

Anti-Nebraska Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK,
OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEO. DARSIE, OF ALLEGHENY.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
OF MONTGOMERY.

To the Voters of the 17th Congressional District.
Yielding to the wishes of numerous friends in various parts of the District, I have consented to appear before you as an Independent Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. In so doing, it is proper that I should assign the considerations that justify my assuming this position, and acquaint you with the principles that will, in the event of my election, influence my public action.

It is known to the public that my name was presented to the late Democratic Convention of Clinton county, and had the choice of the people been respected, I should have secured the regular nomination by a majority of 11 votes. But in consequence of a fraudulent return from three townships, as can be established by indisputable evidence, Mr. White, my competitor, carried the nomination, though by a bare majority of 3 votes. As a Democrat, I confess my obligation to abide by the clear expressed will of the majority—but on no principle of true democracy can I be called upon to respect a decision secured by the intrigues of a wily opponent, and in defiance of the honest and unbiased will of the people. Conscious that fair dealing would have secured a different result in my own County, to which the choice had been in a measure conceded, common usage and common courtesy would in all probability have secured in the other Counties of the District a willing acquiescence. Under these circumstances I feel justified in discarding the usages of party—a term now rendered nearly synonymous with craft—and in appealing to a just and unprejudiced tribunal, the people. A dishonored opponent or his friend, complicit in this procedure, they may remember with profit their own determined and threatened opposition to me, in the event of my successful nomination.

Natural from childhood in the school of Democracy, I still respect its living principles, and in whatever sphere I may be called to act, I shall labor to secure for them a worldwide supremacy. But these principles are to be found in the bosoms of our Fathers, rather than in the school of modern progression. The provisions of our glorious Constitution are the basis of our supreme respect, and in the hour of danger, will furnish us an unerring guide. Following such counsel, we shall avoid alike the dangers encountered by the blind but erring zealot, and the servile too often caricaturing the missions of power. One thing an abiding respect for the compromises of the past. I cannot approve the late abrogation of the Missouri Compromise—a compact sanctioned by patriots and sanctioned by wisdom and experience. And as I should not man, I could never countenance or encourage the extension of Slavery, or its introduction into territory created to freedom.

In the rapid advancement of our country, it is natural that new issues should occasionally arise, but the end can never supplant the fundamental principles that center in every American heart. Our country is the home of the free and the asylum of the oppressed; but it must be conceded that the perpetuity of its institutions may be endangered by the too rapid admission of an unhealthy foreign element—and whilst we greet the arrival of nature's true nobility from every clime, we should deprecate a policy that invites the foreign pauper and coverts to our shores and offers the tempting spoils of office to secure their special favors. So far from favoring a foreign influence by the indiscriminate bestowal of official trusts, we should exact from all a sufficient tenure to appreciate the character and necessities of our government, ere bestowing the sacred and important rights of citizenship. And if Americans are fully qualified for every trust, it is natural and right that they should be preferred among us in every position of honor or power. And while we boast of our freedom of speech and freedom of conscience, we may rightly and lawfully oppose the arrogant pretensions of any church that assumes to dictate the policy of our government—pre-empt our articles of faith, or control our educational arrangements. And when such a church gives evidence of its ulterior purposes by striking a blow at our Common Schools and seeking to control the funds that sustain them—it is not surprising that freemen should rise up and rebuke its dangerous and aggressive spirit.

Finally—my professional life has identified me in every place with the cause of humanity, and in soliciting your suffrages, you have the assurance

that, if successful in the contest, my utmost efforts shall be given to every measure identified with the welfare of our country and the advancement of our race.
J. J. PEARCE.
Dunnburg, Sept. 23, 1854.

From Kansas.
KANSAS Aug. 28, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era.
Those who intend to come, and feel an interest in the success of freedom in Kansas, cannot come too soon. They should be here before the choosing of the first Legislative Council, as upon that Council much will depend; for, if it be Pro-Slavery, it will pass a law permitting Slavery in the Territory—and once established, it will be hard to eradicate.

My main object now is to warn emigrants against the impositions of Slavery propagandists, who are in the practice of telling persons from the free States all manner of lying stories about Kansas, to deter them from coming here. As an instance I may mention that a gentleman came here a few days ago from Pennsylvania, and, falling in with a prominent slaveholder, he was told that it was of no use to go further, for the country was all claimed, and the emigrants were fighting over it; that the country was very sickly, so that the people could scarcely live, with other stories of a like character, all of which he knew to be false.

But a small part of the country is yet occupied, and it is now eight years since I first came here, since which I have spent three years here, and it is my honest opinion that Kansas is one of the healthiest portions of the West. The land is very high and rolling, and there is the least standing of stagnant water that I have seen in any country. There are many beautiful streams of running water and springs of good water are very common.

I would say to emigrants, believe no bad stories that you may hear by the way, but push on; and those who come by the way of Independence, or Kansas in Missouri, may inquire for the Friends' Mission, and they will be correctly informed about the country, and sent on their way rejoicing. As ever for Freedom.

RICHARD MENDENHALL.
"Strike Down the Allies."

Hon. D. Wilcox thus declares for the policy which Maine has so completely adopted:
The power and designs of slavery must be checked, and the original policy of the Government on this subject restored. To this end we must lay aside—postpone for a time, the stilles of party over minor points of controverted policy, and UNITE in this great work of preserving our free institutions from impending destruction. The first blow must be aimed for the overthrow of the present administration—the mere slave and puppet of the slave power. Through the competing influence of its patronage upon the people's Representatives, Freedom has been betrayed. It must be overwhelmed at every point with ignominious defeat. We cannot shorten its Constitutional term of office, but WE MUST STRIKE DOWN ITS ALLIES in every State, District and County. It must have no props in the States upon which to lean for the support of its iniquitous policy. No man should be elected to responsible office, Governor, Members of Congress, Representatives, whose relations of friendship and alliance with the National Administration are open to suspicion.

"SALLADE AND LIBERTY."—On Saturday morning the market papers were abundantly supplied with handbills printed in English and German, headed "Sallade and Liberty," and containing Sallade's famous anti-Maine law letter, and a scurrilous editorial from the *Democratic Union*, abusive of temperance, men, and denunciatory of the Prohibitory movement. It is filled with falsifications and misrepresentations, and is just such a document as might be expected to emanate from the *Union* office. "Sallade and Liberty!" The "liberty" to make and sell bad whisky—the "liberty" to poison and ruin them temporarily and eternally—the "liberty" to degrade and impoverish men, desolate hearthstones, crush the hearts of women, and rob the orphan of its crust of bread—the "liberty" to fill our poor-houses, prisons, and penitentiaries; and crowd the gallows with victims—the liberty to tax the people for the support of papers made such by intoxicating liquors. Such is the "liberty" that Simon Sallade and the *Democratic Union* are in favor of! People of Dauphin county! fathers and mothers! suffering wives and children! will you not, with one voice, unite in the shout for "SALLADE AND LIBERTY!"—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

MAKING VOTERS.—We learn that a large number of voters have been manufactured in this county during the last month, and many have endeavored to obtain "papers" who were not entitled to them. In one instance a Mr. James Flinn, an Irishman, appeared before the Court for the purpose of "swearing through" one of his countrymen. Mr. Kunkel objected on the

ground that Flinn himself was not a citizen! and upon investigation it was ascertained that he had no naturalization papers, although he had been a voter at our elections! There are any quantity of Flinns about, and hundreds of illegal votes will be attempted to be forced into the ballot-boxes at the next election, by means of false papers and false swearing! The "Greeks" will be closely watched, however, and none but genuine voters permitted to deposit their ballots.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

"MURDER WILL OUT." is an old proverb; and everything in life goes to prove it a true one. A small gentleman from Bradford, (Gov. BIGLER's representative here at the hunker mass meeting,) pretended to give the entire secrets, signs, and oaths of these terrible fellows, the Know-Nothings. He was wrong. Everybody knows the Know-Nothing sign of recognition. Here is the oath. We cut it from the *Warren Mail*:

"I, _____, hereby solemnly swear, my oath to endure forever and a day after, that if I ever catch a Rom. Catholic alone in the woods, or some other out-of-the-way place, that I will pound him into a jelly, or chop him into sausages, which jelly or sausages I will eat without pepper or salt; and in this way endeavor to annihilate the whole tribe of worthless rascals, so he may swear." After taking this oath, the good person turns three somersets backwards and forwards, which he must do without granting, under penalty of summary execution from the wig-wag. Each member then arranges himself in a blood-red shirt and pants, and paints his face a vermilion, when a horrible and terrifying demented, to propitiate the spirits of all departed Know-Nothings, takes place.

Ah me! BOGTPOTTER.

THE NEBRASKA BILL TAKING EFFECT.
"A young man formerly in my employ," says the *Ann Arbor* (Mich.) *Wig*, "in whose veracity we have all confidence, informs us that while at St. Louis, a few days since, he saw a number of gangs of slaves en route for Nebraska, in charge of their owners." This is the way in which Kansas and Nebraska are to be made slave territories. Similar statements respecting the transportation of slaves into Kansas are made by the Independence (Missouri) *Dispatch*. There is here and there a simpleton to be found, who is told, who pretends to argue that slavery will not and cannot go into these territories. To all such persistent ninnyes there is a short answer—the immigration of slaves and slaveholders into Kansas and Nebraska has already begun!—*Burlington* (Iowa) *Telegraph*, June 20.

Nearly three-fourths of the police force of the city of New-York is composed of Irish and Germans.

There is to be a Woman's Rights Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 18th of October. These Conventions promise to become a permanent institution.

MORE PRIESTLY APOLOGUES.—A few weeks ago there was a German Catholic funeral in the neighboring town of York. The deceased belonged to the German Odd Fellows. The members of the Lodge as a customary duty, attended his funeral. A correspondent of the *Baltimore Clipper*, who was present, states that when the funeral procession reached the house, the officiating Priest demanded from the Society a certain fee, which they of course refused to give him. He then refused to take the corpse into the church, and when the funeral arrived at the burying ground, he (the priest) stood at the gate and commanded the Odd Fellows not to enter. They protested, but it availed them nothing, for his Popish commands were strictly carried out, and the Society were denied the privilege of being present at the last solemn rites of their departed brother. And who is this Popish interloper in American liberty and institutions? He is an uneducated Austrian—the same who walked into a free man's house, and without permission, took the Holy Bible and threw it into the fire—the same who said afterwards to an American Protestant, when asked if he was going to burn a mother Bible, that he would burn the next time! Such is Roman Catholicism—bigoted, intolerant, and proscriptionist! Its shifty track is everywhere seen, and its pestilential breath is everywhere felt. It must be crushed out. The feet of the American people must trample the serpent's head.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

1000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
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TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
10,000 copies have been sold within a month of publication. These books are beautifully illustrated, (many of them with finely colored plates,) and are printed and bound in the best manner. Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment in their circulation. For particulars address (post paid) J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, No. 48 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

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NEW BOOKS just received at the JOURNAL BOOK-STORE. Sept. 1, 1854. 7-16

CHEST HANDLES, Drawer do., Bolts, Reiches, Hairer Snaps, Wardrobe Hooks, Barn Door Hinges kept for sale by LEWIS MANN.

Coudersport Academy.

The fall term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, October 25, 1854, and continue eleven weeks.

Terms.
Elementary branches—Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic, &c., \$2.25
Higher Arithmetic, First Lessons in Algebra, and Grammar, 3.25
Higher English branches, Algebra, Philosophy, &c., 4.75
Higher Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and French Languages, 6.25
Instruction on the Piano Forte, extra, 10.00
Use of instruments, 3.00
Vocal Music, free of charge.

J. BLOOMINGDALE, Principal.
The undersigned, Trustees of the Coudersport Academy, are invited by a sense of official and personal duty to invite the attention of the public—of parents in particular, to the rising and useful character of this institution of learning. When invited, a little more than a half-year ago, to the superintendence of its affairs, we found it depressed and still declining. We requested Mr. J. Bloomingdale to become its Principal Teacher, and trusted his organization and other more energetic efforts to his discretion and management. His energy has proved him to be faithful, efficient, and practical—just such an instructor as this community need. The number of pupils in the school is now over sixty. We refer to Mr. Bloomingdale's advertisement for information as to the terms and conditions on which pupils are admitted, and for other facts of interest, and recommend the institution to the patronage of the people.

H. H. DEBT, President.
THOMAS B. TYLER, Secretary,
HENRY J. OLMSTED, Treasurer,
F. L. JONES,
CHAS. LYMAN, Trustees,
G. G. COLVIN, 621

FRANK JOHNSON,
Cabinet Maker.
COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY PA.

Wishes to inform the citizens of Coudersport and the surrounding country, that he will execute all orders in his line of business at short notice and reasonable prices.
Place of business near the Presbyterian Church. 7-12

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY—Pocket, School, University, Octavo, and Quarto editions, for sale by TYLER.

VIOLIN Strings at Drug and Book Store.

VIOLINS and Flutes just received by TYLER.

Proclamation.

GENERAL ELECTION.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, PHILADELPHUS STEARNS, Sheriff of the County of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county of Potter on the SECOND TUESDAY (10th) OF OCTOBER, 1854, at which time State and County officers as follows are to be elected, to wit:

- One person to fill the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.
- One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
- One person for member of Congress for the XVth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Lycoming, Sullivan, Center, Clinton, Potter, and Millin.
- Two persons for members of the House of Representatives of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Lycoming and Clinton, to represent the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.
- One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Orphans' Court, Register of Wills for the County of Potter.
- One person for Recorder of Deeds for the county of Potter.
- Two persons for the office of County Commissioner for the county of Potter, one for three years and one for two years.
- Two persons for the office of Auditor of the county of Potter, one for three years and one for one year.
- One person for Treasurer for the county of Potter.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 15th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, who heretofore a commissioned officer or otherwise as a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the set and common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or appointment at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1854, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section shall not be construed as to prevent any military officer or Borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return judges at the Court House in Williamsport, to make out the general returns, shall be on the first Friday succeeding the general election, which will be the 13th day of October. The return judges of Lycoming, Sullivan, Clinton, Potter, Center, and Millin, comprising the XVth Congressional District, will meet Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, to make out an official return for member of Congress.

The return judges of Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter counties will meet at the Court House in Williamsport on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, to make out returns for members of Assembly.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Potter, are as follows, to wit:

- For the township of Abbott, at the house (family) of T. B. Abbott, in said township.
- For the township of Allegany, at the school-house near Chesler Andrews, in said township.
- For the township of Bingham, at the house of A. H. Lewis.
- For the township of Clara, at the house of

- Geo. W. Allen, in said township.
- For the township of Emlatia, at the house of W. Johnson, in the Borough of Coudersport.
- For the township of Genesee, at the house of L. D. Williams, in said township.
- For the township of Harrison, at the house of Daniel Hunter, in said township.
- For the township of Hebron, at school-house No. 3, in said township.
- For the township of Hector, at the house of Anne Wilbur, in said township.
- For the township of Homer, at the house of James Quinby, in said township.
- For the township of Oswayo, at the house of Joseph L. Nelson, in said township.
- For the township of Wharton, at the house of John Welles, in said township.
- For the townships of Pike and Jackson, at the house of Elijah Johnson, in Pike township.
- For the township of Pleasant Valley, at the school-house in said township.
- For the township of Portage, at the house of Hiram Sizer, in said township.
- For the township of Routeite, at the school-house near George Weimar's, in said township.
- For the township of Sharon, at the Leroy school-house, in said township.
- For the township of Sweden, at the house of Asaph Taggett, in said township.
- For the township of Summit, at the house of O. C. Butterworth, in said township.
- For the township of Ulysses, at the house of Jacob Wykoff, in said township.
- For the township of West Branch, at the house of Lemuel Hammond, in said township.
- For the township of Seward-on, at the house of John S. Clark, in said township.
- For the Borough of Coudersport, at the Court House, in said Borough.

An Act for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. WHEREAS, All laws to be efficient should have the approbation and sanction of the people:

And whereas, It is represented, that a large number, if not a majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth, are deeply impressed with the necessity of the passage of a prohibitory liquor law:

And whereas, It is impossible to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment relative thereto by means of petitions and remonstrances—therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that it be and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the electors of this Commonwealth be and they are hereby authorized at the places for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs, and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for and against a law which shall entirely prohibit by proper and constitutional regulations and penalties, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and artistic purposes.

SECTION 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough, and township of this Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required at the place fixed by law, in the several districts for the holding of the general elections in the said districts, on the second Tuesday of October next, when they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter of their said districts, a ticket written or printed on the outside, "Prohibitory Liquor Law," and the tickets in favor of the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "For a Prohibitory Liquor Law," and those opposed to the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "Against a Prohibitory Liquor Law," which votes shall be counted and returned to the court house of the counties or cities in which the election shall be held, on the following Friday by the return judges, who shall cast up and certify all the votes polled in said county or city, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, directed and transmitted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are required to be directed and transmitted; and the said secretary shall on the third Friday of January next, in duplicate, communicate the same returns to the Legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner the votes for Governor are opened and counted, and considered as the prayer of the voters of this Commonwealth relative to a prohibitory liquor law.

SECTION 3. That all the election laws of the State prescribing the hours of opening and closing the polls, the reception of votes, the publication of publication, and holding of the general elections and return of the same, and all other matters incident thereto, be, and the same are hereby applicable to the election above authorized.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert a copy of the act in the proclamation for the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

Spoken of the House of Representatives.
M. MCASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.
W. M. BIGLER,
GIVEN under my hand at Coudersport, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1854, and the 7th year of the independence of the United States.
P. A. STEBBINS,
Sept. 8, 1854. 17-4

By Authority.

RESOLUTION PROPOSING Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be, and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.
SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the interest of said debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debt be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may hereafter be enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debt, the principal thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than fifty per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the loans of the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time, in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking

fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.
SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation in this Commonwealth, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose.
SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough, or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the state in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XII.
Section 1. The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough, or township, by a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association, or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any company or association.
E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. MCASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, April 28, 1854.
Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6.—[Extract from the Journal.]
T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Reps., April 21, 1854.
Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20.—[Extract from the Journal.]
WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Filed April 29, 1854.
C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA 88.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.
I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution," as the same remains on file at this office.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office this day and in the presence of
C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Journal of the Senate.
Resolution No. 562, entitled "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Breckinridge, Darstie, Ferguson, Fontkrol, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Ingham, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McCintock, McFarland, Platt, Quiggle, Sager, Sifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.
Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Binzer, Kunkle, and Skinner—6.
So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Breckinridge, Darstie, Ferguson, Fontkrol, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Ingham, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kinzer, McCintock, McFarland, Platt, Quiggle, Sifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.
Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle, and Skinner—6.
So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Journal of the House of Representatives.
The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Abraham, Adams, Ahernton, Ball, Barton, Beyer, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Caldwell, Calvin, Carle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Eckhart, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Galentine, Giboney, Gimore, Gray, Groom, Green, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Hiesand, Hilder, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsacker, Hunter, Hurst, Jackson, Kitzger, Knight, Lairy, (Lohigh), Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Combe, M'Kee, Miller, Menchling, Montgomery, Moore, Mose, Mose, Palmer, Parke, Parrico, Patterson, Porter, Pomeroy, Poston, Row, Sallade, Scott, Side, Simpson, Smith, (Berks), Smith, (Crawford), Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wick, Wright, Zeigler, Chase, Speaker—55.
Nays—None.
So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the 10th article of the constitution, and are as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abraham, Athernton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Beyer, Bigham, Boyd, Caldwell, Carle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Galentine, Giboney, Gimore, Gray, Groom, Green, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Hiesand, Hilder, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsacker, Hunter, Hurst, Jackson, Kitzger, Knight, Lairy, (Lohigh), Lowrey, (Fraga), Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Combe, M'Kee, Miller, Menchling, Montgomery, Moore, Mose, Mose, Palmer, Parke, Parrico, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonson, Smith, (Berks), Smith, (Crawford), Stockle, De, Wheeler, Wick, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.
Nays—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Bena, Bush, Byerly, Eckhart, Ellis, Herr, Hilder, Horn, Hummel, X'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Porter, Sifer, Sewart, Strong, Struthers, Zeigler—29.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA 88.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Resolution," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1854. Witness my hand and the seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.
C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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