

The Territory of Washington is about to hold an election, and we observe with pleasure that the Republican party has been organized therein, and has nominated a Mr. Abernethy for Delegate in Congress. He is opposed by Mr. Pierce's Governor, Isaac J. Stevens, who will probably succeed, though there is some dissension in the ranks of his own party. Still, as the Governor has had most of the politicians by trade under his patronage as special Indian agents, express-men, and helpers in one or another capacity, we presume that he will be able to compass his own election. But the Republican party is henceforth a fixed fact in Washington Territory, and will grow with the increasing intelligence of the People—with Schools, Journals, Churches, &c. We hope yet to see Washington justify her position on the north side of the United States.

The Republican movement was not organized Nationally one day too soon. Had it overcome old party lines ten years ago, we should have had a far more healthy state of political opinion and action in the Union than we now have.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gary, A. A. Grow, M. C. from Pennsylvania, has just returned from a buffalo hunt beyond the Big Sioux river in Dakota Territory. He spent the Fourth with Col. Noble's wagon road expedition, at Hole-in-the-Mountain, where he delivered an address, and his auditors kept up the honored custom of burning gunpowder, &c.

The following is Prentice's last and best speech:—An old woman up in Henry's collecting all the Democratic papers she can lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says they are disputing right better than ashes—they are just as good as clear "fire."

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
TREMENDOUS RUSH!
Another Cargo of Goods at
THE OLD REGULATOR.

YOU might as well undertake to dam up the waters of the Niagara with bulrushes, as to try to convince the multitude that there is any other place in town where you can get such great bargains in the line of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

as at the Old Regulator which has so long been the Great Emporium of Trade in this flourishing Metropolis. Now we have come to the conclusion that there is only one way to sell Goods, and that is to let the people know we have them to sell, and sell them at prices which will be an inducement to those in want to buy of us; and for this purpose we have chartered a column in the Journal where we intend to keep the people posted as to what may be found at our establishment.—Every body knows, (or at least ought to know) where the Old Regulator is; and for the benefit of those who don't know, and who wish to know, we will just inform them that it is located right on the

RAILROAD,

only a few rods from the Depot, and is always open for customers and all who wish to save 25 per cent. in purchasing the necessities of life; for it is the only place in town where you can expect to have a little change left after purchasing your necessary supplies, notwithstanding the common assertion of every one that they sell cheaper than their neighbors. We don't boast of selling goods at our "below cost," but we have allowed us our standard to "Live and Let Live;" and to sell as cheap as the cheapest; for when people advertise to sell below cost, you may easily conclude that they are only "throwing out bait." In order that the people may know what we keep to sell, we will enumerate a few of the most important articles.

GROCERIES.

- Any one examining our stock of Groceries, will be confident that at once come to the conclusion that a better and more complete assortment cannot be found in any other place, consisting of SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, PEPPER, SPICE, GINGER, CLOVES, Mustard, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Pepper-Sauce, Catsup, Yeast and Soap Powders, Vinegar, Oil, Camphene, Fluid, Cawing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Crackers, Herring, Sapp, Candles, and an endless variety of other articles which it is unnecessary to mention, may be found in this department, and which will be sold at a trifling advance from cost to ready pay.

PROVISIONS.

Just take a look at our large stock of Provisions, and see if we have not got the where-withal to relieve the numerous wants of the needy, and enough to keep you all from starving through the long and dreary winter. It is impossible for us to enumerate one half the articles we keep, in a single advertisement, but we will mention a few of the most important, which may be found in abundance and in great variety, consisting of BORK, FISH, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, SALT, CORNED BEEF, DRIED BEEF, SQUIDDERS, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PEAS, POTATOES, OATS, BEANS, SALT, and a host of other articles in the line of provisions. Ask for them constantly on hand a good assortment of

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE such as Brooms, Washtubs and Boards, Mops, Dinner Boxes, Brushes, &c. together with a general assortment of Stove Ware, which we will sell very cheap for Cash. A general invitation is extended to all, and to the people of Potter County in particular, to call at the Old Regulator before purchasing elsewhere. CLARK & PHILLIPS, Wallsville, Dec 10, 1856.—34-6no.

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met: That the following amendments be 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 debt, 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.

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 contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be 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 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, or to obtain in 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 XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors 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;" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county, respectively;" and in lieu thereof insert the following:—"and" 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 taxable, may be allowed a separate representation; but 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 taxable 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.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.
Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the

first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 28, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.
[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 13; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 63, nays 7.
[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZEIGLER, Clerk.
Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

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

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing 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. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleminick, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speakers*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

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. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Fleminick, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speakers*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—3.

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 provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:
YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fleminick, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

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 provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:
YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fleminick, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the

provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:
YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) House-keeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangie, M'Callmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York,) Ramsey, (Centre,) Ramsey, (York,) Ramsey, (Centre,) Ramsey, (York,) Ramsey, (Centre,) Ramsey, (York,) Ramsey, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhies, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrock, Willitow, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speakers*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Cary, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisinger, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Withrow—22.

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, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ely, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) House-keeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangie, M'Callmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Ramsey, (Centre), Ramsey, (York,) Ramsey, (Centre), Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhies, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrock, Wharton, Willitow, Withrow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speakers*—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Withrow and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

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 1857.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.

THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENT FOR THE BEST BOSTON & N. Y. Instruments.

THE Largest Assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, Musical Instruments, and Musical Merchandise of all kinds, in the United States. Pianos from Ten different Manufacturers, comprising those of every variety of style, from the plain, neat and substantial of oaks, in Walnut or Rosewood Cases, from \$150 to \$200, to those of the most elegant finish up to One Thousand Dollars. No house in the Union can compete with the above in the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor in the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without Iron Frames, possessing in their improvements of over-strings and action, a length of scale and compass of tone equal to the Grand Piano, uniting with the beauty and durability of structure of the Square Piano. They are justly pronounced by the Press and by the first Musical Masters, to be equal to those of any other manufacturer. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and guaranteed to stand the action of every climate. Each instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at great bargains, constantly in store,—price from \$30 to \$140.

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FLUTINAS, ACCORDEONS, CLARINETS.

And Musical Instruments of all kinds, at lower prices than ever before offered to the public. A large discount to Teachers and Schools. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

MUSIC.—One of the largest and best selected catalogues of Music now published, comprising many of the choice and most popular airs of the day, and will be sold at one-third off from the regular prices.

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Musical Instruments of all kinds, at lower prices than ever before offered to the public. A large discount to Teachers and Schools. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

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GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY;

all of which will be sold uncommonly cheap for ready pay, and for approved credit on reasonable terms as any other establishment.

MANN & NICHOLS, Millport, Aug. 11, 1856.—9-13 ly.

H. W. KING & SON,

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A NEW 2 HORSE LUMBER-WAGON for sale by JONES, MANN & JONES, Condorsport, June 11, 1857.—1f.

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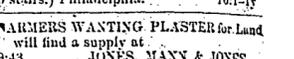
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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

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