25 Cents

Will pay for the CHRONICLE *from Sept'r Court until after the Presidential Election.*
[Send in the names and cash, Court week.]

Taking the Vote.

There is a great deal of fun in "taking the vote" for President along the public thoroughfares about the time of a Presidential election.

For instance—a long ride in a stage coach full of passengers on a hot day. At evening, they stop at a cool, tidy-looking country tavern. Some one suggests that "all who are in favor of Buchanan should make it manifest by going into the house and eating supper." Who could resist? All turned in except the driver; and on the strength of it, the next *Pennsylvanian* announced that "ten to one of the passengers on the National Road were in favor of BUCHANAN."

A packet-boat is gliding over the Canal, and discussing the Presidency, when they approach a bridge, and some Fremonter sings out, "All on deck in favor of Fremont will please to bow." In view of the bridge, both Hard and Soft shells bowed as flat as a Mussulman, and the *Tribune* next week announced the vote as unanimous for FREMONT, except the man at the helm, who was wavering!

Once more: A car load of passengers on a railway. An ambitious chap in favor of "Americans ruling America," required that "all in favor of Fremont, stand upon your heads." One boy accomplished the feat. "All in favor of Buchanan, lift up the right leg five minutes." Five faithful fellows stuck it out. "One for Fremont, 5 for Buchanan, and 63 for FILLMORE!" yelled the delighted Fillmorean, and the same was recorded in the *Daily News*.

Taylor and Fremont.

When professional statesmen, like Polk and Pierce, disgust the American nation by their corruptness and subserviency to aristocracy, they turn to the ranks of the people for leaders, and discard life-long, mousing politicians.

In 1848, the eyes of honest masses of all parties rested upon ZACHARY TAYLOR as a man likely to rule without partiality, and for the public weal. Democrats and Whigs alike applauded him: but when the Democrats found he would not carry out their pro-slavery views, they dropped him for the "Squatter Sovereign," No. 1. Great, however, as Gen. Cass unquestionably is as a statesman, the People preferred a man who had never held a civil station, and bore TAYLOR into power, as the Whig nominee, by a sweeping vote!

The *N. Y. Herald* states that some of the most sagacious leaders of the Democratic party, upon casting about for a successor to Pierce, fell upon JOHN C. FREMONT as just the man to rescue their party from impending destruction, and asked the use of his name for the Democratic canvass. Col. Fremont thanked them for their partiality, but frankly informed them that he did not approve and could not carry out the Slavery policy of the party. The result is known: "Squatter Sovereign" No. 2 is selected. But THE PEOPLE have taken FREMONT into their charge, and he will probably be our next President. The bands of party are consumed like flax before the popular fire of Liberty.

MORE PROOFS.—That Fremont is an emissary of the Pope, is becoming more and more clear to the K. N. editors of the *Express* and the *News*. They have ascertained that, hid by his coat and vest, he has long secretly worn—just opposite his breast—a pair of suspenders *crossed* after the manner of the deluded Papists!

Timothy Tugmutton, Esq., late Alderman of the Five Points, swears on a K. N. Almanac, that at the time when History says Fremont was fasting from meat on Fridays in the Rocky Mountains, he was really in New York, studying theology with Bishop Hughes, and that he and the Bishop returning home from Mass arm in arm were so drunk that they fell against his iron fence and knocked down four or five lengths!

And to crown all, somebody who dogged Jessie to market, actually saw her put a piece of money in the hands of a pretended poor Irish woman, who exclaimed, 'Holy Vargin! bless your swate face!" It is confidently asserted, by Mr. Fillmore and other disinterested Natives, that the pretended beggar was a Nun in disguise, and that Col. Fremont was secretly contributing (through Jessie) the public funds of California to buy up all the American and Democratic press of Pennsylvania!!!

☞The Buchananites and Fillmorites, are hard upon FREMONT, but they agree no better in their charges, than did the "false witnesses" against our Savior. *If you believe them*, Fremont is both a Catholic and a Know Nothing—an Abolitionist and a slave-holder—gives $100,000 to buy up whole States, and can't sell his own notes in Wall street—was born in South Carolina, in Georgia, in Canada, and France—ate mule and grasshopper soup, and beef at a dollar a pound—is a "stinking Whig" and a "nasty Locofoco"—with various other enormities and contradictions, a statement of each of which is destroying the other! One thing is certain, and all sensible people will reflect upon it: His was an unspotted character before he was taken up for President; and the inference will be that the charges against him are pure fabrications from whole cloth, got up as a last, desperate expedient, to defeat him!

The *Gazette* thinks Pittston will give 300 maj. for Fremont and Freedom.

Agricultural.

Caution, and Notice.

Know all men by these presents, That A. C. High and John Dersham, of W. Deer Tp, Union Co, Pa, have this 30th day of June, 1856, purchased the entire right, title, and interest to manufacture and sell the

PLATFORM BEE-HIVE

invented and patented by Sylvester Davis, of Claremont, N.H., in the following Townships and Boroughs in Union county, viz. White Deer, Kelly, Buffaloe, West Buffaloe, Mifflinburg, Hartley, Limestone, Jackson, and New Berlin. All persons are therefore cautioned against manufacturing or purchasing said Bee-Hive unless duly authorized by said High and Dersham. Rights to make and use the above Hives in the foregoing Townships and Boroughs, for sale on reasonable terms. A single right for $5. H. & D.

☞This Hive has taken the first premiums at the State and County Fairs in Vt., N. H., Mass., Ind., and Ohio, in the Fall of 1854.

With this Hive, any one may keep Bees, with perfect safety and success, since all difficulty and uncertainty are entirely removed.

The Bees may be made to swarm from one or more hives, or they may be conducted into any number of hives *without swarming*, and still have a *full supply of Queens*.

The Bees are entirely *protected from the Bee Moth* and other insects which annoy and ruin the Bees. This we *warrant*, if managed according to the directions which are given in the book.

In the Spring, the Bees have an opportunity to exercise and clear the filth from their hives, without flying out to die on the snow.

The filth can be at any time removed from the hives without disturbing the Bees.

The Bees can be transferred as often as necessary, to give them new comb, and without killing them.

It prevents all possibility of robbing, while feeding.

It is thoroughly ventilated throughout, feed-drawers, hives, honey-boxes and chambers.

The work and progress of the Bees may be seen in the hives, honey-boxes and feed-drawers. 509

Great Improvements!

Hussey's American Reaper & Mower

FOR 1856....This Machine was put in succesful operation in 1853, and continued to be the only Reaper and Mowing Machine in the World of any pratical value up to 1815—twelve years after its introduction. Other Reapers are now offered with glowing Advertisements and Certificates of Gold and Silver Medals. But the Farmer, in search of the best Reaper, and not posted in the matter, had better see a little further. One of the other Reapers took the great medal in England, at the premature trial in 1851; before the close of the harvest of the same year, however it was totally beaten by a HUSSEY REAPER, which received the *unanimous* award of an impartial Jury of twelve English farmers. The fact is that Hussey's machine is achieving a series of triumphs in England, and rapidly obtaining that pre-eminent position there, which it has already secured in the land of its origin.

If there is any value in 23 years' experience in building Reapers, and using them in the harvest field, OBED HUSSEY, the Father of Reapers, can claim it. All who are satisfied with the BEST REAPER AND MOWER, can be suplied by sending their orders early in the season, as the crops indicate a large demand, and we can not have over 200 Reapers ready for the vast harvest of 1856.

We would refer to the following gentlemen, who have used Hussey's machines for several years, and will testify to their superiority:

UNION AND SNYDER COUNTY.

Isaac Eyre, Benjamin Lohr, John Mench, Samuel Pontius, John Zellers, Jacob Hildish, Jacob Ruhl, J. G. Brown, Abram Aurand, Thomas Clingan, George Kleckner, David Kleckner, Wm. Kleckner, George Shear, John Bindy, Samuel Zellers, Joseph Musser, William Wilson, Abram Wolf, W. G. Herrold, Charles Ruhl, George Kephart, John Grove, Abram Farley, Emanuel Pontius, Henry Mull, Cyrus Brown, Wm. C. Moyer, John Chamberlin, Wilson Linn, John Van Buskirk, Flavel Clingan.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Samuel M'Mahin, John M'Mahin, William Delphin, Jacob Hoffman, George Emerick, George Brocius, George Gaul, John B. Heller, William Smeck, William Housel, George Frederick, Tho's Strawbridge, Solomon Waiters, James Neebit, Joseph M Neebit, A. E. Kapp, J. R. Priestly, Thomas Johnston, John & Wm. Hamer, Robert Curry, James H. Russel, Angus Wattier, J. S. & D. Hursh, Isaac Campbell, Jacob Reed, Moller & Shuman, Anthony & Wm. Snyder, John Cooper, Jesse C. Horton, Geo. Conrad.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Jacob Shultz, Mayberry Gearhart, David Clark, Jacob Sechler, Jr. Wilson Foresman, Peter Wright, Sam. Yorks, William Mench, Roberts & Rishel, Jacob Snyder, A. F. Russel, S. P. Case, Jacob Sechler, Sr. Wm. Yorks, P. Heimbach, Wm. Foresman.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Peter Miller, John Hill, Wm. N. Brown, D. A. Bowman, Geo. A. Bowman, J. Wesly Bowman, Gilbert Fowler, Stephen Thomas, Henry Beak, John Robertson, Daniel Seibert, Alexander Creveling, Andrew Creveling, Moses Creveling, John Mertz, Jacob Hill, Thomas Conner, John Conner, Peter Appleman, Elias Deitrick, James Lemmon, Joseph H. Hicks, Miller & Hicks, George Heidler, Joseph Pash, Samuel Eck, Wm. Hofman, Andrew Fries, Wm. Fries, Geo. H. Fries, Wesley Fries, Sam'l Fries, Franklin Evans, John Hicks, Charles and George Low, John Neyhart, John Wolf.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

George Crist, Hiram T. Grey, Benjamin Bear, Peter Hollman, Frederick App, Samuel Gundrum, Henry Shoemaker, Peter Rentz, Thomas Davis, Cha's Tallman, Daniel Bear, John H. Tool, Charles Lloyd, D. W. Foresman, Robert Gibson.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Wm. Dunn, James Welsh, Robert M'Cormick, James Carskadden, Joseph Hanna, Robert Holmes.

CENTER COUNTY.

Wm. M'Farland, Wm. Boal, W. A. Johnston, Joseph Bitner, Wm. Dlest, David Ross, Joseph Myers, Jacob Harter, John Hoy, Jr. Wm. Foster, Adam Bear.

The subscribers have the exclusive rightin the following counties: Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, Perry, Mifflin, Centre, Clinton, and Lycoming. All orders thankfully received and promptly to. GEDDES, MARSH & CO.

Lewisburg, Union Co. Pa., April 24, 1856.

Atkins' Automaton, or

SELF-Raking Reaper and Mower!--*The best Combined Machine in use.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—First premium awarded to the "Atkins' Self-Raking Reaper and Mower" at the State Fair of Penn'a, in 1855; also first premium at the Northumb'd County Fair. Farmers wishing Atkins' Self-Raking Reaper and Mower can get it delivered, free of freight, to Harrisburg, by giving Agents orders before the first of March, 1856. After that time freight will be charged, making about twenty dollars difference in price. Persons can get Castings at any time, at the Manufactory in Harrisburg, for Machines.

Apply to EDWARD D. SNYDER, Milton; RUSSEL WRIGHT, Williamsport; or to JAMES PATTON, General Agent, at Harrisburg.

618tf

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Union county and all in want of **good Machinery**, that he is now prepared to manufacture Steam Engines of any required power—Blast Furnace, Rolling, Grist, and Saw Mill Machinery—Pumps, Coal Breakers and Winding Drums for Mining purposes—Castings of every description neatly executed to order. With a very extensive variety of Patterns and great facilities for doing work, he flatters himself that he can compete with any establishment in the country, both in price and quality of work. Persons in want of Machinery, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. The facilities for shipments to different parts of the country, must be familiar to all.

J. R. JONES.

Harrisburg, June 24, 1856. 6m

To Constables—Court Returns and other BLANKS sold at the *Chronicle* Office.

RESOLUTION

PROPOSING Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenue, 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.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contraction 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 stock 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 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 domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of the present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any 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, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, neither to form a new county or otherwise, without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia, nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words "*and no;*" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives, in the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the state by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof, except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable 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 contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof;*"

The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, shall 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.

To be Section XXVI, Article 1.

The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under any general or special 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 amendment, yeas 64, nays 25; and on the fourth amendment, yeas 69, nays 16.

Extract from the Journal:

WILLIAM JACK, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 24, 1856. A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

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.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

IN SENATE, April 21, 1856.

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

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

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

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

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

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

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

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

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Ferguson, Gregg, Pratt, Price and Platt (*Speaker*)—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

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

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Bucklaew, Crabb, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Fleniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Platt (*Speaker*)—28.

NAYS—Mr. Gregg—1.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

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

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Bucklaew, Crabb, Cresswell, Evans, Fleniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Platt (*Speaker*)—23.

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

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 21, 1856.

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

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

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Housekeeper, Hunecker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Smith (Philadelphia,) Walter, Wintrode, and Yearsley—24.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

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

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck (Lycoming,) Beck (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hill, Hibbs, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsicker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny,) Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—62.

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 affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

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

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck (Lycoming,) Beck (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, John 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, Whallon, 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 affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

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

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, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright (Luzerne,) Yearsley, Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Fallon, Gibboney, Haines, Hancock, Huncker, Ingham, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Patterson, Salisbury and Wintrode—16.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

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

Pennsylvania, SS:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the Resolution proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1856.

(SEAL) Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

A. G. CURTIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

638te

Educational.

FREEBURG ACADEMY

THE Principal and Friends of this Institution, thankful for and encouraged by the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon it, are determined that no exertion on their part shall be spared to render it still more worthy of encouragement and support. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education and is accompanied by frequent Lectures and Illustrations. The Languages are taught by the Rev C. G. Erlenmyer, a thorough and accomplished Linguist. A TEACHERS' Department will be established for the benefit of those wishing to prepare for the profession of Teaching.

The Academic year is divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first commences on the last Monday of July; the second, on the first Monday of January.

TERMS—Tuition, per quarter of 11 weeks, $2.50 to $8. Board etc. $1.50 to $2 pr week.

For Circulars &c. address

GEO. F. M'FARLAND, Principal

Philadelphia.

FIRE PROOFS!

The Salamander Safes, of Philadelphia, against the World!

EVANS & WATSON, No. 26, S. Fourth St., Philad., have had the surest demonstration in the following Certificates, that their manufacture of Salamander Safes has at length fully warranted the representations which have been made of them, as rendering an undoubted security against the terrific element:

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1856.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—Gents:—It affords us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our Jewelry, Books, Papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th inst.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of the valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1856.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON—I have to offer you my testimony in favor of the great security afforded to my entire stock of jewelry, books, papers, &c., during the recent disastrous conflagration in Ranstead place, from the fact that the same were contained in two of the Salamander Safes manufactured by you.

Having fallen from the fifth story of the Artisan Building, where they were previously placed and exposed to a vast heat for a long time, the preservation of the valuable deposites seemed to every one who witnessed the opening and close for examination, a matter of profound astonishment.

To all who may require a perfect protection from the ravages of fire, I shall not hesitate to recommend the use of your Safes, as I consider they have now undergone the most trying test. N. E MORGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1856.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON—Gentlemen—No doubt you will be deeply gratified to learn the good condition in which I discovered my book, policy of insurance, certificates of stock, and othea valuable documents, when on Friday last I opened the safe made by your firm.

With my knowledge of its great exposure, both to the intensity of the heat from so hot a fire as that which destroyed the Artisan Building, as also from the force of the fall from its former elevated position in the third story, I could entertain but slender hopes prior to its interior inspection, that the contents which I once so highly prized would ever be of any service to me, but as these fears are now happily removed, I feel it only due to say to you, that I can henceforth recommend the use of your Safes to all who may wish to feel a confidence in the perfect security which such means provides against so frightful an element.

EDWARD GASKILL, Bookbinder.

☞Constantly on hand, Patent Powder and Thief Proof Locks, for Banks, Stores, etc. [1y625

Engraving and Seal Cutting

OF all kinds, at 204, Chesnut Street, PHILAD. Visiting and other CARDS, Corporation and other SEALS and everything in our line of business, promptly attended to, in good style, and on reasonable terms. Orders from City and Country solicited.

S. H. FULTON. W. G. MASON.

Herring's Safe again the Champion!!

The only Safe which, in every instance, preserved their entire contents in the late Extensive Fires.

AT the burning of the Artizan Buildings, on the 10th of April, and in the GREAT FIRE in Market Street, May 1st, 1856, the genuine HERRING SAFE preserved the Jewelry of Geo. W. Simons & Bro.; Books, Papers, &c., of Fisher & Bro., and Edward Semans & Co., after remaining exposed in the burning ruins for nearly *FORTY HOURS*, and proving conclusively what we have always claimed for them, their great superiority over all securities now known.

In these fires, the **Herring's Safe,** standing side by side with those advertised as "warranted to stand 10 per cent. more fire than Herring's," came forth the acknowledged victor, not only preserving ther contents in excellent order, but being themselves in a condition to go through another ordeal, while the boasted "Salamanders" of other makers were badly used up in every instance, and in some cases their entire contents completely destroyed.

To the public we would simply say, that, during the fourteen years the Herring's Safe has been before them, more than two hundred have passed through accidental fires without the occurrence of a single loss.

We would, therefore, caution purchasers against the misrepresentation of interested parties. The Herring's Patent is the only Fire-proof Safe made in this city which is protected by a Patent Right, and we will guarantee it to resist more than double the amount of heat of any other Safe now known.

Farrels & Herring,
Sole Manufacturers in this State of
"*Herring's Patent Champion Safes,*"
34 Walnut St., PHILADA.

N. B.—"Evans & Watson's Improved Salamanders," "Oliver Evan's," "C J. Gayler's," and "Scott's Asbestos," Iron Chests, (a large assortment having been taken in part payment for "Herring's,") will be sold at low prices.

June 6, 1856-y1

Pennsylvania Wire Works.

NO. 56 ARCH St. between 2d and 3d, (opposite Broad St.)

PHILADELPHIA.—Sieves, Riddles, Screens, Woven Wire of all meshes and widths, with all kinds of plain and fancy Wire Work.

Heavy twilled Wire for spark catchers, coal sand and gravel Screens, paper makers Wire, cylinder and dandy Rolls covered in the best manner, Wire and Wire Fencing.

A very superior article of Heavy Founders Sieves. All kinds Iron Ore Wires and Sieves.

BAYLISS, DARBY & LYNN.

Mount Vernon House,

NO. 95, North 2d St., Philadelphia.--This old and well established house is admirably situated for persons visiting the city on business or pleasure. The continued patronage of the public (and of West Branch friends in particular) is respectfully invited.

I. L. BARKETT, Proprietor.

Philad., March 1, 1856.

Fishing Tackle,

AND GUNS...The subscribers invite attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description—

Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c.

Also, fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps, and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest *Cash Prices*, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
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Free of Charge!

TWO Splendid Parlor Engravings, entitled "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Times," a splendid steel engraving from the celebrated painting by Landseer, and the "Departure of the Israelites from Egypt," a large and beautiful engraving from a painting by D. Roberts. The retail price of the above engravings is $3 per copy, but will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, as follows:

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Every description of engraving on wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their building engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the buildings by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having sealable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50, SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
J. H. BYRAM. [1y565] T. MAY PIERCE.

"The Good Time Coming."

BY T. S. Arthur...Those who wish to hear something of that long-expected day, should read this book.

It is having an immense sale; 5,000 copies were ordered in advance of publication.

We send a copy by mail, post-paid, on the receipt of the price, $1.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth St. *Philadelphia, Pa.*

N.B. Agents wanted to sell this and other popular books in all parts of the United States. Send for our List and Terms to Agents.

Trusses—Trusses—Trusses!

C. H. NEEDLES,
TRUSS AND BRACE ESTABLISHMENT,
S.W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Importers of fine FRENCH Trusses, combining *extreme lightness*, ease, and durability, with correct construction.

Hernial or Ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches around the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss—$2, 3, 4, 5. Double—$5, 6, 8, 10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to affect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale, in great variety,

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace,

for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; also Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories; Syringes, male and female.

☞Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants. [1y500

WOOD'S

ORNAMENTAL Iron Works, Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.—The attention of the public is invited to the extensive Manufactory and Wareroom of the subscriber, who is prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Iron Railing of every description for Cemeteries, Public and Private Buildings, also Verandahs, Balconies, Fountains, Settees, Chairs, Lions, Dogs, &c., and other ornamental Iron Work of a decorative character, all of which is executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to their place of destination.

A book of designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.

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George Sturges,

SOLE Manufacturer of the Improved **Spiral Spring Matresses,** No. 92 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

FIVE SILVER MEDALS awarded, viz.
Two by the American Institute, New York, Oct. } 1851
do Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Nov. } and
One at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Nov. } 1852

The peculiar improvement in the construction of this Matress is, that all the *clumsy and heavy wooden frame work* is entirely dispensed with, and its place supplied by a lighter and much more durable frame, the springs are all connected by harness-leather hinges, securely riveted, r