

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Union State Nominations.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 9, 1856.

CANAL CONMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York Co. DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong Co.

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 clause, and insert the proposition above referred to. It was rejected, as it was expected it would be, the vote standing Yeas 5, Navs 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 the voungCalifornian'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-year 22, nays 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 Frement and Davton, 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 Noes 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

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.

test questions with the friends of Freedom.

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 Nor thern 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 Presidency.

SEETCH OF COL. J. C. PREMONT .- We publish 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 end to be gained by writing a flattering account, except to do justice to a meritorious and brave man. We commend it to the careful 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 broad-cloth 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 if The foreign French and German manufacturer mports 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.

in favor of the manufacturer. "No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract these advantages in favor of foreign manufactures. 1 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 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 ossession, 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

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 strike out the whole bill from its enacting 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 dwelling; Marseilles. 4d. to 7d. per day, with board and without dwelling. The food in some districts "consists in rye bread, sonp 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." Sweden .- "The daily wages of a skilled agobtain no more than 3d. or 4d. and board themselves. Agriculturists in the southern provinces live upon salt fish and potatoes; in were taken which proved plainly enough where | 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. per 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, without either.

Sazony .- "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 loom 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 In 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 uniggerism." 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. Por stealing a negro baby, DEATH .-

The United States Senate have passed a bill appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of a military road from the western boundary of Missouri, by Salt Lake City, to the eastern frontier of California.

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN CONGRESS. Last week, Mr. Donglass made a report on Kansas affairs, which proposes a new bill, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners by the President, who are to take a census of all the legal voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of the delegates to be elected by each county to form a Constitution. No person is to be allowed to 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 election, and the Convention is to assemble on the first Monday in December, and decide whether 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, farther than any pistol now in use. 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 people to bear arms; illegal voting to be punished, 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 election, and no other test shall be required. No law shall be made, or have force or effect which shall require a test oath or an oath to support any act of Congress or other legislative act, as a qualification for office, or as a juror, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of legislation, or the free expression of opinion thereon by the people of the Territory. This bill passed the Senate on the 3d, by a vote of 33 yeas to 12 navs.

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 Tuesday, Mr. Barclay moved a reconsideration of the vote, upon which a warm debate sprung up, but pending a motion to lay Barclay's motion on the table, Mr. Howard presented the Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee. The Committee report the following, facts and conclusions established by the testi-

1. That each election in the Territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial law has been carried by organized invasion from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the or-

2. That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are, therefore, null and void.

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-

lawful purposes. 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 expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

5. That the election under which the contesting Delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as an expresthe success of which was expected by no one. | riculturist are 7d. or 8d.; while the unskilled | sion of the choice of the resident citizens who

6. That Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number ot votes of resident citizens than John W. Whitfield for Delegate.

7. That in the present condition of the Territory a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well guarded election law, the selection of impartial Judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

8. That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the Constitution passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

As it is not the province of your Committee

to suggest remedies for the existing troubles in the Territory of Kansas, they content them selves with the foregoing statement of facts. All of which is respectfully submitted.
WILLIAM A. HOWARD,

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

consider was carried by a vote of 101 to 97 .-The bill then passed, year 100, navs 99.

THE MORMONS .- The New York Mirror says the atrocities, cruelties, and domestic habits and manners of the Mormons in Utah, as developed in the proceedings now pending before one of its city courts, are disgusting beyond all precedent, and yet these infatuated people are hurrying to our shores by the thousand. Intriguing emissaries from Utah have penetrated into all parts of England, making proselvtes, 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 newspapers represent the state of things in some of the villages as truly deploring and alarming. The Preston Guardian says-"It is not unusual for workingmen to return home at night, and find their houses deserted, the furniture carried away, and a long list of debts unexpectedly incurred. Tradesmen, too, in seeking after debtors, are astonished to find those who had promised to pay, on their way to the land of promise." And these are the kidnappers and ruffians who are asking Congress to admit their political theocracy into the Union as a sovereign State.

FURTHER FROM KANBAS.

Chicago, July 2 .- Passengers from Lexingington bring intelligence of the capture of the Ottawa company of emigrants, on board the Arabia, June 27. The men were robbed of everything, and kept close prisoners. It was resolved to take the Massachusetts men up the river, to hang their leader, Mr. Decatur, and keep the remainder as prisoners-confiscating their arms, money, provisions and baggage to the use of the mob.

On the 1st inst., the wharf of Merrick & Sons, at the foot of Reed street, Philadelphia, gave way, causing a dreadful loss of life and seriously injuring many. The wharf was crowded with over 100 children at the time, some 25 of whom lost their lives. The wharf was a double structure, resting on piers in the water, connected by a bridge some 30 feet in length, and the outer portion of the wharf giving way, this bridge was crushed down.

CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

Herbert, the murderer of Thomas Keating has been indicted at Washington, for the offence, and committed to jail to await his trial. THE Providence Post sneeringly calls Col. Fremont a "bear hunter." The Post will find before next November that he is a "buck" hunter also .- Boston Atlas.

Coxcress 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 vards

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 receiving 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 1st, charges Governor Price with having sent twelve cannon, and twenty-two boxes of muskets from the Arsenal to Stringfellow, to assist in the conquest of Kansas.

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 Hollidaysburg 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

THE FACTORY GIRLS of Lowell presented the gallant Brooks with 30 pieces of silver (three cent pieces,) a rope and a winding sheet, and counselled him to follow the example of Judas, his illustrious predecessor, and hang

WANTED TO KNOW-what has become of Jim Conrad's "three inch Pollock borer?" Wanted for the next campaign. Any person leaving information of the same at the store of Conrad & Walton in Philadelphia or at this office will 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 bushels of corn per day, or nearly 50,000 gallons 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 Federalist remaining; they are in a sad quandary. | tion, institution, or party.

The 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 everybody'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 of the Saintesses.

The Americans of Jefferson county met in Convention at Brookville on the 1st of July, and nominated W. W. Wise, for Congress; M. H. Shannon, Assembly; Joseph Hender. son, Associate Judge; John P. McKee, Commissioner; 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 perilous trust, and arrived safely home. He reports the most deplorable condition of things in the territory, especially about Lawrence, and says the outrages have not been. cannol be, exaggerated.

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 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 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 ruffians 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 church, and took the presiding officer and tarred and feathered him. An old man who attempted to prevent the outrage was shot.

Interrupting a Preacher. IN THE Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last aweek, Rev. D. H. Tyng preached a sermon against slavery and the Kansas outrages. In the midst of it Dr. Casper Morris rose in the congregation and protested against such a proceeding as a desecration of the day and place. Mr. Tyng paid no attention to the interruption until he had concluded his discourse, when he invited Dr. Morris to state wherein he done anything wrong; but the Dr. did not attempt it. The occurrence raised much excitement. We see it stated somewhere that Dr. Morris is a slaveholder;

New Advertisements.

DOCTOR J. S. LOVE, having located at Dr. Irwin & Hyman's Store, (Pine Swamp P. 0.) Centre Co., respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

REFERENCES Dr. W. J. Wilson, Potter's Mills, Centre Co.
Dr. J. P. Wilson, Centre Hall, Centre Co.
Dr. J. P. Wilson, Centre Hall, Centre Co.
Dr. Jas. Irwin and Dr. M. Stewart, Pine Swamp The Faculty of Jefferson Medical College, Phila

RESOLUTION, PROPOSING AMEND MENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represen atives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amend ments are proposed to the Constitution of the Com-monwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

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 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.

Secrios 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 con-tracting 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.

Szerion 3. Except the debts above specified, in

ons one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state. Secrios 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 le 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, ogether with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning t 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 be-come a joint owner, or stockholder, in any compa-

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

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

SECOND AMENDMENT. There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows : ARTICLE XIL. 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 as-sent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMEADMENT. From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively; section five, same article, strike out the words, "o Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, came 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 thoreof insert the following :

Secrios 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 pro-portion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a suffi-cient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

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

The legislature, at its first session, after the doption 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 FOURTH AMENDMENT.

To be section XXVI, Article I.

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 njurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; jurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in the 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, year 24, nays 6. On the second amendment, year 19, nays 6. ment, yeas 28, nays 1. On the fourth amendment yeas 23, nays 4.

Extract from the Journal. THOMAS A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

IS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ? Resolved. That this resolution pass. On the rest amendment, year 72, nays 24. On the second 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, navs 16.

Extract from the Journal. WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 24, 4866. | Secretary of the Commo A. G. CURTIN.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Harrisburg, June 27, 1856. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution elative to an amendment of the Constitution." as

the same remains on file in this office.) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set LS. my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, April 21, 1856. Resolution proposing amendments to the Con-

stitution of the Commonwealth, being under con-

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

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Jordan, Mellinger

So the question was determined in the affirm.

Will the Senate agree to the second amend. The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as felow. viz

YEAS-Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, E. rans, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knex, Laubach Lewis, M'Clintock, Sellers, Shuman, South-Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry and Wilkins-1 Navs-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 Constitution, and were as follow, viz: Yaas Mesers Browne, Buckalew Crabb, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M Clintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry,

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

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the fourth amend

The year and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz: YBAS-Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Crosswell, E. vans, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt. Speaker—23.
Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Grogg, Mellinger and

So the question was determined in the affirm ative.

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, vis:

YEAS-Messrs, Anderson Backus Raldwin Ball. Beck. (Lycoming.) Beck. (York.) Bernhard, Boyd. Boyer, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, 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, Maugie, Menear, Mil-ler, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith. (Allegbeny.) Smith. (Cambria.) Smith. (Wyoming.) Strouse. Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright. (Dauphin.) Wright. (Lu-zesne.) Zimmerman and Wright, Speaker-72.

Navs-Messrs Angustine, Barry, Clover, Co-bourn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Ha-milton, Hancock, Housekeeper, Huneker, Leisen-ring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Walter, Wint-rode and Yearsley-24.

So the question was determined in the affirms

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, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis. Irwin. Johns. Johnson. Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb. Mangle. Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunne macher, Orr. Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed. Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny.) Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Luzerne)

Limmerman and Wright, Speaker 63 NAYS-Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Edinger, Fry. Fulton, Gaylord. Gibboney, Hamilton Hancock, Huncker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith (Cambria.) Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, Wright (Dauphin.) and Yearsley-25.

So the question was determined in the affirms tive. On the question, Will the flouse agree to the third amendment? The year and mays were taken, and were as

YEAS-Messrs, 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. Maugle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Riddle, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny.) Smith (Cambria, Smith (Wroming,) Thompson, Whallon Wright (Dauphin,) Wright (Luzerne,) and Zim-

NAYS-Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton. Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Huneker, Leisenring, M'Carthy, Magae, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yearsley and Wright, Speaker-25.

tive. On the question.

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

So the question was determined in the affirma

YEAS-Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Ball. Beck Lycoming.) Beck (York.) Bernhard, Boyd. Boyer. Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Cartv. Craig. Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fay Foster, Fry. Getz. Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs. Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, La-porte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'-Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moerhead, Nunnemacher, Orr. Pearson Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Cambria.) Smith (Wro-ming.) Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright, Luzerne.) Yearsley, Zimmerman and Wright, Speaker-89.
NATS-Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn. Fulton.

Gibboney, Haines, Hancock, Huneker, Ingham, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Pattersen, Salisbury and Wintrode_16 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 "Naya" taken on the Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for

the session of 1856. L.S. fice this two and the scal of said office, this twenty seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-A. G. CURTIN.

July 9, 1856-3m

TRON! 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 anyjel1-'55-3m BENJAMIN SPACKMAN.

TALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm, situate two miles from Curwensville, on the taining 105 acres, sixty acres cleared, under good cultivation, the balance well timbered; with a good barn, new plank dwelling house, and a good bearing orchard thereon, and is well watered. For further information enquire of the subscriber liv ing on the premises. February 20, 1856-6m* SIMON THOMPSON.

ent of Ladies', Gentlemens' and Universal Jul. 13. BACON-A good lot of Hams and Shoulderest Jacob Smith, do do Clearfield, January 23, 1846.