

ritories were placed before they became organized territories. The whole country embraced within those territories was under the operation of that same system of laws, and the offences committed within the same were in the manner now proposed, so long as the country remained "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States," but the moment the country was organized into territorial governments, with legislative, executive and judicial departments, it ceased to be under the sole and jurisdiction of the United States within the meaning of the act of Congress, for the reason that it had passed under another and a different jurisdiction. Hence, if we abolish the territorial government of Utah, preserving all existing rights, and place the country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, offenders can be apprehended and brought into the adjacent States or territories for punishment, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations which obtained and have been uniformly practiced, under like circumstances, since 1790.

If the plan proposed shall be found an effective and adequate remedy for the evils complained of in Utah, no one, no matter what his political creed or partisan associations, need be apprehensive that it will violate any cherished theory or constitutional right in regard to the government of the Territories. It is a great mistake to suppose that all the territory or land belonging to the United States must necessarily be governed by the same laws and under the same clause of the Constitution, without reference to the purpose to which it is dedicated or the use which it is proposed to make of it, while all that portion of country which is or shall be set apart to become new States, must necessarily be governed under and consistent with that clause of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to admit new States, it does not follow that other territory, not intended to be organized and admitted into the Union as States, must be governed under the same clause of the Constitution, with all the rights of self-government and State equality. For instance, if we should purchase Vancouver's Island from Great Britain, for the purpose of removing all the Indians from our Pacific territories and locating them on that island as their permanent home, with guarantees that it should never be settled or occupied by white men, will it be contended that the purchase should be made and the island governed under the power to admit new States when it was not acquired for that purpose nor intended to be applied to that purpose? Being acquired for Indian purposes, is it not more reasonable to assume that the power to acquire was derived from the Indian clause, and the island must necessarily be governed under and consistent with that clause of the Constitution which relates to Indian affairs. Again, suppose we should deem it expedient to buy a small island in the Mediterranean or in the Caribbean sea, by a naval station, can it be said with any force or plausibility that the purchase should be made or the island governed under the power to admit new States? On the contrary, is it not obvious that the right to acquire and govern in that case is derived from the power "to provide and maintain a navy," and must be exercised consistent with that power. So if we purchase land for forts, arsenals, or other military purposes, or set apart and dedicate any territory which we now own for a military reservation, it immediately passes under the military power, and must be governed in harmony with it. So if land be purchased for a Mint, it must be governed under the power to coin money; or, if purchased for the Post Office, it must be governed under the power to establish post offices and post roads, or, for a custom house, under the power to regulate commerce; or, for a court house, under the judicial power. In short, the clause of the Constitution under which any land or territory belonging to the United States, must be governed, is indicated by the object for which it was acquired, and the purpose to which it is dedicated. So long, therefore, as the organic act of Utah shall remain in force, setting apart that country for a new State, and pledging the faith of the United States to receive it into the Union as soon as it should have the requisite population, we are bound to extend to it all the rights of self-government, agreeably to the clause of the Constitution, providing for the admission of new States. Hence the necessity of repealing the organic act, withdrawing the pledge of admission, and placing it under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in order that persons and property may be protected, and justice administered, and crimes punished, under the laws prescribed by Congress, in such cases.

While the power of Congress to repeal the organic act and abolish the territorial government cannot be denied, the question may arise whether we possess the moral right of exercising the power, after the charter has been once granted, and the local government organized under its provisions. This is a grave question—one which should not be decided hastily, nor under the influence of passion or prejudice. In my opinion, I am free to say, there is no moral right to repeal the organic act of a territory, and abolish the government organized under it, unless the inhabitants of that territory, as a community, have done such acts as amount to a forfeiture of all rights under it—such as becoming alien enemies, outlawing, disavowing their allegiance, or resisting the authority of the United States. These and kindred acts, which we have every reason to believe are daily perpetrated in that territory, would not only give us the moral right, but make it our imperative duty to abolish the territorial government and place the inhabitants under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, to the end that justice may be done, and the dignity and authority of the government vindicated.

I have thus presented plainly and frankly my views of Utah question—the evils and the remedy—upon the facts as they have reached us, and are supposed to be substantially correct. If official reports and authentic information shall change or modify these facts, I shall be ready to conform my opinion to the real facts as they shall be found to exist. I have to such made of opinion as will induce me to persevere in an error one mo-

ment after my judgment is convinced. If, therefore, a better plan can be devised—one more consistent with justice and sound policy, or more effective as a remedy for acknowledged evils, I will take great pleasure in adopting it, in lieu of the one I have presented to you to-night.

In conclusion, permit me to present my grateful acknowledgments for your patient attention and the kind and respectful manner in which you have received my remarks.

The speaker closed amid immense applause, and three hearty cheers were given for Douglas, and repeated.

STAR OF THE NORTH.



Bloomington, Wednesday, July 1, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
of Lyeon County.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
of Berks County,
JAMES THOMPSON,
of Erie County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
of Chester County.

Constitutional Amendments.

The most important vote which the citizens of this State have to give at the coming election is upon the constitutional amendments which are now submitted for their adoption. All past history has shown that popular governments require some landmarks or guards to protect the people from the effects of temporary fanaticism or clamor, and from the assaults of profligacy, extravagance and corruption. The English Barons wrested the great charter of rights from an imbecile and worthless King at Runnymede, and it has on many occasions served as a safeguard and protection to the weak peasant against corrupt and insolent rulers. Time and changing circumstances have modified it; as should every wise people adapt their constitution to the necessities of the age. The frailties of humanity take new shapes of evil, while the growth of human energies and the progress of human civilization turn into new channels and forms.

Nothing illustrates this better than the necessity for the present first proposed amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Profligacy and corruption took a new shape when the idea of municipal subscription was started. The State had impoverished her people and driven many from her soil by heavy taxes, because she became a stockholder in every corporation, and from many of them never realized a dollar. The last attempt of this kind in her history, we hope, was the onset last winter to plunder her treasury of \$2,000,000 for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

But when the state could no longer be plucked and plundered, the same operators in desperate speculations assailed county and borough treasuries. In Lawrence and other western counties the people have repudiated this debt. Allegheny is now in a condition bordering on repudiation. In Union that gallant spirit Charles H. Shriver fought the speculators from the beginning, and though the corporation obtained bonds from the Commissioners it was compelled by the storm of public indignation to deliver them up, and they were publicly burned. In this county the plot dated not be openly avowed to the ears of honest yeomen, but this evil would have followed with others if Know-Nothing recklessness had gained the sway in its desperate contest of 1854. In Berks the county could not be seduced, but the city of Reading was led to take stock in the Lebanon Valley Railroad which has since been taken off its hands by the Reading Railroad. The Northern tier of counties, (where people run after every new scheme) subscribed for more stock than the whole counties would have brought at Sheriff sale.

Whatever excuse there might have been in the early history of the State for aiding public improvements of State interest from its public treasury; there can be none now, when it is said that wealth is growing so fast that a dozen new banks may be chartered in a year. If private capital is really seeking so many sources of investment it will complete all profitable works, and either the state ought not to undertake.

The first proposed amendment of the constitution will forever guard both state and counties from this spirit of reckless profligacy; and the money derived from the sale of the Main Line may perhaps be saved and applied to the payment of the state debt. Without this safeguard it will surely be all lost.

The second amendment will stop a source of much mischief in our legislation. The members elected on a new county issue ought, in justice to the sanctity of an oath, never to have been sworn. They were expected to vote on a bill with reference to the principles of moral or political rectitude, but only to save their own pet hobby. Even honest members, and honest constituents, in the hour of passion have been ready to justify the most wicked vote if it helped a local cause. This evil has done more to degrade and debase legislation than all the money art and of the professional briber.

In fact these new county bills were some of the worst specimens of legislation that kept the third house alive. Nothing but a constitutional check can check this evil.

The third amendment is designed to apply simplicity and directness to the election of representatives, and to check the bargaining and sale of candidates in clumsy districts. It designs that there shall be no longer those complicated districts in which the representative is a stranger to three-fourths of his constituents. It will also free Philadelphia a fair apportionment in which each party and each separate interest may be represented; and in which an accidental majority on one point may not, as now is

the case, swallow up everything else. It will not leave Philadelphia a unit, except on some commanding interest; and we regret to see that some of the City members allowed themselves to become a little jealous of their simple rural brethren. But the City and country are bound together by too many ties of interest and feeling to justify any jealousy or fears of hostility. Besides the interests of the country are as various as those of the City, and it could not unite on any point of hostility. The city will still have so large a representation that it can command any matter of evident justice and propriety, and more it ought not to ask.

The fourth amendment is embraced in the charter of most corporations, and ought to be a constitutional provision. The history of the United States Bank, the Franklin Canal Company in this State, the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company in N. Jersey, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company give admission that some such provision alone can save the State when a corporation grows too insolent and powerful.

For the republican guards and guides the people of this State are indebted to no man more than to C. R. Becklow for their perfection and passage. He labored for them in the session of 1855 and 1856 with such zeal, and discussed them with such clearness and force that their passage last winter was comparatively easy, and their adoption by the people is now rendered certain.

State of the Main Line.

The decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of this iniquitous provision in the act of last session for the permanent exemption of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from taxation, is received with almost universal favor throughout the State. It is now established as constitutional law that the legislature cannot authorize a contract with a corporation for the release of its property from a fair share of the public burdens, and consequently the Penn'a R. Road has been obliged to make its bid for the main line of the Public Works subject to existing taxes and to such other taxes as the legislature may hereafter impose. We hope to be able to publish the opinion of the court in our next number. It is one of great power and of inestimable value for the protection of popular rights. In its immediate effect it will save a large sum of money to the State treasury; in fact over two hundred thousand dollars a year upon existing rates of taxation. This is a direct present result of the stand which has been made against the profligate legislation of last session by the Canal Commissioners and the Democratic party.

The Main Line of the Public Works consists of the Columbia rail road between Philadelphia and Columbia in Lancaster county; the lines of Canal between Columbia and Pottsville, and the Allegheny Portage rail road which connects the Juniata and Western divisions. The very stupid falsehood that the Main Line does not yield revenue over expenses is sufficiently refuted by the recent bid for its purchase made by the Pennsylvania rail road company, and by the statement of Col. Mott from official reports, published in the last number of our paper. We observe that some sapient editors are in happy ignorance that the Columbia rail road is a part of the Main Line, and are amusing themselves with calculations which exclude it.

Where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise."

The statement in the bill in equity filed by Col. Mott that the lines of canal west of Columbia had not been productive, was an error of counsel in drawing the bill and was corrected in court, and also fully corrected and explained in the above mentioned statement of Col. Mott already published by us, and that it had only been discovered by mere accident a short time since.

A farmer in Germantown, N. J., says that he makes \$7,000 a year clear profit from twelve acres of land. He raises principally early vegetables for the markets, and uses about \$2,000 worth of fertilizers on his land. From a patch 17 feet by 180 feet he has sold \$50 worth of pie plant this season, and can sell more from the same patch.

The Views of a Statesman.

Senator Douglas is surely the great intellectual statesman of this country, and his speech which we publish to-day is surely conclusive evidence of that fact to any person who is open to conviction. It is so plain and yet so strong that only a true statesman can have delivered it, and no man can misunderstand it. The malignity and bitterness with which bigotry, fanaticism and lawlessness hate the intellectual giant is only double proof of his greatness.

A CHANGE.—The Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings has been purchased by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, at \$80,000. The whole collection, including Powers' "Greek Slave," will be distributed among the subscribers of the Association in January next. The Greek Slave was drawn as a prize in this Association by Kate Gilless of Great Bend, Pa., and last week sold at auction in New York for \$6,000. The Association was the purchaser against heavy competition.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—On last Thursday evening the Main Line was sold at the Philadelphia Exchange at auction, although there was only one bid—that of \$7,500,000 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for which the property was struck down. This will not release the Company from the payment of tonnage tax, nor exempt their property from taxation as was proposed by the Act of Assembly.

CHANGES.—Hereafter passengers on the Calumet Railroad going North will be allowed 20 minutes to dine at Tamaqua, instead of Fort Clinton as heretofore. The train from Philadelphia now reaches Rapert some earlier than formerly.

The Danville Bank gives notice that it will apply to the next legislature for an increase of \$100,000 capital stock. The project for a new Bank in Danville is also revived again.

The Weevil.—We regret to find that in some fields in this vicinity the wheat crop has been attacked by the weevil and will no doubt sustain serious injury.

PARKER'S PATENT.—In the U. S. Court at Pittsburg the case of Parker vs. Bligh was recently decided in favor of the plaintiff by Judge Grier, thus sustaining the right of the patentees against a party who had infringed their patent for the famous Parker percussion and percussion water wheel. Thirteen suits were on the trial list recently at Williamsport for a like infringement, but the defendants in every case confessed judgment.

A special term of the Supreme Court will be held under the act of April 26, 1855, at Williamsport, Lycoming county, to commence on the first Tuesday of October next, for the purpose of hearing arguments on writs of error, appeals, &c., from the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland and Monroe, and such other cases from the counties embracing the Northern District, as may be agreed upon.

The President will leave the Capitol for the Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, about the middle of July, and on his return will remove to his summer residence, the Soldier's Home, about four miles from Washington.

We regret to find that J. M. Cooper retires from the Chambersburg Spirit, for we fear we shall not easily find his like again. George H. Mengel is his successor, and has the best wishes of the editorial fraternity that he will sustain the fair character of the Spirit.

A NEW STAR.—Mr. Herman Goldsmith has discovered another asteroid between Mars & Jupiter, making the forty-fourth which astronomers have found there. This last one resembles a star of 10.11 magnitude.

Joseph C. Rhodes, Esq., formerly of this county, is named for Representative in Northumberland county.

Col. Jos. Paxton will give a bountiful dinner to his friends on the coming Fourth. A delegation of some twenty-five or thirty from Pottsville and Tamaqua is coming to enjoy the day at Catawissa.

Upon the resignation of William Cameron, Esq., of Lewisburg, President of the Bank of Northumberland, John B. Packer, Esq., of Sunbury, was elected President on Thursday last.

Col. John G. Frazee has resigned the Postmastership at Towanda, surrendered up the Times newspaper to its owners, and will return to Bloomburg in a week or two.

At an election of officers of the Knights Templar, of Pennsylvania, on the 24th ult., Christian F. Knapp, of this place, was elected E. Grand Captain General.

The Lycoming County Fire Insurance Company paid \$135,718, in damages the past year. They have now insured \$23,251,353.12, and premium notes in force amounting \$2,482,726.97.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—Jefferson Davis, in his late speech of Jackson, Miss., mentioned, as an illustration of the vastness of our national domain, the fact that during the four years of the late Administration, more land was ceded by the general Government for internal improvement and other legitimate purposes than a third of France, and still we retain a public domain equal to the entire area of France!

There are more ways than one to make money in Chicago. The city is now agitated by the discovery that the physician of the County Poor House had been selling the dead bodies of the paupers to the various medical colleges of the country. It appears that the practice has been kept up for years, and that it had only been discovered by mere accident a short time since.

A farmer in Germantown, N. J., says that he makes \$7,000 a year clear profit from twelve acres of land. He raises principally early vegetables for the markets, and uses about \$2,000 worth of fertilizers on his land. From a patch 17 feet by 180 feet he has sold \$50 worth of pie plant this season, and can sell more from the same patch.

A lady of ninety-two years was baptized last Sunday by Rev. Joshua Kelly in the creek near Stadden's factory, White Deer Mills.

Dreadful Accident at the Baltimore Mine.

Full ten acres of the old mines worked by the Baltimore company, fell in yesterday about noon, injuring a number of workmen. Franz Klinghammer, a German, died soon after he was taken home. No one was working where the roof fell, but the air forced through the mines by the descent of such a mass of rock and slate, procured the workmen in another part of the mine, making a wreck of cars on the railroad track.

Mr. Gray and Mr. F. Landmesser, who superintended the mines, were together near the fall and were thrown violently down and enveloped in a cloud of flying coal dirt. They were severely but not fatally hurt. A narrow passage has been opened from the Black Diamond mines across the Hillard lot to the old mines and through this drift the air was forced with greatest violence, and the men most injured were in it. The cars on the track were scattered and Klinghammer was caught under them, his head cut, arm broken, bowels cut open and leg broken so that he lived but a short time.

Michael Concoran had his scalp torn off, and is so injured it is thought he cannot live. The lamps of fifty workmen in the old workings were extinguished. John Keiser was hurt badly. How many are slightly injured we have not learned.

We have since seen Mr. Gray, a good deal bruised, and head cut, but able to be about. There were two men with him near the fall, Landmesser and Monroe, examining the dangerous parts. Three times they were thrown down by rushing air from falling masses. The men most injured were in the Black Diamond mine, fifty rods off. A man was also hurt. The men were all withdrawn from that part of the mine in the morning.—Wilkes Record.

The French Election.

The French nation is engaged this week in holding the second election for legislative representatives since the re-establishment of the empire. The freedom of election means a different thing in France from what is implied in that phrase in the United States. You may vote with the utmost freedom, says Napoleon, "but the government will indicate who are the persons who have its confidence, and seem to it to merit that of the people, and as the government proposes the laws to the deputies, it will propose candidates to the electors, and these will then make their choice." What would be thought of the freedom of election here, if President Buchanan were at the next congressional election, to issue his edict to the people, saying, "I tell citizens, you are at liberty to vote as you please for representatives, but Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones being friends of the administration, you will please confine your choice to one or the other?" It is just this contemptible political farce which is now being enacted in France, and the people seem to regard it in that light. The only persons who appear to be taking any interest in the election are the officials who have the whole machinery of it in their control, and they are anxiously and actively exerting themselves to bring out a large vote, in France, in times of repressive government, not to approve it to condemn. A small vote now would be significant of a feeling of contempt for or aversion to the imperial government. This is a danger which may readily be provided against where the government has everything in its own hands. It is just as easy to return six millions of votes as of two, an expedient which the Emperor has the credit, at least, of having resorted to on the first election, and which has since been practiced elsewhere, particularly in San Francisco, under the ugly name of ballot-box stuffing. It is not difficult to predict the result. The two hundred and sixty-one representatives elected on Sunday and Monday last, will nominally be chosen by electors, but they might as well have been designated by the name of the Emperor without an election, for under the circumstances, they can be nothing but his creatures and ready to do his bidding.—Ledger.

RESURRECTION—The Old Whig Party.

As the dog-days approach, the simple-hearted old Whigs of New Orleans seem to be looking about for amusement. After much comparison of opinion and ample reflection, they have concluded to reconstruct and resurrect the old Whig party. They have a horror of the Democratic party; they cannot altogether approve the Know-Nothing party; they don't want to be idle; and as they cannot, with all their powers of invention and imagination, strike out a new party theory, they have resolved to disintegrate the remains of Whiggery.

They have done so, and with due formality, have appealed to the old Whigs throughout the United States to arise from the dead. We much fear

the echoing horn
No more shall raise them from their lowly bed."

The ghostly muster will be slim indeed.—Yet we here and there are cheered by a feeble response, stealing faintly upon our ears, like a voice from the grave.

We feel some anxiety to know in what shape our respectable adversary will appear. If he intends to resume the name of Whig, he must resume Whig principles; and that he does so intend, we are inclined to believe. He must come, as was his ancient custom, covered all over with inscriptions about "banks," "high tariffs," "internal improvements by the General Government," "distribution of the proceeds of the public lands," &c., &c. We are prepared to welcome the old gentleman with an honest shake of the hand; for, notwithstanding his bitter prejudices, his sly tricks, and his endless humbugs, he is much more respectable than any of his successors.—Washington States.

Town lots in most of the Western cities are higher than in New York. Look out for a grand "bust."

There have been seven murders committed in New Orleans during the last fifteen months.

There is a promise of great crops throughout the State of Arkansas.

The Shamokin Furnace is again in full blast.

Douglas Jerome, the author, died on the 8th ult. of rheumatic gout.

Holloway's Pills.—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions and all diseases arising from a disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation.

NOTICES.

In Millville on Thursday the 18th ult., by Rev. Joseph Y. Rothrock, Mr. ABRAHAM E. KLEBE, and Miss DANIELA GIBSON, all of Col. county.

On the 20th ult., by Geo. P. Lore, Esq., Mr. W. V. ROBERTS, of Columbia co., and Miss JANE ROBERTS, of Lycoming county.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. Wm. Goodrich, Mr. SAMUEL HARTZEL, and Miss C. A. STROUP, both of Mountpleasant.

On the 24th ult., in the Presbyterian Church, Wilkesbarre, by Rev. J. Dorrance, STANLEY WOODWARD, Esq., and Miss SARAH, daughter of Col. J. L. Butler.

On the 18th ult., by Elder John Setton, Mr. WM. HOLME, of Nesqueoke, and Miss ELLEN STOKER, of Fishingcreek.

On the 20th ult., in Berwick, by Rev. Mr. DILL, Mr. DANIEL MUMMA, and Miss ANNA SCHLAECH, all of Columbia co.

DECEASED.

On the 1st ult., in Franklin township, ANNA HUGHES, daughter of John Hughes, aged 17 years and ten months.

On the 11th ult., in Conyngham, LOZ CO., Col. JACOB DEMMELER, in the 65th year of his age.

In Berwick, on the 18th ult. of Scarlet Fever, JASON R., youngest son of Amos F. and Sarah J. Cressy, aged 1 year, 3 months and 24 days.

The Governor of Michigan it seems has sent a thousand dollars to Kansas to relieve the destitute there, who are not destitute at all, while in the northern counties of Michigan the people have been starving to death.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—Highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed J. FETTERIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. New York.

School Teacher Wanted.

A competent teacher is wanted to take charge of a common school in Conyngham district. Employment could be given for 8 months in the year, and to a good female teacher \$20 per month would be paid. To secure the situation early application should be made to F. R. WOHLFARTH, President of the Board of Directors. Centreville, July 1, 1857.

MAP OF BLOOMSBURG.

MESSEURS. HURLEY & LLOYD, Civil Engineers, Surveyors and Map Publishers, have the honor to announce that they are now a thoroughly correct Property Map, showing the Ground Plan of every Building, the size and shape of each Lot, with owners' names, or initials, printed thereon, Colored, Varished and mounted on Canvas, and Rollers, all complete. Price per copy, \$5 payable on delivery of the Map.

They are also prepared to make Surveys and furnish Skeleton Maps of Farms, with contents calculated and inserted thereon, of any farm within a reasonable distance from town.

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 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.

SEC. 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 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; the money arising from the sale of any such debt, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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 such debts, or of the income or proceeds of any 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 until the said sinking fund shall be used in 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.

SEC. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner be pledged, or loaned to, by any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporation 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.

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

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW CITIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population; (with- out 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.

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, "either the city of Philadelphia or any county;" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 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 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 containing a sufficient number of taxable males 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 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 so 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:

SEC. 26. 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 corporations.

In Senate, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 23, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 23, nays 4; on the fourth amendment yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 13; on the second amendment, yeas 67, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZIEGLER, Clerk.
Filed in Secretary's Office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania.

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.

(L. S.) heretofore 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 follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myers, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

Nays—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazier, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

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:

Yeas—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myers, 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 third amendment?
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myers, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

In the House of Representatives, April 29, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,
Will the House 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. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Brewer, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crowder, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fassold, Foster, Gibboney, Glides, Hamel, Harper, Heise, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Berke co.; Imbrie, Janis, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Knight, Leisinger, Longaber, Lovett, Menard, Mengel, McCalmont, McIlvaine, Moorhead, Musgrave, Musselman, Nicholas, Nicholson, Nussemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, Philadelphia; Ramsey, York; Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, Cambria co.; Smith, Centre co.; Stevelson, Tolan, Vall, Vanvorhis, Yickler, Yeochly, York, Wagoner, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman, and Geitz, Speaker—78.

Nays—Messrs. Backus, Beman, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hise, Hoffman, Lebanon co.; Lebo, Strathers, Thorn, Warner and Winrod—12.

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 agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Fankoff, Fetter, Glides, Hamel, Harper, Heise, Hiestand, Hillegas, Hoffman, Berke co.; Housekeeper, Imbrie, Janis, Jenkins,

divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal 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 so 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:

SEC. 26. 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 corporations.

In Senate, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 23, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 23, nays 4; on the fourth amendment yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 13; on the second amendment, yeas 67, nays