VERMONT.

Star of Freedom! how thy lustre
Gleams along the Northern sky!
Thy brave legions, how they muster,
Roused by Freedom's battle-cry!

Hail, Vermont! thy heroes rally
Forth from every mountain glen!
Every hill and every valley
Pours its host of stalwart men.

Who, at old Ticonderoga,
Seized the foe at dawn of day!
Who, at bloody Saratoga,
Shouted foremost in the fray!

These your sires, O brave Vermonters!
And their blood unmingled flows
In the veins of their descendants,
Always—always Slavery's foes!

Where the bold, far-sighted Eagle,
Proudly soars from crag to crag—
On Green Mountain's lofty summit,
Wide unfurl your glorious flag!

Strike ye now, for Right and Freedom—
Freedom's cause for aye the same!
Countrymen of Ethan Allen,
Vindicate his glorious fame!

The "Disunion" Humbug.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON, in his speech in the Senate, last week, said: "They tell me that if FREMONT is elected, forty thousand bayonets will bristle around the Capitol—that the South, in fact, will secede. Mr. President, I scorn the suggestion! There will be neither bristling bayonets nor secession. If Col. FREMONT shall be elected by a majority of the people, tho' I am not his supporter, I shall respect the majority of the people; and to Col. FREMONT as the Chief Magistrate of their choice, *I* shall pay my respect and homage."

The Hon HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, who supports FILLMORE and DONELSON, in Congress on the 7th of August last, said:—"Gentlemen ask, if Mr. FREMONT be elected, how will Maryland go? What will Maryland do? I do not allow that question to be asked. She knows but one country and one Union. Her glory is in it. Her rights are bound up in it. Her children shed their blood in it, and they will do it again. Beyond it she knows nothing. She does not reckon whether there is more advantage in the Union to the North or South—she does not calculate its value—nor does she cast up an account of profit and loss on the blood of her children. That is my answer to the question."

Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, (and thousands of other Southerners and Slave-holders,) utter the same sentiment. How different from the traitorous and treasonable and nullifying stuff of *Fillmore* and *Buchanan* and some of their friends, who prate the silly talk that "the Union" will go to "everlasting smash" unless *one of them* is elected President! The *majority* must rule, and not the *minority*, lawfully and rightfully. The few who own or deal in slaves, and the few scattered office-hunters would find *a* "union dissolved" that now exists between them and the national treasury and governing power; but the MASS OF THE PEOPLE would rejoice at the overthrow of the Slave Aristocracy. And particularly would the tens of thousands of poor non-slaveholders at the South be pleased by the success of Fremont & Dayton, who, like nine-tenths of the voters of the United States, do not own or "deal in the bodies and souls of men!"

☞Bully Brooks in his speech at Columbia, S. C., told the citizens of that State that the only course for the South, in the event of FREMONT'S election, is "to march to Washington, seize the archives of the government, and rob the treasury." Gov. Ford, of Ohio, who is stumping Pennsylvania and doing noble service, offers an amendment to Brooks's motion, that the South should rob the treasury every year, as *one haul* would only last them a year, and to keep themselves from starving they must rob it again. No doubt the amendment will carry in the South unanimously.

☞The fate of the Buchanan Whigs in Maine comes as a salutary warning to the same class in Penns lvania. They no doubt thought that the Locofocos would be certain to carry the State with *their* aid—but the result only goes to show that a few trading politicians cannot transfer the whole party. Genuine Whigs are not the kind of birds to be caught by Locofoco chaff. It is only the "old federalists," and their descendants, whom the *Adler* was wont to denounce, that can be induced to go for the Federal candidate.

OUTSPOKEN.—The *National Intelligencer*, in speaking of the *present* difficulties between the Senate and the House, thus characterizes the laws of Kansas:

That portion of the Territorial laws which they denounce, and of which they seek to prevent the enforcement, whether enacted by competent or incompetent authorities, are a disgrace to the country and its free institutions. They are a greater invasion of public liberty than were the acts which brought the head of Charles I. to the block.

BECOMING DESPERATE.—The Buchaniers, we perceive, are drawing on the Kentucky slave-holders, and bringing them into Ohio and Indiana to enlighten the freemen of those States as to their duties in the coming contest, in which freedom or slavery is the only issue. And so desperate have they become that they have even forced their candidate for the Vice Presidency to take the stump for Buchanan and himself, in which capacity he is now operating.

'Wer wollen nicht mehr Schlafen Staaten,'
WE WANT NO MORE SLAVE STATES,

Is getting to be a common expression with the Germans in some portions of Pennsylvania where the relations of Slavery to the Government and to the interests of labor have been well discussed. *Der Negerbauser* institutions don't suit honest Germans.

William VanGezer,
ATTORNEY at Law,
Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.
☞Office on South Second St., recently by H C Hickok, Esq. 574

Agricultural.

Chester County

ONE and Two Horse Endless Chain POWER.—The undersigned being convinced by practical experience of the superiority of *Vanderslice's Tread Power* over the ordinary five horse power now in use in the West Branch country for threshing out grain, have purchased the patterns and right to make them. We are now making and have on hand a large number, which we propose to introduce on the plan if they don't answer to the letter of the guarantee given with each of them, the machine will be taken back and the money refunded, if paid. They are now almost the only entire Threshing Machines in use in Chester, Montgomery, Berks and Delaware counties. Their advantages are that they will do almost double the work, according to the number of horses used, than the old machines will do; ☞ they will save at least two hands; ☞ and Threshing can all be done snugly closed up in the barns, in wet days, when the hands would be otherwise unemployed. T. CHURCH & CO
Hartleton, Union Co., Pa. [1m645

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 can be made to swarm from one or more hives, or 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 *secured*, 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. 639

Great Improvements!

Hussey's American Reaper & Mower

FOR 1856....This Machine was put in succesful operation in 1833, and continued to be the only Reaper and Mowing Machine in the World of any pratical value up to 1845—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 facts 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 Pauling, John Zellers, Jacob Hillock, Jacob Rehl, J. G. Brown, Abram Antand, Thomas Clinton, George Kleckner, David Kleckner, Wm. Kleckner, George Sloar, John Grundy, Samuel Zellers, Joseph Musser, William Wilson, Abram Woof, W. G. Herrold, Charles Rahl, George Keppheart, J. Jas Groce, Abram Farber, Emanuel Pontius, Henry Moll, Cyrus Brown, Wm. C. Moser, John Chamberlin, Wilson Linn, John Van Buskirk, Flavel Hogan.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Samuel M'Mahin, John M'Mahin, William Dolphin, Jacob Hoffman, George Emerick, George Bourine, George Gaul, John H. Heller, William Smeck, William Howell, George Frederick, Thos. Strawbridge, Solomon Walters, James Neidig, Joseph M'Keehl, A. F. Kapp, J. R. Priest, Jr., Thomas Alexander, John & Wm. Hunter, Robt. Curry, James H. Russel, Amos Vastine, J. S. & D. Horch, Isaac Campbell, Jacob Reed, Meller & Shuman, Anthony & Wm. Snyder, John Cooper, John C. Horton, Geo. Conrad.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Jacob Shultz, Mayberry Gearhart, David Clark, Jacob Seebler, Jr. Wilson Freeman, Peter Wright, Sam. Yorks, William Mench, Roberts & Bishel, Jacob Seyler, A. F. Russel, P. Case, Jacob Seebler, Sr. Wm. Yorks, P. Heimbach, Wm. Foresman.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Peter Miller, John Hill, Wm. N Brown, D. A. Bowman, Geo. A. Bowman, G. W. Gilbert, Gilbert Fowler, Stephen Thomas, Henry Beak, John Robert, Daniel Seibert, Alexander Creveling, Andrew Creveling, Moore Creveling, John Kerns, Jacob Hill, Thomas Conner, John Conner, Peter Appleman, Elias Deitrick, James Leamon, Joseph H. Hicks, Miller & Hicks, George Heidler, Joseph Pooh, Samuel Eck, Wm Hoffman, Andrew Price, Wm. Price, Geo. H. Fries, Wesley Fries, Sam'l Fries, Franklin Evans, John Richie, Charles and George Low, John Neyhart, John Wolf.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

George Crist, Hiram T Grey, Benjamin Bear, Peter Hoffman, Frederick Aye, Samuel Gundrum, Henry Showmaker, Peter Rentz, Thomas Davis, Chas Tallman, Daniel Bear, John H Tool, Charles Lloyd, D. W. Foresman, Robert Gibson.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Wm Dunn, James Welch, Robert M'Cormick, James Carskadden, Joseph Hann, Robert Holmes.

CENTER COUNTY

Wm M'Farland, Wm Reed, W. A. Johnston, Joseph Jenkins, Wm. Dinsmore, Reed Ross, Joseph Myers, Jacob Harter, John Hoy, Jr. Wm. Fowler, Adam Boyer.

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.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Union county and he is 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, association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, or 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 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, (either 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, 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 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* I.

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 32, nays 15. On the second amendment, yeas 30, nays 6. On the third amendment, yeas 28, nays 1. On the fourth amendment, yeas 26, 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 83, nays 25. On the third amendment, yeas 84, nays 25 and on the fourth amendment, yeas 60, 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.

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, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Fleamiken, Hege, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry and Wilkins—19.

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, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Hege, 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 Pratt (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, Buckalew, Crabb, Cresswell, Evans, Fleamiken, Hege, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh Wherry, Wilkins and Pratt (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, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Fleamiken, Hege, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Pratt (Speaker)—28.

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, Maugle, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorehead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Ridle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny), Smith (Cambria), Smith (Wyoming), Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Dauphin), Wright (Lawrence), Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Colburn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leiserring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith (Chester), Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, Wright (Dauphin), and Yeasley—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, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunsicker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, John Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Riddle, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny), Smith (Cambria), Smith (Wyoming), Thompson, Whallon, Wright (Dauphin), Wright (Lancaster) and Zimmerman—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Coburn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leiserring, M'Carthy, Magee, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yeardley 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, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunsicker, Imbrie, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny), Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Lycoming), Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Coburn, Dock, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leiserring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Smith (Chester), Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, Wright (Dauphin), and Yeardley—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, 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, Maugle, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorehead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Robert, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny), Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Lycoming), Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Coburn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leiserring, M'Carthy, Magee, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yeardley 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, Hunsicker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorehead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny), Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Lycoming), Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Coburn, Dock, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leiserring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yeardley and Wright (*Speaker*)—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, 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, Maugle, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorehead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Robert, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny), Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Lycoming), Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Coburn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leiserring, M'Carthy, Magee, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yeardley 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 agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, 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, Hunsicker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moorehead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith (Allegheny), Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright (Lycoming), Zimmerman and Wright (*Speaker*)—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Coburn, Dock, Fulton, Gayford, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunsicker, Leiserring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yeardley and Wright (*Speaker*)—25.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

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.

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.*

6S6t

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 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 deposits seemed to every one who witnessed the opening and interior 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 other 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

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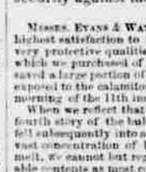
OF all kinds, at 204, Chesnut Street, PHILAD. Visiting and other CARDS, Corporation and other SEALS and everything in our line of business, promptly attended to, in good style, and on reasonable terms. Orders from City and Country solicited.

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 their contents in excellent order, but being themselves in a condition to go through another ordeal, while the bossted "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, 1856y1

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. BARRETT,
Philad., March 1, 1856. Proprietor.

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 Cups, and Sporting Apparatus generally.

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

JOHN M. HEYBER