THE KANSAS QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

vote whose name does not appear on the list

as a legal voter. The election for delegates is

to be held on the day of the Presidential elec-

tion, and the Convention is to assemble on the

first Monday in December, and decide wheth-

er it be expedient for Kansas to come into the

Union at that time, and if so to preceed to

form a Constitution and State Government,

which shall be of Republican form. The bill

provides further that no law shall be enforced

in the Territory infringing the liberty of

speech or of the press, or the right of the peo-

ple to bear arms; illegal voting to be punish-

ed, or fraud and violence at elections; all

white male inhabitants of 21 years of age are

to be allowed to vote if they have resided in

the territory 3 months previous to the day of

support any act of Congress or other legisla-

tive act, as a qualification for office, or as a

free discussion of any law or subject of legis-

lation, or the free expression of opinion there-

on by the people of the Territory. This bill

passed the Senate on the 3d, by a vote of 33

In the House, on the 30th June, the bill to

admit Kansas with her free Constitution, as a

State, was rejected by one majority. On Tues-

day, Mr. Barclay moved a reconsideration of

the vote, upon which a warm debate sprung

up, but pending a motion to lay Barclay's mo-

Report of the Kansas Investigating Commit-

under the organic or alleged Territorial law

cising the rights secured to them by the or-

power to pass valid laws, and their enactments

3. That these alleged laws have not, as a

general thing, been used to protect persons

and property and to punish wrong, but for un-

4. That the election under which the sitting

delegate, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat,

was not held in pursuance of any valid law,

and that it should be regarded only as the ex-

pression of the choice of those resident citi-

5. That the election under which the con-

testing Delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims

his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and

6. That Andrew H. Reeder received a great-

er number of votes of resident citizens than

ritory a fair election cannot be held without a

new census, a stringent and well guarded elec-

tion law, the selection of impartial Judges.

and the presence of United States troops at

8. That the various elections held by the

people of the Territory preliminary to the for-

mation of the State Government, have been

Territory would allow; and that the Constitu-

tion passed by the Convention, held in pursu-

As it is not the province of your Committee

to suggest remedies for the existing troubles

in the Territory of Kansas, they content them-

WILLIAM A. HOWARD,

JOHN SHERMAN.

selves with the foregoing statement of facts.

On the 3d inst., Mr. Barclay's motion to re

THE MORMONS .- The New York Mirror says

the atrocities, cruelties, and domestic habits

and manners of the Mormons in Utah, as de-

veloped in the proceedings now pending be-

fore one of its city courts, are disgusting be-

people are hurrying to our shores by the thou-

sand. Intriguing emissaries from Utah have

proselytes, and seperating husbands and wives,

mothers and children, and despatching their

infatuated converts to the Paradise of Lust,

on the Great Salt Lake. The English news-

papers represent the state of things in some of

the villages as truly deploring and alarming.

The Preston Guardian says-"It is not unusu-

al for workingmen to return home at night,

and find their houses deserted, the furniture

carried away, and a long list of debts unex-

pectedly incurred. Tradesmen, too, in seek-

ing after debtors, are astonished to find those

who had promised to pay, on their way to the

land of promise." And these are the kidnap-

pers and ruffians who are asking Congress to

admit their political theocracy into the Union

FURTHER FROM KANRAS.

Chicago, July 2 .- Passengers from Lexing-

ington bring intelligence of the capture of the

Ottawa company of emigrants, on board the

river, to hang their leader, Mr. Decatur, and

as a sovereign State.

consider was carried by a vote of 101 to 97,-

The bill then passed, year 100, nays 99.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

sion of the choice or sud character or

John W. Whitfield for Delegate.

are, therefore, null and void.

lawful purposes.

zens who voted for him.

every place of election.

majority of the people.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 9, 1856.

Union State Nominations. CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co. SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford Co.

FREMONT'S VOTES.

We are met with the assertion, nearly every hour in the day, that Col. Fremont, when in the Senate, voted universally with the South. and that the record proves him to be anything else than a Republican. After a careful examination of the Congressional Globe, we find, that these assertions vanish into "thin air."-Among other things it is charged that he voted against a proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. An examination of the official Journal of the Senate shows that but five Senators voted in its favor, and that it was evidently not a test vote. The circumstances are as follows: On the 12th of September, the bill to suppress the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia was pending, when Gov. Seward, to show by his record that he preferred to strike the institution out of existence altogether in the District, moved to strike out the whole bill from its enacting clause, and insert the proposition above referred to. It was rejected, as it was expected it would be, the vote standing Yeas 5, Nays 45. Among the nays with Col. Fremont were such Northern men as Roger S. Baldwin of Connecticut, John Davis of Massachusetts. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, H. Hamlin of Maine, Truman man Smith of Connecticut, and R. C. Winthrop of Massachusetts. They all preferred. doubtless, to bend their energies toward obtaining what was attainable-the breaking up of the slave pens and the slave auctions in the national capital-and on the 16th of September the bill passed, Fremont and Dayton voting with all the Northern Senators in its favor-Atchison, Jeff. Davis, Butler, and the rest of that stripe, in the negative. Fremont voted against another proposition for an absolute, unconditional abolition of Slavery in the District, which was overwhelmingly rejected, and But during the pendency of the bill suppressing the District Slave Trade, several votes were taken which proved plainly enough where the youngCalifornian's heart was, and to which side of the Senate Chamber his principles of humanity led him. On the 14th of September an amendment was pending providing that if a free person should entice or induce a slave to run away, or should harbor any such, he should be immured in the District Penitentiary five years. The vote was a close one-yeas 22, navs 26. But Fremont and Dayton, voted No. and turned the scale against it. Among the Yeas were Barnwell and Butler of S. C., Dawson and Berrien of Ga. (the State in which Fremont was born.) Jeff. Davis, Soule, Foote, Hunter and Mason of Va., W. R. King, Rusk and others. Among the Noes were Fremont and Dayton, Baldwin, Chase, John Davis, Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Winthrop and others. On another amendment to authorize the Corporations of the District to prohibit free negroes within their limits, under penalty of imprisonment and fine; which also failed by Ayes 20, to Nocs 28; Atchison, Butler, Soule, Jeff. Davis and others in the affirmative; Fremont and Dayton, Hale, Chase and Seward were in the negative. The record is a significant one. Avoiding extreme votes for hopeless propositions, he was found on all real

test questions with the friends of Freedom. We were not at all surprised (page 691, Sept. 20) to find that when Mason of Va. moved to strike out the clause in the Navy bill which abolishes flogging in the navy, Col. Fremont was found voting an emphatic No, with Hale, Seward, Chase and other Northern men, who believed that sailors could be better disciplined in some other way than by the cat-o'-ninetails, administered in plantation style, at the whim of their superiors.

Sectionalism is as much complained of as though it were first introduced into our national politics by the Republican party. This is not true. In the year 1828 Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, was run for President on the same ticket with John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, for Vice President, and both were elected. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, ran for President in opposition, on the same ticket with Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President at the same time that the South had three prominent candidates running with him for President, viz: Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, who received ninety-nine electoral votes; Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, who received forty-one votes; and Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who received thirty-seven votes. Every Northern State at that election which voted for Mr. Adams voted also for Calhoun; while at the South the same States which voted for him voted for Southern candidates for the

SKETCH OF COL. J. C. FREMONT .- We pubish on our outside a sketch of Col. Fremont's life, written for Sartain's Magazine in 1850 .-At that time Fremont was not a candidate for the Presidency, nor was there any particular ful perusal of our readers.

BUCHANAN AND LOW WAGES. On the 22nd January 1840, Mr. Buchanan

made a speech in the United States Senate, (vide Congressional Globe, for Jan. 1840, pp. 135-6, or Niles' Register vols. 67 and 68,) in which the following passages occur :-

"In Germany, where the currency is purely metalic, and the cost of everything is REDUC-ED to a hard money standard, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars, the manufacture of which, in our country from the expansion of paper currency would cost one hundred dollars. What is the consequence? The foreign French and German manufacturer imports this cloth into our country and sells it for a hundred. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent. n favor of the manufacturer.

"No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract these advantages in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to

this important subject. "What is the reason that, with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices | election, and no other test shall be required. of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS. . .

"The comparative Low PRICES of France and Germany have afforded such a stimulous to their mannfactures, that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market, IF IT WERE NOT FOR THEIR PROTECTIVE DUTIES. While British manufactures are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence.'

Having thus given Mr. Buchanan's own smooth and polished language, let us see what is the meaning of it in plain English, when he says "reduce our nominal standard of prices throughout the whole world, and you cover the country with blessings and benefits."-Now, what did Mr. Buchanan mean by this language, if he meant anything, but that our standard of prices should be reduced to that of the hard money currency of Europe? And what is the European standard then, to which he desired our own to be reduced? According to the best authorities on that subject, Porter's Progress and Wade's History of the Middle and Working Classes, two recent publication's, containing statistics collected by the British Government, the standard of prices for labor in Europe, is as follows :-

Wages in France.-Calais common laborers d, per day, with board, and without dwelling; Boulogne, 5d. per day, do. do.; Nantes, 8d, per day, without board and without dwel-; Marseilles. 4d. to 7d. per day, with board and without dwelling. The food in some districts "consists in rye bread, soup made of millet, cakes made of Indian corn, now and then some salt provisions and vegetables, rarely, if ever, butcher's meat." In others, "wheaten bread, soup made with vegetables, and a little grease or lard twice a-day, potatoes, or other vegetables, but seldom butcher's meat." . Suredense at The. dribar: wmie the unskilled obtain no more than 3d. or 4d. and board themselves. Agriculturists in the southern provinces live upon salt fish and potatoes; in the northern provinces, porridge and rye bread form their food ??

Bavaria, - Laborers are paid at the rate of 8d. per day, in the country," without board. Belgium .- "A skilled artizan may earn, in Summer, 1s. 2. to 1s. 5d.: in Winter, from 10d. to 1s. 2d.; unskilled, half as much, without board; live upon rye bread, potatoes, and

milk." Agricultural laborers have less.

Germany.-"Dantzig, laborers, 41d. to 7d. er day, without board; Muhlburg, 7d. per day, without board; Holstein, 7d. per day, without board."

Netherlands .- South Holland laborers, 3d. to 4d. per day, with board; North Holland. 20d. per day, without board ; Antwerp 5d. per day, do.; West Flanders, 96s, to 104s. per per year, with board.'

Italy .- "Trieste laborers, 12d. per day, without board; do. 6d. per day, with board; Istria, 8d. to 10d. per day, without board; do. 4d. to 5d. per day, with board; Lombardy, 4d. to 8d a day, do; Genoa, 5d. to 8d. per day, do, and without lodgings; Tuscany, 6d. per day, with-

Saxony .- "In 1837 a man employed in his own loom working very diligently from Monday morning to Saturday night, from 5 o'clock in the morning until dusk, and even at times with a lamp, his wife assisting him in finishing and taking him the work, could not possibly earn more than 20 groschen (about 60 cents) per week. Nor could one who had 3 children aged 12 years and upwards, all working at the oom as well as himself, with his wife employed doing up the work, earn in the whole more than \$1 weekly."

These are facts which speak for themselves. This is the doctrine of James Buchanan, in 1840. Ten cents is about the average standard of European labor. And it is to this standard he wished ours to be reduced. How do you like it, ye honest laboring men of Pennsylvania?

"NIGGERISM."-There is a blackguardism in politics specially ln vogue among the locofocos, which induces them to denominate all efforts against the extension of slavery as "niggerism." In our city, it was not indigenous, but was imported here from Virginia by a miserable spiritual rapping, vagabonding fellow, who is now telling Pennsylvania democrats how they must vote to please the slave power. But the only real specimen of "niggerism." or negro worshipping we have seen is to be found among the laws framed by the Border Ruffian Legislature of Kansas, one of which enacts that any person enticing, conveying away, or kidnapping a white child from its parents or guardians in the Territory of Kansas, shall suffer the penalty of six months imprisonment in the county jail, and be further liable to such fine as the discretion of the Court may suggest. Another law makes the penalty for enticing, conveying away, or kidnapping a negro child in said Territory-DEATH! So, for stealing a white baby, six months imprisonment is the humane and just extent of the law. For stealing a negro baby, DEATH .-

The United States Senate have passed a bill appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of end to be gained by writing a flattering account, except to do justice to a meritorious and brave man. We commend it to the carefrontier of California. ling way, this bridge was crushed down.

CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

Last week, Mr. Douglass made a report on Herbert, the murderer of Thomas Keating Kansas affairs, which proposes a new bill, prohas been indicted at Washington, for the ofviding for the appointment of five Commisfence, and committed to jail to await his trial. sioners by the President, who are to take a THE Providence Post sneeringly calls Col. census of all the legal voters in the Territory, Fremont a "bear hunter." The Post will find and make a fair apportionment of the delebefore next November that he is a "buck" gates to be elected by each county to form a hunter also .- Boston Atlas. Constitution. No person is to be allowed to

Congress has just passed an act granting to the Hebrew congregation in Washington, all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Christian churches in that city.

THE Albany Times states that a pistol has been invented in that city, which will fire 90 times per minute, and carry a ball 40 yards farther than any pistol now in use.

WE of the South know President Pierce : we have tested him .- Richmond Enquirer. WE of the North also know President Pierce;

we have long de-tested him .- Leader. FAIR EXCHANGE .- While Canada is receive ing many of our colored population, the French Canadians are migrating to the western states, and find our lands, markets, and institutions far preferable to Canada.

A letter in the St. Louis Democrat, of July No law shall be made, or have force or effect 1st, charges Governor Price with having sent which shall require a test oath or an oath to twelve cannon, and twenty-two boxes of muskets from the Arsenal to Stringfellow, to assist in the conquest of Kansas. juror, or which shall restrain or prohibit the

Hocker, the man who murdered Davis, at Williamsburg, Blair county, was arrested at Germantown, in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last a week, and taken to Hollidaysourg and lodged in jail.

THE Legislature of Iowa has passed an act compelling all railroad trains to come to a full halt, at crossings, and if any life shall be lost by a violation of this act, from \$10,000 to \$50,000 shall be forfeited to the heirs of the

tion on the table, Mr. Howard presented the THE FACTORY GIRLS of Lowell presented the gailant Brooks with 30 pieces of silver (three tee. The Committee report the following, cent pieces,) a rope and a winding sheet, and facts and conclusions established by the testicounselled him to follow the example of Judas, his illustrious predecessor, and hang 1. That each election in the Territory held

WANTED TO KNOW-what has become of Jim has been carried by organized invasion from the State of Missouri, by which the people of Conrad's "three inch Pollock borer?" Wantthe Territory have been prevented from exered for the next campaign. Any person leaving information of the same at the store of Conrad 2. That the alleged Territorial Legislature & Walton in Philadelphia or at this office will was an illegally constituted body, and had no be handsomely rewarded.

> THE WHISKEY BUSINESS .- The Cincinnati (O) Commercial states that the increase in the whiskey business, within 50 miles of that city, during the last four months, is equal to 15,000 lons of whiskey.

MELANCHOLY .- The Locofoco presses are in despair at the loss of their favorite arguments in political campaigns, the "Hartford Convention" and "old federalism." Having nominoted for President almost the only old Federaling Boston Post says it can't see much in Col. Fremont's running away with Mr. Benton's daughter. Whereupon the Chronicle retorts that Mr. Buchanan ran away from every-7. That in the present condition of the Ter- body's daughter, and no body's grand daughter is so poor as to do him reverence! He is bound for Salt Lake city, and the broomsticks

The Americans of Jefferson county met in Convention at Brookville on the 1st of July, and nominated W. W. Wise, for Congress; as regular as the disturbed condition of the M. H. Shannon, Assembly; Joseph Henderson, Associate Judge; John P. McKee, Comance of said elections, embodies the will of a missioner; W. Reynolds, Auditor; J. J. Y. Thompson, Surveyor, and B. F. Lucas, Prosecuting Attorney.

MR. C. S. BROWN, of Trumbull county, O. who was some weeks ago delegated to convey the Kansas fund raised in that county, to the Free State men of Lawrence, has executed that perilons trust, and arrived safely home. He reports the most deplorable condition of things in the territory, especially about Lawrence, and says the ontrages have not been,

VOTING AND PRAYING .- A clergyman in Newark, on a recent Sabbath, said to his congregation :- "My brethern, I wish you to vote just as you pray. If you pray for slavery and youd all precedent, and yet these infatuated | intemperance, vote for them; if you pray for freedom and temperance, vote for them." The truth is, in this respect as well as in others penetrated into all parts of England, making we may very often have a great deal to do in

answering our own prayers. THE WIDOW of Keating, the servant at Wiilard's Hotel, Washington, who was shot down by Herbert the Locofoco Representative in Congress from California, is dead, leaving behind her several orphan children. The shock of her husband's death, and the preying of grief at her loss, have hurried her into an untimely grave. Thus the double murder is completed, and the murderer was shielded from his crime by the votes of the Locofoco members of Congress.

A METHODIST PREACHER MOBBED .- The border ruflians of Missouri know no stopping place in their efforts to introduce slavery in Kansas. A Methodist Conference which assembled at Rochester, Andrew county, Missouri, on the 14th ult., received orders from a number of pro-slavery men to adjourn immediately, and leave the State. Not complying with the order, a mob assembled, entered the Arabia, June 27. The men were robbed of church, and took the presiding officer and tareverything, and kept close prisoners. It was red and feathered him. An old man who atresolved to take the Massachusetts men up the | tempted to prevent the outrage was shot.

Interrupting a Preacher.

keep the remainder as prisoners-confiscating IN THE Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church their arms, money, provisions and baggage to in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last aweek, Rev. D. H. Tyng preached a sermon against slavery and the Kansas outrages. In On the 1st inst., the wharf of Merrick & the midst of it Dr. Casper Morris rose in the Sons, at the foot of Reed street, Philadelphia, congregation and protested against such a progave way, causing a dreadful loss of life and ceeding as a desecration of the day and place. seriously injuring many. The wharf was Mr. Tyng paid no attention to the interruption crowded with over 100 children at the time, until he had concluded his discourse, when he some 25 of whom lost their lives. The wharf invited Dr. Morris to state wherein he done is a slaveholder.

New Advertisements.

DOCTOR J. S. LOVE, having located at Dr. Irwin & Hyman's Store, (Pine Swamp P. O.) Centre Co., respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. REFERENCES.
The Faculty of Jefferson Medical College, Phila

Dr. W. J. Wilson, Potter's Mills, Centre Co. Dr. J. P. Wilson, Centre Hall, Centre Co. Dr. Jas. Irwin and Dr. M. Stewart, Pine Swamp,

RESOLUTION, PROPOSING AMEND-MENTS 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 amend-

ments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof. FIRST AMENDMENT There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as fol-

OF PUBLIC DEBTS. Section 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to neet 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.

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

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 u ed 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 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 con-tracted 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 anthorize

my county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, associa

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 ver 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 established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

TRIRD AMEADMENT. From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Phiidelphia, and of each county respectively 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 ; strike out section four, same article, and in lieu boreof insert the following :

Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hun dred 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 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 f which districts shall elect one representative. At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be di-

vided into single senatorial districts, of continu ous territory as nearly equal in tuzable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the rmation thereof. The legislature, at its first session, after the a-

deption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such distriets to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and POURTH AMENDMENT.

To be section XXVI, Article 1.
The legislature shall have the power to alter, evoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, April 21, 1856. Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 5. On the second amendment, yeas 19, nays 6. On the third amendment, yeas 28, nays 1. On the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

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 63, nays 25. On the third amend ment, yeas 64, nays 25; and on fourth amendment, yeas 69, nays 16.

Extract from the Journal. WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. A. G. CURTIN, Filed April 24, 4866. | Secretary of the Common 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. L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set and year above written

A. G. CURTIN. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, April 21, 1856.

stitution of the Commonwealth, being under con-

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

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. NAVs-Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Jordan, Mellinger

and Pratt-5. So the question was determined in the affirma-

Will the Senate agree to the second amend.

The year and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were

YEAS-Messrs, Browne, Buckalew, Crosswell, E. ans, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison. Knox, Laubach Lewis, M'Clintock, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry and Wilkins—19. Nars—Messrs. Crabb, Ferguson, Gregg, Pratt, Price and Piatt, Speaker-6. So the question was determined in the affirma-

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the enstitution, and were as follow, viz YEAS-Messrs. Browne, Buckalew. Crabb, Cress-

well, Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Wulsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt, Speaker-28.

NAVS-Mr. Gregg-1. So the question was determined in the affirm On the question.

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amor ment ? The year and mays were taken agreeably to to Constitution, and were as follow, viz: YEAS-Messrs, Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, L. vans, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jorda

Knox. Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock. Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt. Speaker-23. NAVS-Messrs. Crabb, Gregg. Mellinger and

So the question was determined in the affirm-

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, Camp bell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny.) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming.) Strouse, Thompson,

Vail. Whallon, Wright. (Dauphin.) Wright. (Lu-zesne.) Zimmerman and Wright, Speaker-72. NAYS-Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Co-bourn, Dock. Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Housekeeper, Huneker, Leisenring, Magoe, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Walter, Wint-rode and Yearsley-24.

So the question was determined in the affirma-

Will the House agree to the second amendment? The yeas and mays were taken, and were as

YEAS-Messrs. Anderson Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming.) Beck, (York.) Bernhard, Boyd, Brewn, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Cumpbell, Carty, Craig, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Hologon by Harmonker at Carriey, "A" Come, Maugle Mencar, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunne-macher, Orr. Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny.) Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Luzeran immerman and Wright, Speaker-63.

NAYS-Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Edinger, Fry. Fulton, Gaylord. Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Huneker. Leisenring, Magec. Manley, Morris, Mumma. Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith (Cambria.) Thompson, Walter, Wintrode

Wright (Dauphin.) and Yearsley-25. So the question was determined in the affirmative. Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as YEAS-Mosses, Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball,

Beck. (Lycoming.) Beck (York,) Bernhard. Boyd. Boyer, Brown, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz. Haines, Hamel. Harper, Heins. Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'-Comb. Mangle. Menear. Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed. Riddle, Shenk. Smith. (Allegheny.) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming.) Thompson, Whatlon Wright (Dauphin.) Wright (Luzerne,) and Zimmerman-64.

NAYS-Messrs. Barry, Clover. Cobourn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton. Gaylord. Gibboney. Hamilton, Hancock, Huncker, Leisenring, M'Carthy, Magee, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yearsley and Wright, Speaker-25. So the question was determined in the affirma-

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment? The year and nays were taken, and were as

YEAS-Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Ball, Beck, Lycoming.) Beck (York.) Bernhard. Boyd, Boyer. Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz. Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, nunsecker, Imbrie, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Levett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Menear, Miller, Montgomer, Managle, Menear, Miller, Montgomer, Miller, Montgomer, Managle, Menear, Miller, Montgomer, Managle, Menear, Miller, Montgomer, Managle, Menear, Miller, Montgomer, Miller, Montgomer, Miller, Montgomer, Miller, Montgomer, Miller, Miller, Montgomer, Miller, omery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr. Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey. Reed, Reinhold, Riddle Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Cambria.) Smith (Wyo-ming.) Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright, (Luzerne.) Yearsley, Zimmerman and Wright,

NAYS-Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn. Fulton Gibboney, Haines, Hancock, Huncker, Ingland Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Patterson,

So the question was determined in the affirma-

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

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Navs" taken on the Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. as the

the General Assambly of this Commonwealth for L.S. Witness my hand and the seal of said of the session of 1856. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-A. G. CURTIN.

same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of

Secretary of the Commonwealth July 9, 1856-3m

RON! IRON!!-The undersigned has just received, at the shop of T. Mills, on the corner of Locust and Third streets, in the Borough of Clearfield, a large assortment of Round, Square and Flat BAR IRON, of all sizes, which he will

sell at as low prices as it can be purchased anywhere in this county.

BENJAMIN SPACKMAN. TALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE farm, situate two miles from Curwensville, on the

my hand and caused to be affixed the River road leading to Lumber City; said farm con -- | seal of the Secretary's Office, the day taining 105 acres. sixty acres cleared, under good cultivation, the balance well timbered; with good barn, new plank dwelling house, and a good bearing orchard thereon, and is well watered. For further information enquire of the subscriber living an the premises. SIMON THOMPSON. SIMON THOMPSON. ing on the premises. Resolution proposing amendments to the Con- February 20, 1856-6m\*