Gen. Packer the Poor Man's Friend.

It is well known that while Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1849, Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, contributed very materially by his influence toward the enactment of that now popular measure known as the "Three Hundred Dollar Exemption Act." During the winter of 1850, it will also be remembered, a strenuous effort was made by persons who fancied themselves aggrieved by the law, to have it repealed. Gen. Packer was then in the Senate, where he at once took the lead among those who opposed a repeal. A remonstrance against the law, numerously signed by his own constituents, being forwarded to him to present to that body, he complied with the request, accompanying it with the eloquent remarks which we print below, and which the Philadelphia *Sun*, when publishing them, at the time, prefaced as "philanthrophic, just and truly democratic." We need hardly say that they contributed largely to prostrating further efforts at repeal; and the poor unfortunate debtor and his dependent family now enjoy the protection which that humane law affords and a sympathizing public opinion sustains.

Gen. Packer said:

Mr. Speaker, I do not sympathize with the prayer of the petition I have just presented. I do not believe that the law of last session will injure the "*poor and middle classes*" of community. I do not believe that by exempting the last three hundred dollars' worth of property of the poor unfortunate debtor from levy and sale on execution, and by driving from the door of poverty and distress, the sheriff and the constable, urged on by a close-fisted, miserly and heartless creditor, that you injuriously affect the interests of the poor. Sir, it cannot be true. Do you for a moment suppose, that you would benefit the "poor and middle classes of community" by exposing their last article of household furniture—their last bed—their last stove—or their last cow—to the tender mercy of an avaricious creditor?

If Senators entertain such an opinion, let them comply with the prayer of the petitioners, and vote for the repeal of the law of last session, together with all the exemption laws previously enacted, and they will promote the interests of the poor and middle classes to the heart's content of the rich. Sir, so far from sympathizing with the petitioners, I would extend the exemption law still farther. And, permit me to say, which I do with all confidence, that the day is not far distant when it will be carried further. The day is dawning when every family will be protected in their little *home*, in defiance of the bad conduct of an intemperate father, or a profligate husband. *The day is coming, nay it is now here, when it will be conceded that the man with a comfortable, permanent home, will much sooner pay his honest debts than he who is almost distracted with impending troubles, and who is ever at the mercy of an execution.*

Many of the States of this Union have led the way in this humane reform. Maine exempts a homestead to the value of $500, and in the absence of a homestead, personal property to that amount. Vermont exempts a homestead to the value of $500. Iowa and Minnesota 40 acres of land or a lot. California exempts 320 acres of land or a lot, worth $2000. Deseret, the proposed Mormon State, it is said, secures a home to every family. All the States and Territories named having acted on this subject within the past few months. Georgia, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Connecticut, have long since enacted liberal exemption laws.—New York, always among the foremost in popular reforms, is also pressing on in this matter. I have before me the annual message of Governor Fish to the present legislature of that great State, to which I beg leave to call the attention of Senators. On the subject of homestead exemptions, the Governor says:

"While it is admittedly a primary duty of the legislature to enact laws for the punishment of vice, it is no less its duty to remove the causes which frequently lead to the commission of crime. The impressions made upon the youthful mind, by the gentle force of parental authority and example, and by the associations of the family circle are among the most active and enduring of the influences which control the conduct of after life. Much of the vice that we are called upon to deplore, may be traced to the removal of its subject from the reach of that authority and example, and from the innocent, but wholesome associations of a home, however humble. The cause of morality, no less than the dictates of humanity, demands the preservation of the *family circle*, and the maintenance of the *family home*, as efficient preventatives of vice, and sure and permanent contributors to individual virtue and happiness, and to public prosperity and order."

Such Mr. Speaker, are the views of the Governor of New York. They are the sentiments of a humane and far-seeing statesman—and I honor him for his manly independence in giving them the weight and sanction of his official station. Sir, I go with the Governor of the Empire State. I would secure to every family a HOME and a HEARTH. *I would not permit the covetous and hard-hearted creditor to drive his unfortunate debtor, naked and penniless, out upon the cold charities of an inhospitable world.* The laws that authorize such a procedure should be blotted from the pages of the statute books of every State in this Union—they are repugnant to the spirit of the age, and revolting to humanity. Like the laws sanctioning imprisonment for debt, they should be repudiated by every philanthropic legislator—they should exist but in the history of the past—an obsolete idea.

It has been truly said, Mr. Speaker, that he who sells out the last little property of a wife, and family of small children, of a rash, heedless, or perhaps intemperate husband and father, and afterwards with a cheerful countenance goes home to dine—goes home to FEAST ON HUMAN HEARTS! Sir, money thus obtained has a damning curse upon it!

Entertaining these views, Mr. Speaker, I cannot go with those of my constituents who demand the repeal of the exemption law of last session: nor can I believe that any considerable number of them desire it.

VIOLATION OF POSTAGE LAWS.—Postmasters are much annoyed by newspapers coming through the mail, containing various kinds of articles, such as laces, ribbons, and strips of paper with writing on them; writing on the margin of papers, &c. In view of this state of things we call the attention of the public to the following instructions of the Post Master General:

No. 6. It is a violation of law to close or conceal a letter or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription to newspapers) or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word of communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, or other printed matter. In all such cases letter postage should be demanded, and if the person addressed refuse to pay such letter postage the package should be returned to the Postmaster, from whose office it came, to prosecute the sender for the penalty of $5, prescribed by the 30th section of the act of 1825.

THE VIRGINIA EMIGRATION SCHEME.—Ell Thayer is pushing his scheme of emigration to Virginia. The project seems to be well received in the Western part of the State. At Guyandotte, on the 21st of July, he addressed the people at the Court House, after which a series of resolutions were passed, of which the following was one:

Resolved, That we will welcome to our State the good law-abiding citizens of any and all other States of the Union, or the world, who may choose to cast their lot with us, to aid us in making Western Virginia one of the wealthiest sections in the Union, and raising the Old Dominion, the mother of States and statesmen, to the dignified and commanding Commercial position which she once occupied among the States of the Union.

THE COMING CONTEST.

Never, perhaps, have the people of Pennsylvania been called upon to participate in an election fraught with so much importance as the one now before us. The issue involved is plain—Freedom or Slavery.—*K. N. Paper.*

We were not disposed to underrate the importance of the approaching political contest, but really we never supposed it could possibly outrank in magnitude all previous campaigns. That great and important discovery was reserved for one of our freedom shrieking opponents. Now that it has been announced to us and to the world, we can but wonder at our blindness—especially as "the issue involved is plain," and that issue nothing short of "Freedom or Slavery." Although a new light has dawned upon us, we must acknowledge that we are even yet a little in the dark. "Freedom or Slavery" involved in the contest before us—a contest for State officers exclusively, and in a free State to boot. Wonder of wonders! What *does* it mean? Are we all going to be kidnapped?—Won't somebody inform us, so that we may have time to hide ourselves among "the topmost limbs of the highermost trees?"

If the issue is "Freedom or Slavery," it must be Freedom or Slavery in *Pennsylvania*. Freedom prevails in Pennsylvania—who proposes to introduce Slavery? Not Gen. Packer, nor William Strong, nor James Thompson, nor Nimrod Strickland, nor the Democratic party, whose candidates they are. Does David Wilmot intend to bring "the curse of Slavery" upon us? Does he design to subvert our Freedom and reduce us to Slavery? He has done some strange things, but this would be the strangest of all. If the issue really is "Freedom or Slavery," as the Know-Nothing paper asserts, Mr. Wilmot must entertain some horrible design which he has not yet disclosed to the public.—Our safety lies in preventing him from reaching a position in which he can do harm to our cherished Freedom. If we put him in the Governor's chair, with a Legislature of his own stripe to back him, we may all be sold "in pursuance of an Act of Assembly" before we are well aware of it. We would have been badly 'sold' by the late Legislature, if the Supreme Court had not come to our rescue. We certainly will be very badly *sold if* we elect Wilmot.—*Valley Spirit.*

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A suit in which $25,000 is claimed as damages for a breach of promise of marriage, has been commenced by Moses Jugler, of New York, against Dr. G. Hayward and wife, of Boston. Mr. Jugler met the lady in Europe, who was then the wealthy widow of the late Amos Binney. He alleges that she promised to marry him, but subsequently married Mr. Hayward. The defendants are abroad. Rufus A. Choate and Peleg W. Chandler are retained for the defence.

SELECT SCHOOL.—Select scholars for the quarter ending August 1, 1857.

School No. 11. Edwin D. Arnold, Chas. F Dinkle, Wm. W. Shapley, Robert Allison.

No. 12. Margaret Trego, Emma Leeds, Ida Porter, Josephine Adair, Sarah Swigert.

No. 13. Anna S. Bucher, Martha J. Steele, Agnes Hannon, Jane Ewing.

No. 14. Wm. S. Roney, J. Harry Eby, Jas. A. Smith, Wm. Halbert, Chas. Cornman.

No. 15. Louisa Pfahler, Lydia Richords, Anna Halbert.

No. 16. Wm. F. Law, Jacob Landis, Benj. Lamberton.

No. 17. Harriet Wise, Ellen Bucher, Lydia Murphy, Gertrude Reed.

No. 18. Smith M'Donald, Amos Zeigler, Ellis Kremer, Wm. Monyer, Geo. O. Wert.

D. ECKELS, P. S. S.

Married.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. JOSEPH HIPPLE, to Miss SARAH JANE BERRY, both of Frankford township.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB BRISTLEIN, to Miss EFFINDA A. MORETT, both of the vicinity of Kingston.

On the 13th ult., by the Rev. M. J. Carothers, Mr. HENRY WHITE, to Miss FANNY LEFEVER, both of Dickinson township.

On the 25th ult, by the same, Mr. D. PORTER LEFEVER, to Miss ELIZABETH BAGS, both of this county.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Bucher, Mr. DANIEL F. STAMBAUGH, to Miss SARAH PLANK, all of Monroe township.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Isaac Coombes, Mr. JOHN LUPP, of Adams county, to Miss SARAH ANN BOWERS, of Cumberland county.

At Centerville, Indiana, August 27th, by the Rev. W. Black, LEWIS F. LYNE, Merchant, of Carlisle, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bolander, of the former place.

Accompanying the above notice we received a good portion of delicious wedding cake. For the kind attention of our young friends we return our thanks, and tender them our best wishes that their change of life may be productive of many years of health, happiness and prosperity.

Died.

On the 13th ultimo, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Benj. F. Beall, in Charlestown, Virginia, Miss MARY R. DONAVAN, formerly of Carlisle.

She has gone to the grave; but we will not deplore her,
Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb,
Her Saviour has passed through its portals before her,
And the lamp of His love is her guardian and guide.

She has gone to the grave; we no longer behold her,
Nor tread the rough path of the world by her side,
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold her,
And she may die, for the Saviour has died.

She has gone to the grave; and its mansions forsaking,
Perhaps her tried spirit in doubt lingered long,
But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on her waking,
And the song that she heard was the Seraphims' song. C.

Markets.

PHILA., Sept. 1, 1857.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market continues depressed. There is but little inquiry, either for export or home consumption, and only a few hundred bbls. are daily sold at $6⅞ a $6¾ per bbl. for fresh ground from new wheat, and $6⅞ for old. Sales to retailers and bakers, for fresh ground and fancy brands, from 7¼ up to $9,00. Rye Flour is selling at $4,62 per bbl., and Corn Meal is held at $4 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat have materially increased, and the market is inactive.—Good red is held at $1,47 a $1,50, and $1,55 a $1,56 for good white. Rye is dull at 85 a 86c. Corn continues in fair request, and good yellow sells at 86c., afloat, and 86c. in store and in the cars. Oats continues dull—new Southern is selling at from 35 a 36c. per bushel.

CLOVERSEED is quite scarce—small sales from first hands at $7¼ per 64 lbs. Timothy is more abundant and less firm in price—small sales at $3¼ per bushel. Of Flaxseed the market is bare and it is wanted.

WHISKEY meets a steady inquiry, at 28 a 29c. in bbls. and 27 a 28c. in hhds.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of William Parks, late of Newton township, have been issued to the subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons having claims upon said estate will present them, and those knowing themselves to be indebted will make immediate payment to

WILLIAM GRACEY, *Adm'r.*

September 3, 1857—6t

BLACKSMITH'S COAL.—10,000 Bushels of Bituminous Coal, from the celebrated "Lemon" Mines, receiving and for sale by

W. B. MURRAY.

September 3, 1857.

Public Sale.

ON Saturday, September 19, 1857, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Silver Spring township, on the turnpike, a few hundred yards east of Kingstown, on the above day, the following described personal property, viz:

1 Young Milch Cow, 2 Hogs,

Hay by the Ton, Carriage and Harness, Bedsteads, Bureaus, 1 eight day Brass Clock, Mahogany and other Tables, Rocking and other Chairs, Corner Cupboard, Washstands, Sink, Ten plate and Parlor Stoves, Drum and Stove Pipe, large Copper Kettle, small Kettles, Pots, Churn, Barrels, Meat Vessels, Tubs, Lard Cans, 6 twilled Bags, Axes, Saws, Garden tools, Forks, Shovels, &c.

I will offer for sale at the same time, two shares of stock of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company. Also, a four years Scholarship in Dickinson College.

Also, at the same time and place (if not previously disposed of,) I will offer for sale a *Lot of Ground*, lying on the Kingstown station of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, containing 11½ Acres of Ground, about 9 acres of which is covered with good timber, and the balance cleared and under fence. This is a desirable place for establishing a transportation house, as a large business can be done in lumber, coal, plaster, fish, salt, flour, &c., and is a good point at which to purchase grain.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

GEORGE KELLER.

September 3, 1857—3t*

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, October 1st, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be offered by public sale, on the premises, a *Lot of Ground*, situate in Allen township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of James Dunlap and the Yellow Breeches creek, 2 miles south of Shiremanstown, (lately occupied by Col. Mateer,) containing 13 Acres, improved by a good Log House & Barn, a Well of excellent water, &c. The land is sub-divided into three convenient lots, two of which are well set in Timothy and Clover. Terms made known on day of sale by

JOHN & ED. JOHNSTON.

September 3, 1857—4t

LIST OF LETTERS.

Published in the "Volunteer," by authority.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1857. Persons inquiring for Letters on this List will please say they are advertised.

Armstrong Sely	Mather John
Askew Joseph	Matchet George
Bodie Lyman G	Miller Isabella 2
Booth James	Miller Joseph
Bower Nicholas	Mitchell John
Brier Sarah	Morrison Elizabeth
Bucher George ft	Morret S A
Burns Daniel	Myers Jane
Carothers W A	Martin James
Cruthers Mary	M'Calister John
Carothers Jane	M'Clure Mary A
Cloud D M	Newcomer Isaac
Copeland James S	Peffer Jacob
Crawford Elizabeth	Perryman E G
Crawford Mary	Riber Mary A
Cole & Wonderlich	Rutlidge G W
Derr John A	Sanders Agness
Deifenbacher Adam	Saxton J
Decorderer Mary V	Seitz Jacob
Dolsen C A	Shaffer Charles
Dunbar Catherine	Shreiner W E
Ely Clinton	Sinot Oliver
Fagen James	Sloan James
Frazer Mr	Smiley Simon
Frisinger Daniel	Smith Mrs
Fuget Daniel	Smith Daniel
Gibson Lucy	Smith John
Grube Andrew	Smith G C
Hays Jane E	Spong Catherine
Hershe J & J P	Spring Angelina
Holliday James	Strough Henry 2
Hoon Benj	Stewart T Scott
Hopkins Henry	Stayman Jacob A
Holtzner Jacob	Uglow B
Howard Sophorah	Walker Griffeth
Hughes W P	Waggoner Abraham
Isbell R B 3	Waggoner John A
Jameson B R	Welkins Israel
Jones William	Welsh John W
Kennady Andrew	Wiley George
Kirk Mary E	Wills Alex
Kline Zenas	Woods Martha A
Krone Mary A	Woods Margaret
Lorew Minasses	Wetzel J
Logan Lizzie	Yocum Seth H
Long J C	Zeigler Margaret C
Louchman George	

One cent due on each letter in addition to the postage. JOHN B. BRATTON, P. M.

Law Notice.

REMOVAL.—W. M. PENROSE has removed his office to the room formerly occupied by him on Main street, a few doors east of the Methodist Church, where he will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.

August 27, 1857—tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Jane McCormick, late of Mifflin township, Cumberland co., have been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Carlisle and the second in Mifflin township. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

A. H. BLAIR,
HENRY SNYDER, } *Admrs.*

August 27, 1857—6t*

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to make distribution of the fund declared by decree of the Court of the 11th August, 1857, to be in the hands of John Rouzer, Executor of Robert Cook, late of said county deceased, among the parties legally entitled thereto, gives notice that he will attend to that duty at his office in Carlisle, on Saturday the 3d day of October, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, when and where the parties interested are notified to attend.

A. B. SHARP, *Auditor.*

August 27, 1857—3t

Stray Sow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Westpennsborough township, Cumberland county, on or about the 26th of June last, a large white *Breeding Sow*. She has now a litter of pigs, nearly a month old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

RICHARD C. WOODS.

Aug. 27, 1857—3t*

Valuable Store Property and Dwelling at Private Sale.

SITUATE in Hogestown, nine miles east of Carlisle, on the Harrisburg turnpike, late the property of John Coyle, dec'd.

The lot upon which the buildings are erected is 82 feet in front and 150 in depth. The improvements are a large double two story Brick House, part of which is occupied as a store, and part as a Dwelling house. The store room is 20 feet by 38, with an office attached in the rear. Shelving, counters, and other store fixtures complete; a first rate Hoisting machine is also attached. The dwelling house is 24 feet in ft. and 50 feet deep, including the back-building, which is also brick and two stories. There is a Frame Tin-shop situate alongside of the dwelling. Also, a first-rate Stable, Carriage House, Wood House, and other Outbuildings. An excellent Cistern and a never failing Well of water directly opposite the buildings. Fruit of every description and of the choicest selection.

This is one of the most desirable business locations in that section of the county. A Dry Goods store is now being kept on the premises. The property is now and in perfect order, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For further particulars enquire of

A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agt. and Scrivener.

August 27, 1857—6t

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—Who wish the very best quality of three bushel Bags, at $5. per dozen, 2 bushel bags at $4 per dozen, and Bagging, call get them at the new cheap store of

J. A. HUMRICH, Jr.

Carlisle, August 20, 1857.

Public Sale of Mountain Land.

UNDER and by virtue of the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 5th of March, 1840, the Executor of Valentine Hoffman, late of the city of Lancaster, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on Saturday, the 26th day of September next, at the Court House, in Carlisle, all the right, title, interest and estate of the late decedent of and in a tract of Mountain Land, situated in the township of South Middleton, bounded by lands of Daniel Wonderly & others, and containing about *Sixteen Acres*. There is a promise of fine Chestnut Timber on the tract, and persons desirous of purchasing Woodland will do well to give it their attention.

W. M PENROSE, *Agent.*

August 27, 1857—5t

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on *Friday October 2d, 1857*, the following real estate of Jacob Tritt, dec'd., viz:

A farm situated in Newton township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Abraham Grove's heirs, William M'Cuire, Peter Tritt and James Allen, containing 100 *acres, more or less*, with a good two-story LOG HOUSE, LOG BARN, &c., thereon erected. The land is limestone, and in first-rate order, is about three-fourths of a mile above Oakville, and directly on the railroad.

On *Saturday, October 3, 1857*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, I will expose to sale the farm situated in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Peter Whisler, Mrs. McElwain and others, containing 130 *acres, more or less*, with a two-story Log House, Log Barn, &c., thereon erected. This farm is of slate land, and in first rate order.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known on day of sale, by

JACOB T. LEWIS, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1857—6t*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership between A. J. Kutz & J. S. Losh, under the firm of Kutz & Losh, was dissolved on the 15th day of August, 1857, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by A. J. Kutz, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

A. J. KUTZ,
J. S. LOSH.

A CARD.—The undersigned thankful for favors to the late firm of Kutz & Losh, will continue the manufacture of Agricultural and other implements at the same shop. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal encouragement given to the late firm, and hopes by a careful and prompt attention to business to meet the wants of the public in this line.

A. J. KUTZ.

Carlisle, Aug. 20, 1857—3t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, on the public highway leading from Wagoner's road to the State road, and about five miles north of Carlisle. This property contains

230 ACRES

of good slate land, about 100 acres of which are covered with superior timber, and the residue is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded HOUSE with kitchen attached, double Barn, Wagon shed, Corn cribs, Hay and Carriage house, Stone Spring-House, &c. There is also a young apple orchard on the premises, together with a variety of other fruit trees. There is a well of excellent water near the door of the dwelling, and running water in every field on the farm.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please call on Mrs. Ann M. Zeigler, residing on the same, or on the subscriber, residing in the township aforesaid.

If not sold at private sale before *Friday, the 25th of September*, 1857, it will on that day be offered at public sale, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when it will be disposed of to the highest bidder. For terms, &c., enquire of

ANN MARGARET ZEIGLER,
LEVI ZEIGLER,
Ex'rs. of David Zeigler, dec'd.

August 20, 1857—6w

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Paris & Knight, Paper Hangers, House and Sign Painters, and Dealers in Wall Papers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Paper Hanging will be conducted by J. W. Paris, who is responsible for all claims against that branch of the business. The Painting will be continued by H. F. Knight, who is responsible for all claims against the Painting. All persons indebted will please come forward and settle.

JOHN W. PARIS,
H. F. KNIGHT.

Carlisle, Aug. 1st, 1857—8t*

Farmers, Attend to your Interest.

GRAIN DRILLS.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish Moore's Patent Drill, long and favorably known in this county. Also, Wiloby's Patent Rubber Spring Drill, which is insured to give no trouble in rocks stumps or roots. Also, Ross' Patent Broad Tooth Drill, which has a new and improved method of regulating the depth of sowing, and makes a broad channel or furrow in which it scatters and covers the seed. Farmers give us a call and examine our Drills before purchasing elsewhere.

J. ARMSTRONG.

Carlisle, Aug. 13, 1857—tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, to alter the charter of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, located in the Borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, so as to confer upon said Bank the rights and privileges of a bank of issue, and to change its name to the Carlisle Bank. Also, to increase the capital of said Bank, (which is at present seventy-two thousand dollars with the privilege of increasing the same under its present charter to one hundred thousand dollars) to three hundred thousand dollars. W. M. BEETEM, *Cashier.*

July 2, 1857—6m

Rosler & Reitzhoover,

LAND AGENTS,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

LANDS bought and sold, money invested on commission at western rates of interest, taxes paid for non-residents, &c.

June 11, 1857.

John Lee,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the rear of Court House, in the room formerly occupied by Hugh Gaullaher, Esq.

Carlisle, May 21, 1857—tf

AUGUSTUS M. SAWYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with Judge Hepburn, on East Main street. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

March 26, 1857.

VERY IMPORTANT. Spratt's Patent Self Sealing Cans for preserving Fruits, Green Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, &c. Every Farmer and Housekeeper should be a purchaser. For sale at city prices, at the cheap hardware store of

Aug. 27. H. SAXTON.

ORGANDYS, French Lawns and Brilliants, of every style and quality, can be had cheaper than ever offered in Carlisle, at the new store of J. A. HUMRICH, Jr.

Carlisle, April 28, 1857.

SPONGES. Bathing Sponges, best large, Small do., Sheep Wool do., Surgeon do. Medium Medical do., Common Sworve, &c. Just received and for sale by

January 8, 1857. B. J. KIEFFER.

Just Received

A LARGE lot of superior Sugar Cured Hams and Beef, warranted to be sound and good. Also, an excellent assortment of Preserve Cans and Jars for sale cheap at *Williams' Family Grocery.*

July 30 1857.

☞ FLOUR, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c., has rather a downward tendency just now.

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 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 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 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;*" 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.

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 corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, 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 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, 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, ss:

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.

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

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, 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, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—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 follows, viz:

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

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

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. Brower, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

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 follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Fyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Mancar, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voughley, Walter, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—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, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Mancar, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voughley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Fyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright.—34.

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

YEAS—Messrs. Brower, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer