RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met. That the following amendments, are proposed to the Constitution of the Common-wealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth

PIRST AMENDMENT. There shall be aif 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 no other purpose whatever.

Secriox 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 otherwise whetherer.

er purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whater er 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 a foresald, the legislature shall, at its first session, af- Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent. Eyster, Fau-SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as a 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 safe, 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. Section 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 company. ciation, or corporation.

Section 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 do-mestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or as assist the state in the discharge of any portion of

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

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 there of; nor shall any new county be cetablished, contain ing less than four hundred square miles: THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the consti tution, strike out the words, "of the city of Phila-delphia, and of each county respectively;" from sec tion five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and the of several counties;" from sec. 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

"Section 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, through out the state, by districts, in proportion to the num ber 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 population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

1748—Messrs, Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Back-us, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calboun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gilboner, Gillon, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Hoffman, Housekeeper, Imbrio, Innes, Jocobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, W'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Wichelson, Numanacher, Pearson, Petrikin separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divi-

At the end of section seven, same article, insert' these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of configuous terded into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston,

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.

and read as follows:

Section 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 Witness my hand and the seal of said office, injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in 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 eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,

IN SENATE, March 27, 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.

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

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 84; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83,

[Extract from the Journal.] JACOB ZIEGLER, Clerk. Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

Secretary of the Commonwealth. SECRETART'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original ("Resolution propo-sing amendments to the Constitution of the Common-wealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand

[1. s.] 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, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing smendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consider-

On the question,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and mays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow,

YEAS-Messrs, Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Ev. ans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright

and Toggart, Speaker—24.

Nava—Messra. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg,
Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. On the question,
Will the Senute agree to the second amendment? The year and mays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow.

YEAR-Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Strauh, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Tag.

WOLFE'S NATS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb. Frazer, Gregg, Hars, Kellinger, Penrose and Scolield—8.

A ROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, at
Sept 1, '57,

TURBELL'S.

So the question was determined in the affirmative Will the Senate agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow,

YEAS-Messes. Brower, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Eraus, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and

NATS-Messra. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose So the question was decided in the affirmative. On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the of the Constitution, and were as follow

YEAS-Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shu-man, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and

NAVS-Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrosc So the question was determined in the affirmative

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. April 29, 1857.
The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consider

On the question,
Will the House agree to the first amendment? The year and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow,

foresaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, atter 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 owiged by the state, or the (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York.) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Slaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Varvoorhis, Vickers, Vocchley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Willis ton, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz SPEAKER-78. NAYS—Messes, Backus, Beuson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struth-

ers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative On the question,
Will the House agree to the second amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows,

YEAS-Messrs, Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Bock, YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moothead, Musselman, Nichols, Jicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz. Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz,

SPRAKER-57. NAYS-Messrs, Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers,

So the question was determined in the affirmative. On the question,
Will the the House agree to the third amendment? Will the the House agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoin, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent. Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kanffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussen, Mangle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussen, Chase, Cleaver, Mangle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussen, Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussen, Calm near, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mus-selman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramser, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Willis-ton, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz,

SPEAKER-72. NAYS—Messrs, Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine. Jenk-ins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia;) Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrode-22. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the pro-isions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messix, Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Back-Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia.) Ramsey, (York.) Reamer, Reed, Boberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan,

Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker-83. Navs-Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthrs, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright-7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. SECRETARE'S OFFICE,

HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857. Pennsylvania, sa: There shall be an additional section to the first are flicle of said constitution, which shall be numbered and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken and read as follows:

Sceretary of the Commonwealth.

## ABEL TURBELL,

HAS just returned from New-York, with a large and choice variety of GOODS, bought for Cash, and selected with much care, from over thirty of the best Houses in New-York, which he offers to his customers and the public, at low prices, for Cash. His stock comprises;

MEDICINES PAINTS WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE. MIRRORS CLOCKS WALL PAPER, WINDOW PAPER,

FARCY GOODS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, DRY GOODS,

HARD WARE, STONE WARE, WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BRUSHES, JAPANNED WARE,

BIRD CAGES. CANARY SEED. POCKET KNIVES, WHIPS UMBRELLAS, PISTOLS

AMMUNITION. CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, LIQUORS (For Medicinal Purposes, only.)

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS SHOULDER BRACES, PORT MONIAES, SPECTACLES, SILVER & PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,

STATIONERY, VIOLIN STRINGS, BOWS, &c.

WOLFE'S

Self-Acting Bent-Lever PURCHASE



Playform Scales.

ble improvements which we have made within the past few months, have brought them to such a degree of accuracy, that they may be safely relied up-on in every transaction of weight. Manufactured and for sale only by

R. H. EATON & CO. HARFORD, Susq. Co., Pa., May 13, 1857.

We have examined this new Platform Scale and concur in all that is said by the Journal. The principle is at once simple and beautiful, and ensures perfect accuracy, while the price will be three times

A New Idea—If anybody doubts that this is an inventive age, they should call and examine Smyth's Self-Acting Bent-Lever Platform Scales. For simplicity of design, and economy of space, they take precedence of any scales that have yet been invented.

There is one peculiarity about this scale; it possesses very little machinery, and can never make a mistake so long as the laws of gravitation continue. Smyth's scale has another advantage—its small cost.

proved. This scale, possessing the extraordinary merits conceded to it at the East, cannot but be exgeneral use.

and adds: This scale (Smyth's) was also exhibited at the State Fair at Watertown, and not only received every attention given it in Ohio, but carried off the first and highest premium awarded—a diploma and silver medal.—Cleveland (Ohio) Journal.

daptability. Inventions of complicated movement and visionary theories have never performed the object sought to be obtained, for with adaptability, accuracy and durability must be combined cheapness. All of these desideratums are involved in the inven-tion recently patented and known as "Smyth's Self-Acting Bent-Lever Platform Scales." The scale in question, from its construction on the principle of gravitation, is never liable to be out of order. It must perform its work thoroughly, because the laws of nature govern it. In size the scale is a pigmy, but for capacity it is wonderful, weighing any object from one ounce up to four hundred pounds. It can be reg-ulated by any one who looks at it but for a moment. As their cost is but a trifle, they will speedily be as indispensably necessary in the household calendar as any other useful article of daily use.—Ere. Transcript.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE INVENTION,-Among others, we have been favored with an examination of the new and valuable invention (recently patented,) known as Smyth's Self-Acting Bent-Lever Platform Scale." Mr. D. M. Smyth, the ingenious inventor, has spent some five years in the perfection of his work, and that he has attained perfection there seems but little doubt. This scale is constructed upon a scientific principle which knows mo variation or change, and hence its accuracy is beyond question. Its capacity and strength is unprecedented, while its form and the principle involved inake it convenient and applicable to all purposes requiring scales of any description. It is free from any complication liable to variation or to get out of order. The great and important feature, however, of the scales made under this invention, is the fact that they can be afforded at about one-fourth the cost of any other platform scale of like capacity and accuracy in the world. The scale we have seen (a sort of pocket edition as compared with other platform scales,) has the wonderful capacity of weighing any object, from one ownce up to four hundred pounds. Possessing the extraordinary merits and advantages conceded to this invention, it cannot but be exceedingly there seems but little doubt. This scale is constructceded to this invention, it cannot but be exceedingly valuable, and the scales made finder it, brought as they will be, within the reach of every family, must meet with an unprecedented sale, and come into im mediate and general use, as well to the benefit of the

State Register.

AT THE STATE FAIR AT

LIME AND PLASTER.

WA TERTOWN, N.Y.

INES subscribers are now burning and will keep pared to furnish PLOWS of the most approved patterns now in use, such as Blatchley's, Moste from use, such as Blatchley's, Moster from use, And all of the most popular

PATENT MEDICINES.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitheric received, he hopes to merit a continuance and large increase of the same.

ABEL TURRELL.

Montrose, June 10, 1857.

Market PLASTER.

I HE subscribers are now burning and will keep constantly on hand, Lime of a very superior quality at Montrose Depot, and will sell it in any quantities at a fair price. Persons wishing a large quantity can be supplied to a reasonable notice.



THIS INVENTION claims superfority over every other, in the following respects: In the invariable scientific principle involved, and upon which it acts; in its undeviating accuracy; in its lightness and strength; in its wonderful capacity, convenience of form, and applicability to every purpose for which Scales of any kind are required; in its perfect simplicity, in the absence of any complication liable to variation, or to get out of order; and, finally, in the important fact, that this scale can be afforded at about one third the cost of any other Platform Scale, of like capacity and accuracy in use. And possessing in an eminent degree, all these merits, this Invention is conceded to be one of the most useful and valuable ever brought before the public. And THIS INVENTION claims superlority over every Invention is conceded to be one of the most useful and valuable ever brought before the public. And coming, as it does, within the reach of all, it cannot but find an unprecedented sale and undivided market among farmers, housekeepers, mechanics, merchants, &c. everywhere, to the exclusion of every other weighing apparatus.

The invention of the Scales and the many invaluable improvements which we have need within the

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

IMPORTANT INVENTION .- For some five years past, Mr. D. M. Smyth, of Pennsylvania, (now of this State an ingenious and scientific mechanic, has concentrated his mind and means upon an invention at length perfectly successful, and for which letters patent have fust been issued by the Government of the United States. This invention is known as "Smyth's Self-Acting Bent-Lever Platform Scale," and as this is the first public notice of this useful and valuable imrovement, we shall take the liberty of expressing arselves freely upon its merits. The platform of the scale is about 12 by 18 inches, and the whole scale is about 8 inches high and weighs, entire only about 25 pounds, while it has the extraordinary capacity o weighing any object from one ounce to four hundred pounds. Its form is compact and convenient, and is applicable to every purpose for which scales of any kind are required. Under the platform and attached to the leverage is suspended a weighted arm or pendulum. To this pendulum is attached an indicator,

which together with the pendulum, the instant any object is placed upon the platform moves from its centre of gravity to the point indicating the exact weight. The scientific principle upon which it acts admits of no inaccuracy or change, and a given pressure or weight upon the platform must always carry the weighted arm and indicator to the same point.— Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and The principle beyond doubt is the correct one, and that it has been properly applied in this instance, the lucky inventor has left no room for doubt. He seems to have attained perfection itself—at least so far as Platform Scales are concerned, and to have combined

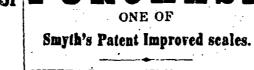
less than of the scales now used .- . Albany Express.

SMYTH'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALE.-We have exan, ined this new invention. Nothing can be simpler or more completely developed than the principle upon which its acts. The platform which sustains the weight lifts a pendulum, suspended and loaded at the end, through an arc of a circle; and the indicator points out, upon the graduated circumference, the exact weight. In other platform scales the measure of avoirdupois has to be ascertained by moving a ose weight on a beam, as on a steelvard, till it hit the precise point. Smyth's invention is a self-working one, and indicates at once, and to the minutest fraction, the figure. By attaching the weight on the end of the pendulum, the scale becomes multiplied by fives or tens: by releasing the weight it gives ounces instead of pounds. For household purposes, it is a scheap and far better than steelyards; and is finding the way to all well regulated kitchens where the receipt book, with its prescriptions of weights and proportions, is used.—Atlas and Argus.

SMYTH'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALE .- This new and valuable invention was on exhibition at our State Fair just closed.\(^1\) Nothing in its department received more attention or was more generally admired or apceedingly valuable, and must, we think, come into The Albany Evening Journal publishes the above,

"SWITH'S SELF-ACTING BEXT-LEVER PLATFORM SCALE."—The fundamental principle of every impor-tant invention has been very simple. In its simplici-ty is the elements of its worth, its usefulness and a-

public, as to those so fortunate as to secure the ex-clusive right of manufacturing and rending them.—



HIGHEST PREMIUM —A Diploma and Silver Medal— AT THE

RECEIVED THE FIRST AND

STATEFAIR AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.

THESE SOALES ARE MANUFACTURED AND

FOR SALE ONLY BY

Ra H. EATON, & CO., HARFORD, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA

# **EVERY**

SMYTH'S PATENT IMPROVED SOALES.

Smyth's Patent Improved Scales

RECEIVED THE RS Highest Premium, A DIPLOMA & SILVER MEDAL.

WATERTOWN, NEW YORK. of every family .- Albany Eec. Jour., Jan. 28, 1856. THESE SCALES ARE MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE ONLY BY ---

Harford, Susquehanna County, Pa.

Every Farmer SHOULD PURCHASE ONE OF Smyth's Patent Improved Scales

SMYTH'S Patent Improved Scales RECEIVED THE FIRST AND

HURRY PRESIDE -A DIPLOMA AND SILVER MEDAL-

AT THE . State Fair at Watertown, New York. THESE SCALES ARE MANUFACTURED

AND FOR SALE ONLY BY r. H. eaton & co., HARFORD, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

## EVERY

RECEIVED THE FIRST & HIGHEST PREMIUM

-A DIPLOMA AND SILVER MEDAL-

25 WITNESSES

OR—
The Forger Convicted

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,

The Forger Convicted JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR, Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker

and Publisher, and Author of A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle One square when, for 10 successive nights, over One square Greated him with Rounds of Applause, while the exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiter execute their Frauds, and the surest and Shortest Means of Protection them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

REATEST DISCOVERY of the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting at a glance every Coun-terfeit in Circulation!! Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS. But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant,
Banker and Business Man can see all at a Glance.

English, French and German, Thus Each may read the name in his own Native Tongue. Most Perfect Bank Note List Published,

Also a List of All the Private Bankers in Amer - A Complete Summary of the FINANCE or EUROPE & AMERICA will be published in each e dition, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES From an Old Manuscript, found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of ORIENTAL LIFE

and describing the Perplexing l'ositions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public. Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, a \$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to JOHN S. DYE, Broker, Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street, N.Y. apl30n16v3v1

### AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and

HOATSENESS.

BEHNIELD, MASS., 29th Dec., 1555.

Dr. J. C. Ater: I do not hesitate to say the lest remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Current Perconst. Its constant use in my practice and my Influity for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M. D. A. B. MORTLEY, Esquof Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used

rour Peronan myself and in my family ever since you invented t, and believe it the best melleine for its purpose ever put out with a load old I should sconer pay twenty-due dollars for s bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy." Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Seningristo, Miss. Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Aren: Lwill cheerfully certify your Pretonal in the best remedy we possess for the vine of Wasping Ough, Coup and the clast disease of children. We of your fracturity in the South appreciate your skill, and commind your medicine to on people.

HIRAM CONKERN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq. Monteney, I.a. writes, 3d Jan., 1856; \*1 had a telious Influence, which contined me in doors six weeks look many medicines without relief; finally tried your Partoust by the advice lof our elegy man. The first does relieved the screens in my threat and lings; less than one half the lastife made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the less we can lary, and we exteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend. Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. Str.: Your Chenex Pect out is performing marrollous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms accommission, and is now curing a man who has labored under

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBERN, MONROE Co., Lowe, willes Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY Previous Life giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable." We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing

proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon Probably no one remody has ever been known which cured a many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to flore the Currer Pecreuit affords re

lief and comfort.

Aston House, New York Cirt, March S. ISAADoctor Aren, Lowell, I feel it a duty and a pleasure to in
form you what your Commer Persona, has done for my wife
She had been five months laboring under the damentous symptoms of Consumption, from which his and we can't procure may
her much relief. The was steadily falling, until Dr. Strong, of
this city, where we have come for addies, recommended a tria
of your melicine. We bloss his landaes, as a sed your faill
for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet asserting in
the used to be, but to free for in her cynchem, leads her oif welly
Yours, with graitingle and request. Yours, with gratitude and regard.
ORLANIST SHELDT, or SHEED TORING

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Costiveness, Bilions Complaints, Rheimatism, Droppy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Pleunach, Nussea, Indiges though the complaints which if would not be suppose

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ABEL TURRELL, and by all Druggists and Med-icine Dealers.-n14v3y1cw Read the following Letter.

HOME TESTIMONY. Ve have received the following letter in relation to DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. AUDURN FOUR CORNERS, Susq. Co., Pa., Sept. 28th, 1856. Messrs A. J. White & Co., New York:

"The Morse's Indian Root Pills had from you give universal satisfaction, in EVERY INSTANCE, and our farmers use them for almost everything. The Dysenyery has been raging in this section to an alarming extent, for the last six months, scarcely a single family having escaped, except those where your pills have been used as a Preventive, in which case

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ALPHONSO H. SMITH. Such letters as the above need no comment from us, they ought to convince all of what we firmly believe, that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the very best Sold in Montrose by S. H. & D. Sayre, and by one rson in every town, and in all country stores. A. . White & Co., 2 St. Peters Place, New York, sole

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May 1st, 1567-1y

Dr. H. Smith.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has permanently located himsel at Brackneyville. Susquehanna county, Pal, and will promptly attend to all calls with which he may be favored. 18v2y1 A. Bushnell,
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West's Drug Store, Struckhanna Depot, Pa.-llyl T. B. Orchard, M. D.,

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E. N. Moore. TILL WRIGHT, former's of Ora; or County, New York, having bented in Susquehama County, would offer his services to those about building or repairing Grist Mills, or other machinery, feeling that his experience warrants him in doing so. Post Office address, Gienwood, Susq. Co., Pa. Comes & Son,

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HENRY S. KNAPP. New York, January 1, 1857.-1y G. F. FORDHAM, SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER

CUCCESSOR of A. & E. Baldwin, (late Fordham and Smith,) in a teacher business, will offer on good terms, all kinds of work in his line," such as Saddles, Harness, Trubax, &c. Harness made of the best oak-tanned leather. Carriage Trimmings kept on hand and furnished cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in Northern Pennsylvania. No. 1, 2, and 3, Basement of Scarie's Hotel, Moxraogr, Pa.

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B. CLEMOMS Having secured the right of using Goddard's Pat-ent for raising and lowering carriage tops, is prepared to furnish and put them on at the shortest

Montrose, May 6, 1857. A FORTY HORSE POWER

The Slaves are Contented : Preedom would be no boon to them.'

From the remarks of Rev. Dr. Allen, of Lane Seminary, in the N. S. Presbyterian General Assembly at Cleveland, we extract the following: " One word concerning the slave's own feel.

ings in respect to liberty. My opinions on the subject of slavery were not acquired exclusively at the North. I spent two years in Charleston, S. C., and there learned my lessons about it. While I was there, a fact of this kind came to my notice. During a great conflagration in the city, a negro slave distinguished himself by a feat of great courage the consequence of which was that the fire was speedily arrested, and much property and perhaps lives were saved. What was done to reward him? The city bought the man and set him free. Yes, sir; they gave him his liberty. But did they mean to do him an injury? Did they mean to do him an injury? Did they mean to confer a doubtful boon upon him? I leave the gentlemen from the South to answer that question for them. selves. Perhaps some will say he was a very remarkable man, and deserved to be free\_ will tell you another fact. Not far from the same time a vessel was wrecked off the shore of one of the Southern States. The inhabitants gathered on the beach, to witness the wreck, and it was ascertained that the vessel had on board some of their own relutives and friends. They immediately drew upon the resources of the neighborhood to collect boats. But who would risk his life to row through the breakers to that imperiled ship? They put their negroes into the boats, and sent them off, but the breakers washed over them; their courage failed them, and they returned. Meanwhile the wreck was going to pieces. At length one man mounted a stump, called the negroes together, and cried Liberty! They asked what it meant, and what was coming. "Every man," said he, "that will go to that vessel and attempt to bring off these passengers shall have his liberty!" It was no sooner said than they eaped again into the boats. They braced themselves to their oars, and with every nerve strained they stood out again into the breakers. They pressed on through the angry waves, now rising over one, and now plunging half into another, wet with the foam of the sea, and driven with the gale. But on and on they went, battling with successful struggle through the dangerous breakers, un-til they reached the ship, rescued the im-periled passengers, and brought them all safe to land! Sir, ought those black men to have desired liberty so much as that I Applying the Golden Rule with what my friend Perkins calls " Dr. Ross's amendment," why ought they to have desired liberty so much as to have been willing to peril their lives in a storm for its sake? I leave my Southern

friends to answer the question." How RAIN IS FORMED .- To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plants and animals. a few facts derived from observation and a long train of experiments must be remembered. Were the atmosphere everywhere, at all times, at a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail, or snow .from the sea and the earth's surface would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was once fully saturated. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionally greater in warm than in cold air. The air near the surface of the earth is, warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in hottest climates.-Now, when from continued evaporation the air is highly saturated with vapor—though it be invisible—if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents descending from above, or rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water its diministied capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple, is such an arrangement for watering

Mrs. Partington's opinion on a geolog-ICAL POINT.—" What is the meaning of scratched gneiss?" said lke, stopping in the perusal of Dr. Kane's work, as his eye was attracted by the picture of a rock thus indicated. The old lady had listened to some passages of the book, which he had read to her, with tearful interest. "It must be," said she, after a few moments reflection, "where they scratched 'em, in climbing over the rocks." "Scratched what?" cried lke, interrupting her. "Their knees," replied she. "Who said knees?" responded he, saucily; "I said gneiss—g-n-e-i-s-s—what's that?" "I guess' it means knees," said she -" the printer has spelt it wrong. It is queer what strange arrows they make in printing. They were in their bare skins, you know, and got their knees scratched. How cold they must have been to be sure!" Ike turned to the picture of Accommodah, and asked her if he was in his bare skin-emphasizing the word "bare"—and asked her, too, if she had lived so long in the world, and didn't know the difference between bare skin and bear-

the earth.

skin. What knowledge the youngster evinced! He could show his grandmother how to suck eggs! Mrs. Partington looked gravely at him. "I could know very easily what a bare skin was," said she, "if I was to treat you as you deserve, for your misrespect."-Ike scemed penitent, and she gave him a half. penny to save till he got enough to put into the penny savings bank. LIKE THE ANGELS .- "Why! you would have us like the angels!" exclaimed a young

girl with whom a friend had been talking. Truly we would have women like angels. And why not? Is it any harm to be like an angel? We read that they are very beautiful —full of love, truth, purity—compassionate, sinless. Are these forbidden traits? Angels slander not each other. They have no circles in their glorious home, where character, like a worn-out garment is picked to pieces. Angels never wreathe the face with smiles when envy is gnawing the very heart. strings in twain. Angels never rejoice over the downfall of another. Angels love not with the eye, and then coldly cast off with the lip. Angels suffer not passion to paint the prow dark with discontent and hatred.

Would you not wish, eventually, to become angels ?: Or does this thought never enter with the multitude that cross the mind's threshold? Why not prepare them for this destination? Why not discipline the soul till it grows lofty with sublime thoughts, and beautiful in good decds? Cultivate your affections, be pure in thought, gentle in spirit. Banish forever, deception, evil speaking, in ordinate love of pleasure? Why not become