

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of our lamented neighbor, the Hon. James Buchanan. He departed this life on the 6th of June, 1856, surrounded by his friends, the Keystone Club. Like most illustrious men he had his "last words" which are recorded, and will long be remembered. Those of J. Q. Adams were "this is the last of earth—I am content." Of Daniel Webster, "I still live." Of the subject of this notice, "I am no longer James Buchanan." All memorable words, are worthy of those who uttered them.

Mr. Buchanan was the son of respectable Irish parents; he was born in the county of Franklin, Pennsylvania, in the last quarter of the last century. Never having been married, and the family record being somewhat defaced, it has not been found possible to ascertain the exact year of his birth. It is variously stated from 1783 to 1791.—Of course, he had attained the age of—from 66 to 74—according as you take the various assumed dates of his birth. He graduated with distinction at Dickinson College, read law under that distinguished jurist, James Hopkins, dec'd. After having read the full term, he was admitted to the Bar of Lancaster county, in 1812. He soon rose to distinction, and acquired a large practice. He early entered, with great zeal and success, into politics. He was an ardent Federalist, and his principles were of the most pure and unadorned kind. Indeed, it was proverbial, that his veins were unalloyed by a "single drop of democratic blood." As he advanced, in life, however, the Federal party fell into a hopeless minority, and Mr. Buchanan, consequently, became convinced that their principles were wrong.—No sooner had he made the discovery than he boldly joined the South Carolina school. Of his sincerity there can be no doubt, as he went further in the doctrine of free trade, and the divine right of Slavery, than even the great South Carolina founder of those dogmas and in defiance of popular odium, he maintained on the floor of Congress, the policy of reducing the wages of labor in this country to the European standard.—Even in the midst of the unpopularity which it brought upon him, we believe he never retracted the opinion which he then advanced. This was most severe test of fidelity to principles, which he met with Roman fortitude. He adopted, also, if indeed he did not help to originate, the philanthropic idea of compelling the weaker Southern nations of this continent, (as well as Cuba,) to receive the blessings of our free Republic, and submit to annexation. Having seen the innumerable blessings which we had conferred on the weak and ignorant of other nations.

It is true that Mr. Buchanan left a posthumous letter address to a committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, which looks as if he were repenting of some of his ultra notions, and felt some promptings of his ancient Federalism. It is not improbable that he had foreseen the end of his existence for a longer time, his death bed might have produced a still greater change. He continued to reside in his native State during his whole life, except a few years, when he exiled himself to the city of Washington. He seems there to have formed a determination never to return; being stung thereby by high taxes, as we gather from a letter of his found among the papers of the late Lamented Bundle. He was buried on consecrated ground.—The funeral service was performed by the Right Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York.

Funeral services.—Rev. Father Bixler, James Campbell, P. M. Gen'l, Hon. S. Arnold Douglas, Hon. P. S. Brooks, M. C. Two of his trusted counselors and friends, Beverly Tucker, and George N. Sanders have kindly furnished the following inscription for his marble; the latinity of which we understand, is none of the poorest.

THE BROOKS CASE. Brooks has been found guilty of committing an assault on Senator SEMNER, and has been fined \$300—which he paid and then left the Court in company with his friends. The case has been under discussion for several days in the House, but up to the present time no definite action has been taken. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, gave notice, on Thursday week, that he would call the previous question on a resolution expelling Brooks, on last Monday. If he is not expelled, a resolution of censure will be offered.

NOTICE. The Rev. F. W. CONRAD will preach in the Lutheran Church, in this place, on next Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.

J. HAMILTON—Optician, Books leave respectfully to call attention to his varied and elegant assortment of Spectacles, (including the genuine Brazilian Seal) in Gold, Silver, Steel, &c. See also his celebrated Acoustic Instrument—an instant and permanent Remedy for DEAFNESS—which alone of its kind obtained the Medal, at the Great London Exhibition in 1851, and also in Paris last fall.

PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS BILL.—It will be seen by our Congressional report that the Senate, after an exciting session extending through the whole of Wednesday night, passed the bill for the pacification of Kansas, which had been introduced on Monday from the committee on territories. It provides for a commission for ascertaining the legal voters, who shall elect delegates on the day of the Presidential election and the convention to assemble on the first Monday in December to decide, first, whether it be convenient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and, if so decided, proceed from a constitution and State government, which shall be republican in form, and admitted on an equal footing with the original States.

ALL offensive territorial laws against the liberty of speech, the press, and requiring an oath to support the fugitive slave law, &c., are repealed thereby, and for the prevention of fraud or violence at the election, military force is to be used. The bill was amended in one or two important particulars, of which amendments, strikes out pro-

vision which allowed any white male above twenty-one years old, who had resided in the country and Territory three months, to vote at the election. It is to be hoped that the bill may pass the House, and succeed in giving quiet to the country.

The amendment of Mr. Seward, for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka constitution, was promptly voted down, as was also several others of a kindred nature.

The House, however, it will be seen by the proceedings, yesterday reconsidered its former vote rejecting by one majority the Kansas-Topeka bill and passed it by yeas 101, nays 97.—Balt. Sun, 4th inst.

From the N. Y. Express. SIGNS OF THE TIMES. A republican, on the Central Road, between Rome and Utica, insisted upon taking a vote, on the 3d inst. The result was—Fillmore, 129 Buchanan, 91 Freeman, 70

A vote was taken just after on the Hudson among the passengers, and the result was—Fillmore, 14 Buchanan, 10 Freeman, 7 On the 4th of July a vote was taken on train of the New York and Erie Railroad at half past 8 A. M., from Jersey City to Paterson, which resulted in the following statement:

Fillmore, 45 Freeman, 29 Buchanan, 20 No preference, 15 I left N. York for Albany, in the steamer "New World," on Thursday evening, 3d inst. It was proposed to take the vote of those on the upper deck. The following is the result:—

Fillmore, 37 Freeman, 21 Buchanan, 4 A vote was taken on the "Trapp & Co's Barrel Factory," this day, resulted as follows:—

Fillmore, 37 Freeman, 8 Buchanan, 4 HIS OWN STATE PRIDE. Mr. Buchanan's nomination has elicited the publication of the following letter, the authenticity of which cannot be denied. As the feeling of State pride is warily invoked to secure support to him, it may be well for voters to consider what kind of "State Pride" actuates Mr. Buchanan himself, when he could coolly repudiate his Pennsylvania residence to escape a few dollars taxation!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1846. Dear Sir,—I have received yours of the 12th inst., informing me, that, not knowing whether I considered myself a resident of Lancaster, you could have assessed me as such. I had supposed that you could have known that I had removed from Lancaster nearly a year ago, and have ever since my actual residence of this city, where my official duties required that I should reside.—I trust that at some future period I may again become a resident of Lancaster, but that is wholly uncertain.

JAMES BUCHANAN. MICHAEL BUDELL, Esq. THE BROOKS CASE. Brooks has been found guilty of committing an assault on Senator SEMNER, and has been fined \$300—which he paid and then left the Court in company with his friends. The case has been under discussion for several days in the House, but up to the present time no definite action has been taken.

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vision which allowed any white male above twenty-one years old, who had resided in the country and Territory three months, to vote at the election. It is to be hoped that the bill may pass the House, and succeed in giving quiet to the country.

Public Sale of Lots, in the Town of Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa.

A SALE of Lots in the town of Hopewell, will take place by Public Auction, on the premises, ON THURSDAY, THE 21st DAY OF JULY, 1856. The Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The town of Hopewell, the termination of Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road, is located on the east bank of the Juniata, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek. It is destined to be a large and important town, it is within half a mile of the Coal springs, and at the point where the main line of rail road, and at the point where the branch line of rail road, will leave the main rail road, it is the only point on the main rail road, where the produce of the great rich limestone valleys, watered by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata and its tributaries, can find a convenient shipping place to market. Here they will find a common carrier. But the great advantages of Hopewell, are the facilities which it affords to the manufacture of iron. There is no place in this region in Pennsylvania. There is an inexhaustible supply of Coal, iron ore and limestone, and also a great abundance of water-power in and adjoining the town.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale. HENRY K. STRONG, President of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company. H. R. COGSWELL, Secretary. July 18, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in South Woodbury Township, on the Estate of John Teeter, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ADAM KETRING, Administrator. July 18, 1856.

STRAY BOAR.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair Township, about the first of May last, a WHITE BOAR, supposed to be about one year old—with a cross out of the left ear—no other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. CHRISTOPHER NOGLE. July 18, 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned has been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, Auditor to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of John Mower and S. L. Russell, Esquires, Administrators de bonis non, with the Will annexed of William Lane, late of Hopewell Township, in said County, deceased, and among the creditors of said dec'd, entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 29th day of July, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see fit. JOHN MOWER, Auditor. July 11, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them to—LEMUEL EVANS, LEWIS ANDERSON, both residing in Broad Top Township July 11, 1856.

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THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of John Mower and S. L. Russell, Esquires, Administrators de bonis non, with the Will annexed of William Lane, late of Hopewell Township, in said County, deceased, and among the creditors of said dec'd, entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 29th day of July, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see fit. G. H. SPANG, Auditor. July 11, 1856.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys to the latest style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Garments cut to order on the shortest notice. Bedford, June 6, 1856.

COLLECTORS OF 1855.

THE State Treasurer has issued circulars to the different County Treasurers, calling upon them for the amount of Tax now due the Commonwealth. It is feared, there will be a deficiency in the Treasury when the amount falls due. It is therefore desirable that the Collectors should settle their Duplicates as soon as possible, and save expense. DAVID OVER, Treasurer. June 6, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting AT CHEAP SIDE. A general assortment of new style of SUMMER GOODS, Comprising in a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, which consists in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Laces, De Laines, Madras Cloth, Alpaca, Debezets, &c., Mantilles and a variety of Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Linens and Cottons for gentlemen and boyswear. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Groceries, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Shads, Herrings and Mackereles, Beans, Green-peas, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Chrns, &c. The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold, cheap for cash or approved produce. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. G. W. RUFF. June 6, 1856.

Bakery and Confectionary, ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended him by a liberal public, tenders his thanks, and he would respectfully inform them that he has received and opened a new and choice lot of Confections, among which are candies, nuts, fruits, &c.—He also keeps Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, Candles, &c. Also all descriptions of Cakes, and will serve Wedding and other parties, on short notice, with confection and cakes. He has opened up and refitted his Ice Cream Saloon, in a superior style, where he will be always ready to serve his friends and the public with good and highly flavored Creams. He will also serve parties for coffee. His stand is opposite the Old-Fellow's Building, where he feels confident that those who give him a call will not go away disappointed. JOHN J. LUTHER. June 27, 1856.

Manny's Combined Reaper and Mower, With Woods Improvement.

MANNERS of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to W. W. JACKSON, A. D. WILKINS, Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties. July 11, 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of Daniel B. Wisegarver and John Mower, Esquires, Executors of the late Will and Testament of John Wisegarver, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 29th day of August, next, at his Office in Bedford, when and where those interested can attend if they desire. JOB MANN, Auditor. July 11, 1856.

BY AUTHORITY. 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 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 revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, or the proceeds of any bonds or other securities of 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 such debts, or 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 reduce the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but such debts, shall be contracted for such purposes, and 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, no debt shall be contracted, nor shall any debt be created, or in behalf of the state. SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the public debt, and for the discharge of the same, 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 the debt, and to discharge 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 provided for by the state, or the proceeds of any 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 by any other means, not prohibited by this article. 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 terms of any loan, or mortgage, or other security, or association, in any company, association, or corporation, be so framed as to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, or to defend the state in war, 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 XII, as follows:—ARTICLE XII. OF NEW COUNTIES. No county shall be divided by a line entitling 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 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 three, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article strike out the words, "either the city of Philadelphia or any;" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and any city or county, or a vote of its electors;" 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 chosen 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 one hundred and five hundred taxable males, 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 or county containing a sufficient number of taxable electors, it is 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, for each of which districts shall elect one representative."

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation heretofore 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.

FIFTH AMENDMENT.

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 25, nays 4. 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 64, nays 25. On the third amendment, yeas 64, nays 25. On the fourth amendment, yeas 93, nays 16. Extract from the Journal. WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, A. G. CURTIN, Sec. of the Com'n.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 26, 1856.

Pennsylvania, do.

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 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 follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flickinger, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Southern, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins, Wilcox and Williams—19.

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, 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 follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flickinger, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Southern, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wilcox, 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 third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flickinger, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Southern, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wilcox, 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 provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flickinger, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Southern, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wilcox, Wilkins and Pratt, Speaker—28.

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Mellinger and Pratt—5. 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 follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Apostrophe) Beck, (York) Bernhart, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hippie, Holsinger, Hunnaker, Ingram, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Layne, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Callmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menner, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Russell, Reck, Robinson, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny) Smith, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright, (Luzerne) Zimmerman, and Wright, Speaker—63.

Nays—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Coburn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibbony, Hamilton, Hancock, Hunnaker, Leisinger, Magee, Manly, Morris, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Winthrope, Yearley—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 follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Apostrophe) Beck, (York) Bernhart, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hippie, Holsinger, Hunnaker, Ingram, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Layne, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Callmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menner, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Russell, Reck, Robinson, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny) Smith, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright, (Luzerne) Zimmerman, and Wright, Speaker—63.

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