reposing in eternal slumbers beneath the grassy mound. Family circles, around which, at one time we sat, have long, long ago been broken up—the cold dew-damp of death hath settled upon many a revered one, and now, though we sadly miss them, yet, "we do not mourn as those without a hope."

The young and beautiful "dear ones," whom it was our privilege to love, have united heart with heart and hand with hand at Love's hymenal altar; have taken to themselves a "future blessing" as the last comfort that earth can give. But still there are those remaining that can with as much beauty and precision fill up the "blank" and kind in consideration of this fact, we say peace to the dead! joy to the married, and a "lowsily do" to the non-engaged.

Thankful, kind readers, for your attention we bid you adieu; hoping, as we do, that our narrative may, in some degree, interest and please you, and be instrumental in giving you a right view of the "Great West," and an idea of the "Sunny South."

FRANK.

Walker, Pa., June, 1856.

BY AUTHORITY

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 10th 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 revenues, 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 nother purpose whatever

SECTION 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 indebtness 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

SECTION 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

SECTION 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 debts is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars

SECTION 5 The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or extent, be pledged, 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

SECTION 6 The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township, or 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

SECTION 7 The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by vitue 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 the 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

"SECTION 5 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 five 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 populations near as may be, each of which district shall elect one representative."

A 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 devide 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-

FOURTH AMENDMENT

To be section XXVI, Articles.

The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any character 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, *April* 21, 1856.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 21, nays 5. On the second amendment, yeas 19, nays 6 On the third amendment, yeas 28, nays 1. On the forth amendment, yeas 23, nays 1

Extract from the Journal

THOMAS A. MAGUIRE, *Clerk.*

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April* 21, 1856

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 72, nays 24. On the second amendment, yeas 62, nays 25. On the third amendment, yeas 64, nays 26; and on fourth amendment, yeas 60, nays 16

Extract from the Journal

WILLIAM JACK, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Filed April 21, 1856.* } A. G. CURTIN, *Sec'y of Comm'h*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE *Harrisburg, June 27, 1856*

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution" as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto { L.S. } set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, *April* 21, 1856.

Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs Crabb, Gregg, Jordan, Mellinger Pratt—5.

So the question was determined in the affirmative,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment.

They yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans Hage, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Labauch, Lewis, M'Clintock, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub Walton, Welsh, Wherry and Wilkins—19.

NAYS—Messrs Crabb, Ferguson, Gregg, Pratt Price and Piatt, *Speaker*—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and where as follow, viz.

YEAS—Messrs, Browne, Buckalow, Crabb, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken; Hogel, Ingram, Samison Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock; Mellinger, Pratt, Price Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt, *Speaker*—29

NAYS—Mr Gregg—1.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment

The yeas and nays were taken agreeable to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz

YEAS—Messrs Browne, Bucklow, Cresswell, Evans, Fleinniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Southern, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins, and Piatt *Speaker*—27

NAYS—Messrs Crabb, Gregg, Mellinger and Pratt—4

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Journal of the House of Representatives, April 21, 1856

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and on the first proposed amendment, were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs Anderson Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Brush, Buchanan. Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster Gets, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lehe, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Alleghency,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Strouse, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright, (Dauphin) Wright, (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—72

NAYS—Messrs Augustine, Berry, Clover, Cobourn Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hauseknecht, Hunecker, Leisenring, Magee Manley, Morris, Monnma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith, (Cambria,) Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, Wright (Dauphin) and Yearsley 23

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow viz:

YEAS—Messrs Anderson Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Gets Hamel, Harper, Heins Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lehe, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright, (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—63,

NAYS—Messrs Augustine, Berry, Clover, Fluger, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunecker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Monnma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith, (Cambria,) Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, Wright (Dauphin) and Yearsley 23

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow viz:

YEAS—Messrs Anderson Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Brown Brush Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns J ohnson Laporte, Lehe, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M Comb, Maugle, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunemacher, Orr Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheney,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming.) Strouse, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright, (Dauphin) Wright, (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—72

NAYS—Messrs Augustine, Berry, Clover, Coburn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hauseknecht, Hunecker, Leisenring, Magee Manley, Morris, Monnma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith (Philadelphia) Walter, Wintrode and Yearsley—24

So the question was determined in the affirmative

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The vees and nays were taken, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs Anderson Backus Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Brown Brush Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lehe, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheney,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Thompson, Vail, Walter, Wright, *Speaker*—62

NAYS—Messrs Barry, Clover, Coburn, Ruton Gibboney, Hames, Hancock, Hunecker, Ingham, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Patterson, Salisbury and Wintrode—16

So the question was determined in the affirmative

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Harrisburg, June 27, 1856*

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 proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1856

Witness my hand and seal of said office, { L.S. } this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six

A. G. CURTIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth

jy9 to

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.—J. C. YEAGER having leased the well known house, CENTRE HALL, situated at the point on the Lewistown and Bellefonte Turnpike, intersected by the Spruce Creek and Lewisburg road, Centre county, Pa., would inform the travelling public that he is prepared to attend to the wants of such, in a manner equal, if not superior, to any other hotel or public house in the county. The house is large and commodious, so that families as well as individuals can have separate rooms which preclude intrusion

HIS TABLE, he purposes, shall vie with any in the country, always affording the best the market can furnish The supplies for it shall always be purchased with an eye to the varieties of taste and season.

HIS BAR shall contain the choicest liquors of every variety

THE STABLING is unsurpassed in the county To attend to it, he has secured the services of an attentive and obliging Hostler, so that the guest may rest satisfied that while his comfort in every respect is being cared for, that his animal shall not be neglected

TO THE DROVER, this stand furnishes peculiar advantages Pasture is convenient, abundant and easily obtained

TO THE METROPOLITAN, who wishes to escape the heated and malarious atmosphere of the city, during midsummer, and to inhale the health restoring and invigorating mountain air of the interior, will find Centre Hall just the place for him.

To all the above class, and those not included, an invitation is given, to call and satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above. He would further add, that his experience, obtained from travelling, and a knowledge of many houses of entertainment, of good repute, as to their accommodations, with which he is well acquainted, justify him in saying that his house shall render satisfaction to his guests—a feast to those that can be satisfied at all. my28

PLEASANT GAP HOUSE, On the Lewistown pike, four miles from Bellefonte. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public that he has refitted and refurnished the above house for the accommodation of guests He will be at all times ready to furnish refreshments to parties of pleasure and recreation. This house affords to persons wishing a pleasant summer resort great inducements on account of the pure mountain air, and wholesome water.

my21 J. G. LAURIMORE.

MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES constantly on hand, and made to order F. F. BOALICH.

BELLEFONTE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JAMES H. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

WILLIAM H. BLAIR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENN. Office with Hon James T. Hale. nov28

WM. P. MACMANUS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Attends to collections in Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties. Also, Deeds, Mortgages, &c., legally drawn.—Terms, moderate. Office with James Macmanus, Esq., Bellefonte, Pa., jan16-tf

MEDICAL PARTNERSHIP.—DR. GEO. F. POTTER, having associated with him in the practice of medicine, Dr. J. B. MITCHELL, they offer their professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. When necessary, the unremitting attention of both will be given without additional charge

☞ Dr Mitchell's residence at Mrs Benner's, Bellefonte. dec12-tf

DENTISTRY.—J. D. WINGATE, SURGEON and MECHANICAL DENTIST, would inform his friends and patrons that he has permanently located in Bellefonte, and that he will be happy to attend to any who wish his professional services All work done in the neatest style and warranted

☞ Office and residence in the third house east of Mr Sourbeck's "Franklin House" ap2-1y

LIVERY STABLE. KNOW FOR A PLEASANT RIDE The subscriber informs the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, and the travelling public generally, that they can at all times be furnished with good and trusty horses for either riding or driving, by calling on him at the Pennsylvania Hotel. He has a good stock of Horses, as well as Buggies, Carriages, Hacks, Rockaways, Saddles, Harness, &c Careful drivers furnished when desired

☞ All who wish to drive safe and fast horses, and ride in neat and comfortable vehicles, can be accommodated R. D. CUMMINGS, dec12 Bellefonte.

REMOVAL TO THE PUBLIC. The subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public in general that he has removed to HIGH STREET, in the room lately occupied by Dr Potter, on the premises of the late James Rothrock, dec'd, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in the TAILORING BUSINESS Having always given satisfaction to his patrons as to workmanship and prices, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage ap2-6m J. W. ROTHROCK

NEW AND FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON—The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, that he has opened a new and fashionable Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon on Allegheny street, in the house occupied by Mr Turner, where, by strict attention to the business, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage

☞ RAZORS put in order. mr26-1y J. M. DAUER

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERING ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the Cabinet and Upholstering business in all its various branches, and will be prepared to furnish work that will compare with any made in the best shops in our larger cities Having had practical experience in every branch of business, he proposes entrusting work to him will be assured that it will be done in a satisfactory manner

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to FREDERICK SMITH, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr Rumbold. ap16

JOHN McBRIDE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Corner BISHOP and ALLEGHANY streets, Bellefonte, Penna

"Having permanently located in this region intends to devote his entire time and attention to the business, he will be ready on all hands and convenient to order in the latest style, and in the most workmanlike manner, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Halters, Wagon and Carriage Harness, Wagon and Driving Whips, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., &c

In short every thing usually manufactured by Saddlers All work warranted good Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere ap9-tf

PLASTERING.—The undersigned, having made the most extensive arrangements, and having a large stock of material on hand, will be ready at a short notice to attend to all orders in his old line of business He has employed none but the best workmen; and all work entrusted to his care, will be executed in a style which cannot be excelled Whenever I furnish materials,

THE WORK WILL BE WARRANTED

The men employed are none but the best, and in the absence