Lebanon Advertiser.

Lebanon, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND
Of Chester County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.
WILLIAM STRONG,
Of Berks County.
JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

☞ The Reading Cotton Factory has ceased operations on account of the high price of cotton, and the impossibility of finding a market for their manufactured goods at remunerating prices.

☞ Mr. P. F. McGrann, who was so severely injured at the tunnel at Hazleton, Luzerne county, some three weeks ago, died from its effects on Friday a week. He was brought to Lancaster, and buried on Sunday the 20th inst.

Gov. Pollock, recently was present at a Republican meeting in Lock Haven. He was called upon for a speech. He excused himself, but urged "all to vote; Republicans, Americans, Whigs, and Democrats, *as they pleased!*" This is now represented by the B. R. press as a Wilmot speech!

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—We quote from the New York Morning Express as follows:—"Our imports and exports, as compared with 1856, show the following results:

	1856.	1857.
Imports,	$314,639,942	$360,890,141
Exports,	326,964,908	362,949,141
Excess of exports,	$12,234,966	$2,059,003

CURIOUS INCONSISTENCY.—Missouri, we are told in the requblican organs, and very exultingly, will soon abolish slavery—as the recent election indicates—but Kansas, which borders upon Missouri, (to be free,) and upon Nebraska (free) and in the neighborhood of Iowa (free) will be "slave"—if we don't select governor, legislature, commissioners and registers of deeds who are the "friends of freedom!"

SINGULAR RESULT OF LIGHTNING.—Monday afternoon the lightning struck the Methodist Chapel on Purchase street, Newburyport, and set it on fire in three places. The fire was extinguished before it had done much damage. One lady residing in the vicinity was so effected by the electricity as to be unable to speak for some minutes, and another did not recover for an hour; but the most singular effect of the lightning is described in the Herald, which says that a little dog, in one of the houses, being missed after the shower, was found in a pitcher, scarcely as big as his body, into which he had jumped, leaving nothing but his tail in sight to tell of his new location.

☞ No sooner was the announcement made of the suspension of specie payments by the Philadelphia banks, when the banks in other sections of the country followed suit. There was no excitement, however, attending the suspensions in places out of Philadelphia. On Saturday the Baltimore Banks, Washington Banks, Pittsburg Banks, Lancaster, York, and Harrisburg, all suspended specie payments. From the Money article of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday afternoon we take the following; which puts a better face upon the aspect of affairs:—

The excitement that existed yesterday has subsided very much, and it is hoped that a resumption may not be very far distant. Most of the banks forfeit their charters by a suspension of specie payments; but their is some talk of urging the Governor to assemble the Legislature for the sake of getting some special action to relieve them in this emergency. There is no particular inconvenience resulting as yet from the suspension. In most of the Banks specie is given for notes of small denominations, and there is an abundance of coin in circulation.

☞ The proprietors of the Philadelphia *Times* have been convicted of libelling the editor of the *Daily News*, in stating that he was bought by the "Locofocos," and "Locofoco" money, last fall, to the support of Fillmore. The defence did not attempt to prove the charges they have so freely made. On the other hand, Mr. Swoope, the Chairman of the "American" State Committee, publishes a list of Pennsylvania newspapers, with the amount received by each, for supporting Fremont last fall. The amounts range from $1000 down to $75. We are sorry for our Republicans friends on account of this exposure, but at the same time, when we remember how pertenaciously they charged the Democracy and the "Americans" last fall with bribery, we cannot condemn its justness. It was a "stop thief" trick with them. While they were jinkling the money in their pockets with which they were themselves bought, they charged better men than themselves with their own evil deeds. Chickens come home to roost.

☞ 125 workmen were discharged last week from the Reading Railroad Company's Workshops, at Reading, and 120 temporarily suspended. In other sections of the country, manufacturing works have stopped, thus throwing out of employment a large number of people. This is one of the saddest results of the monetary panic. It is earnestly hoped that these evils may be merely temporary. The country is in a healthy state, the crops are abundant, and it is hardly possible, it appears to us, the present panic should be of long continuance. Let everybody try to allay the excitement, and mutually encourage and assist each other, and the storm will soon blow over.

☞ ARAB SPEEDS.—At an agricultural fair in Lexington, Ky., a few days since, Mr. A. Keene Richards, of Georgetown, Ky., exhibited his splendid Arabian horses, Mokladi, Massoud and Sacklowre, and two Arabian mares. All the best racers in Europe and America are said to be derived originally from Arabian stock, and hence, to improve the American breed of horses, it is deemed best to go to the Arabian stock itself, instead of importing English descendants thereof. These Kentucky Arabians were bred by the Bedouins. One of them, Massoud, a rich chestnut, fifteen hands high, has great action and power, and is said to be altogether one of the finest horses ever seen in this country.

☞ One good mule team, says Judge Laporte, would haul all the Democrats out of Bradford and Tioga counties, at one time.—*Black Rep. papers.*

No wonder! It is said there are people in the above "benighted region" so green that they followed a wagon, which happened to pass that way, *thirty miles*, over, to see whether the hind wheels would ever follow the fore ones! We opine however that he is not well versed on political affairs. He will discover by the 13th of October, that the wool was drawn over his eyes amazingly in giving such exaggerating accounts of his district.

From the Phila. Press of Saturday.

Suspension of Specie Payments.

The Panic at its Height—Intense Excitement in various sections of the City—"Run" upon the Banks—Talk on the streets.

For a number of days past monetary affairs in our city have been decidedly unsettled; but it was not until yesterday that the full effect of the rumors which have been extensively circulated relative to some of our city banks was generally appreciated. The immediate effect of these rumors has increased the public uneasiness recently manifested, and has caused an almost unparalleled state of excitement in all classes of the community. The monetary troubles reached their climax when it was announced yesterday morning that the Bank of Pennsylvania had suspended its specie payments. A "run" was at once commenced on most of the city banks. Note holders were desirous of obtaining specie for their paper, and some of the depositors became scared and withdrew their deposits. At several of the banks, including the Bank of Pennsylvania, crowds commenced gathering as soon as the doors were opened, and the tellers had their hands full exchanging gold and silver for paper. The banks redeemed their notes as fast as they were offered, but throngs of curious lookers-on occupied the side walks and earnestly discussed the extraordinary position of affairs during the forenoon.

The Bank of Pennsylvania opened in the morning, but the doors were soon closed again.

Very large crowds of people gathered in the vicinity of the different banking institutions, some attracted by interest, and others by curiosity.—Timid people were out in full force, almost quaking with fright, firmly impressed with the idea that all the bank notes in their possession were just about as valuable as waste paper. At a late hour in the forenoon, the official notice of the suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania was extensively circulated as follows:

"BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1857.

"This Bank having been compelled to temporarily suspend specie payments, the Board of Directors assure all persons having claims against the Bank, whether of Circulation, Deposit, or otherwise, that NO LOSS CAN POSSIBLY OCCUR.

"By order, and on behalf of the Board of Directors.

"THOS. ALLIBONE, President."

Numbers of excited individuals gathered in front of the gates on Second, Bank, and Gold streets, leading to the Pennsylvania Bank, but no person was allowed to enter this institution unless he had business to transact.

It was not a little amusing to witness the various ludicrous scenes which transpired during the day. It appeared as though the whole male population had found its way to the eastern section of the city, for the streets east of Fifth were densely thronged, and special details of policemen from the different wards were required to be scattered along to keep the crowd moving in the gangways. In every community there is a class known as "talkers," and it need hardly be said that they figured most conspicuously yesterday. Here and there they were gathered in groups, engaged in earnest conversation on the ability of the banks to meet their liabilities; and one would infer, from their excited manner and fierce gesticulation, that the institution in which all their deposits were made was either about to break, or in great danger of it; in fact, if the truth were told, the entire party could only boast of "hary red." The "bulls" and "bears" were in amicable discourse, viewing the subject of the "run" in different lights.

We suppose that during the day we were saluted over a dozen of times with the questions, "Have you got your money out?" "Has Red Bank failed?" "Have *you* suspended yet?" &c., &c., to all of which interrogatories we replied in the same spirit of jest and amusement which suggested them. Numerous similar questions were propounded to each other by acquaintances as they met at different places. The best good temper prevailed, and the crowd was, in the main, in the most cheerful humor.

Some of those who had joined in the rush for specie came out of the doors of the banks jingling their "shiners," but seemingly at a loss what to do with their cumbrous "piles." At several of the banks there were many who repaired to the receiving teller's desk with new deposits, and we have no doubt that some of the specie drawn on the spur of the moment, found its way back again through the hands of the receiving tellers. In front of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, on Chestnut street, above Fourth, we saw an overjoyed individual, who appeared from the "rural districts," who had two bags of gold with him, which in his joy at having secured his funds from the "general wreck" he was flourishing—one in one hand, and one in the other. At all of the banks on which there was anything of a run, the checks provided for the usual customers vanished with a rapidity at which the runners stared.

The specimens of chirography in the way of signatures to checks were in some instances so hurried by the ludicrous fright of the drawers as hardly to be recognisable. The "run" on the Bank of North America was continued during the bank hours, but notes were redeemed, and checks paid, promptly and cheerfully. The Girard, Tradesmen's, Commercial, and City Banks, and Bank of Commerce, redeemed all their notes very promptly, but refused to pay checks until after one o'clock in the afternoon. This promise was complied with by all the banks except the Girard, which promises to pay all checks upon presentation this morning. There has been nothing to equal the excitement which was everywhere manifest during the whole day since the financial embarrassments of the year 1837.

Proposed Trip of a New York Fire Company to Europe.

It was thought that the recent trip of American Engine Company, No. 6, to Canada was about as extensive an excursion as it was possible for a New York fire company to make, involving, as it did an expenditure of over $100 by each person, besides loss of time; but it seems the members of Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, contemplate something far more extensive—nothing less, in fact, than a trip to Europe, which will take place probably during the ensuing Spring.

A meeting of the members of the company was held a few evenings since, and thirty-three of them expressed their willingness to go on the proposed excursion. The projectors are sanguine that 100 firemen will volunteer for the trip. It is proposed to visit London, where the lions will be looked on after which a flying trip will be made across the channel, and if the Columbians feel good natured they may wait upon the Emperor and tender him their compliments. Next week 14 engine is to be sent to Philadelphia, where she is to be rebuilt and redecorated, so as to do credit to the New York Fire Department in the Old World.

The New York *Times* has the following notice of Mr. Jackson, whose relationship to the General is considerably inquired about: "He is a son of Mr. Jackson Donelson, who was a brother of the wife of General Jackson. Another brother, Mr. Wm. Donelson, now living in Philadelphia was born at the same time—that is to say, Wm. Donelson and the so-called "Andrew Jackson, Jr." are twins. When the twins were two days old, his Gen. Jackson and his wife had no children they took one of them and adopted it as their own child, naming it Andrew Jackson, Jr. The Andrew Jackson, Jr., grew up as the child of the General and his wife. He has often been confused with Andrew Jackson Donelson. The latter is his cousin.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.—From the general minutes of the church, just published it appears there are 34 conferences, 2171 traveling preachers 163 superannuated preachers, 4000 local preachers, 309,382 white members, and 60,770 on probation. The total of minister and members is 645,708, which is an increase of 15,717. Seven of the conferences exhibit a decrease, sixteen an increase.—The number of members and ministers in the Methodist Church North is 806,204: adding to this the number in the Methodist Church South; and we have the total 1,451,912.

BOUNDARIES BETWEEN NATIONS.—In an opinion published in the Monthly Law Reporter, for August, contained in a letter from Caleb Cushing, Attorney General, to Mr. McClelland, late Secretary of the Interior, it is held, that when a river is the boundary between two nations, its natural channel continues to be the boundary, notwithstanding any change of its course by gradual accretion or decretion of either bank; but if the course be changed abruptly into a new bed by irruption or avulsion, then the deserted river becomes the boundary.

A boy of fourteen years, son of Mr. Hana, of Lyons, N. Y., died on Thursday of last week, from a disease of the heart. His skin has been gradually growing darker for seven or eight years, and was about as dark as the skin of a mulatto. A post mortem examination discovered muscular atrophy of the heart, which would not allow a proper arterialization of the blood.

Judge Russell, of New York, is determined to rid that city of garroters and highwaymen. The other day, John Hennighan, who was convicted, after a trial of fifteen minutes, of highway robbery, was immediately after sentenced to an imprisonment of *forty years!* The sentence created an immense sensation in the court.

The Swedenborgians in Philadelphia number 500. Their religious organization was founded in 1830. They have now five churches in that city the newest of which was dedicated on Sunday last.

☞ Edward Smith, of Clinton county, Ohio, while intoxicated during the State Fair at Cincinnati, was robbed of $3,000 in cash, and $4,500 in notes.

WILMOT'S POLITICAL RECORD.—Judge Wilmot's political record is a good deal like Joseph's coat—a garment of many colors. The Clinton *Democrat* says the first ever heard of him, was in an insane movement to elect Col. R. M. Johnston, a slaveholder, President. This speculation failed. For some time after this he behaved pretty well, and got to Congress. He there distinguished himself by voting for the repeal of the tariff of '42, for which nearly all his present supporters denounced him as a traitor to Pennsylvania, and a dough-faced truckler to the South. Frightened by their denunciations, he offered his anti-slavery proviso, at the instance of the Van Buren's, in order to defend himself against the accusations of the Whigs.—In 1848 he pledged himself to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention for President, which pledge he violated and supported Van Buren. The next we heard of him he was boring the Legislature to make a new judicial district in his locality, with a view to the Judgeship. He begged the democrats to do this, in order that he might "get out of politics for a while" and then come back again to the Democratic party. The district was made for him, he was elected Judge, but he did not "get out of politics," and in 1852 he was an active supporter of Gen. Pierce.

During the Know Nothing furor of 1854, he professed to be with that party and wanted to be its nominee for U. S. Senator. Failing in this, he assisted in defeating its nominee, and then joined with the Abolitionists to get up a "Republican" party and thus put down the K. N's. There never was an instance in which he acted with the Whigs, but he always denounced them with much bitterness. His plotting, driveling tricky disposition is well exemplified by a recent transaction. To make people believe he has some faith in his election he resigns his Judgeship, but very careful was he not to do it until within less than three months of the election. Had he resigned three months before, the people of the district would have elected a Judge this fall for the term of ten years, but as three months do not elapse between his resignation and election, the Governor appoints until the second election, a year hence. So, Mr. Wilmot can be defeated this fall for Governor and obtain his Judgeship again in a year! This is characteristic of the man. His whole political career stamps him as a mere trickster, and his last act establishes the fact beyond controversy. Do the people want such a man for Governor? If they take him they may depend they will have "to pay the piper."

☞ It is said that Gov. Pollock has called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene on Tuesday, October 6, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present monetary hubbub.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury, has decided that the exaction of fees for Licenses and Hospital moneys, at the different ports, from Canal Boats passing out of canals into navigable bays and rivers, is illegal, and the moneys thus paid are to be refunded. This may be important to some of our citizens engaged in boating, and who have paid fees on passing into the Delawere by way of the Schuylkill or Tide Water.

CURIOUS CASE OF INSANITY.—A Mr. Benkert appeared at the Mayor's office, and made complaint that a man named Henry Randolph had been in the habit of going to his store, several times a week, and presenting bills amounting to some $100,000. He wished him sent to the Insane Assylum, as he annoyed him very much. Randolph alleges that Queen Victoria was engaged to be married to him, but broke off the match and offered him $50,000 to say nothing about it. He also says that the Queen owes him $50,000 for services rendered. He imagines that Mr. B. is the agent of the Queen, and wants to cheat him out of his money. The unfortunate individual was consigned to the Asylum for the Insane.—*Phil. News.*

PEACE IN KANSAS.—The war of factions, on the Kansas question, says the *Press*, is confined to those outside of Kansas. The people of the Territory are deeply interested—interested in their homes, in their churches, and schools, in their household gods—that there shall be a permanent and a perpetual peace in Kansas. No such motives inspire the politicians who want war and dissension. They desire to help themselves as partisans, not as patriots, and hence they cry out against the amiable and fraternal spirit which is preparing Kansas for admission into our family of States. Two gentlemen connected with the public press, but both entirely independent of party politics, who have just returned from Kansas, concur in saying that when they left everything was singularly quiet and satisfactory. The people were absorbed in business and other pursuits more enduring than politics; and it was only when our informants returned to the States that they found the real Kansas war.

On the arrival of a train at Lafayette, Ind., on Tuesday, a gentleman and lady rushed into each other's embrace, enjoyed a kiss & squeeze, drew back for another look, and came to a "realizing sense" that they were strangers to each other. They had supposed themselves cousins.

PENALTY AGAINST A BANK.—The case of the Commonwealth against the Honesdale Bank, to recover the penalty imposed by the Banking law of the State, for not keeping its notes at par in Philadelphia, was tried at Honesdale last week and resulted in a verdict of $997,97 in favor of the Commonwealth.

CURIOUS CASE.—In the Surrogate, Court, New York, (in the matter of the McLoskey estate,) a curious question of fact has arisen upon it, and a branch whereof the Surrogate has already rendered a decision. The testator, who died in Paris, left a legacy of $6,000 to his neice living in Debuque, Iowa. It turns out that both uncle and niece, testator and legatee, died on the same day; if she died first, it goes to her heirs.—It looks now as if the question of priority of death must be decided by longitude.

Horrible Affair at Leghorn.

From Hunt's Merchant's Magazien for September we quote a graphic description of a recent desaster at Leghorn, that has received brief notice in the newspapers:

The Italian journals are as speechless as those of France, else I would not here record the terrible calamity that has clothed in morning the city of Leghon. Thank God I was absent form the theatre that night; but those present hav told me of the catastrophe. The house was crowded—the play, the "Taking of Sebastopol." The first went off well, battery after battery exploded; and the thrilling spectale made the theatre ring with applause. All eyes were turned to see them take the Malakoff. At last 'twas stormed. The soldiers rushed in—then the explosion—amid the wildest cheers. At that moment a spark caught the scenes—they blazed—the audience thought it a part of the play, and cheered the louder, the scene was so natural! Alas! it was too perfect. Another moment they saw their mistake—a wild cry of misery drowned the applause. Higher and higher it rose, maddening the spectators with fright. Five minutes more and the fire was exhausted; but the audience, like a herd of frightened buffaloes, like a panic stricken army, like a flock of sheep before the wolves, like passengers from a sinking ship, losing all thought but for self-preservation, rushed from their seats. The shrieks of women the shrill cry of children, the hoarse voices of the men, all struggling for life presented a scene not describable.—Some threw themselves from the boxes into the pit, killing themselves and crushing those beneath them! No judgement—no forethought; out of the windows—over the lodges—stamping each other to death! The sentinels were ordered to stop the passage with bayonets. They planted, and those in the first ranks were run through and through and the soldiers with the rest were mutilated with the feet of hundreds! I look in vain in the Italian journals; the Tuscan Ministeu says forty killed, one hundred wounded. The next day I expected more particulars—I found none, and asked the reason. The Government forbade it, was the reply—such things excite the people these revolutionary times. The Grand Duke has gone down, but you have heard all you will ever know. This is not so. My banker, Fenzi, has shown me a private letter. He paints the horrors of the accident, and closes the letter—*one hundred* already dead, and *five hundred* wounded. More than the Black Hole at Calcutta on the fire at Richmond—more mortality than can be recorded of the battle-field or a Coolie passenger ship.

The dwelling house of D. D. Spayd, at Middletown, Pa., at the "Point," long known as the "Red Tavern," was, on Tuesday night of last week, destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about 11½ o'clock, near the comb of the roof. The house was occupied by two or three families, all of whom suffered some loss of furniture—there being but little saved in the upper rooms. Not having an apparatus, no effort was made to save the building.

ONE MILLION OF THE STATE DEBT PAID.—Governor Pollock has issued his Proclamation, dated the 21st, announcing that the sum of $1,042,857.64 of the public debt of the Commonwealth, has been paid and extinguished under the operation of the Act of 1846 and its supplements, creating a "Sinking Fund."

Paul Leidy, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, and Wyoming district. The contest was between Hon. H. B. Wright, Hon. John McReynolds, and P. Leidy, Esq.

It is a curious fact that in the first territorial legislature of Alabama, the upper branch of that body, or the Senate, was composed of one member.—James Titus, sat alone in the chamber and decided upon the acts of the lower house.

A Thibodeaux (La.) paper says that the people in that vicinity complaint much from a want of sleep, caused by the rapid growth of the cane and crops, keeping up such a noise and confusion as to render closing of the eyes the next thing to an impossibility. The health of the country is distressing—to doctors.

Mr. John Graham of Sacoarappa, Me., has a pumpkin vine *eighty feet long*, and for every four feet there is a pumpkin—some of them of an enormous size. The spot where the seed was planted, was enriched by the carcass of a hog being buried there last fall.

Teacher Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Lebanon borough wishing to establish an additional School, will receive applications for a MALE Teacher for the same. The School will be opened on the 1st of OCTOBER. Immediate application is desired. By order of the Board.

JOHN DILLER, Pres't.

E. A UHLER, Sect'y.
Lebanon, Sept. 23, '57.

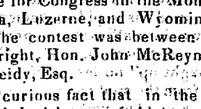
Lebanon Female Seminary.

THE THIRD SESSION of the "LEBANON FEMALE SEMINARY" will commence the *First day of September, next.* It is earnestly requested that Parents intending to send their DAUGHTERS, should do so at the commencement of the Session.

LEGH R. BAUGHER, *Principal.*
MODESTE DECAMPS,
Teacher of French and Music.
Lebanon, July 29, 1857.

NEW
FALL GOODS,
NOW UNPACKING,
For the first time this Fall, at
SWARTZ & BRO.'S,
HALL BUILDING, Market Street.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN!
Speed Increased and
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED



THE HOWARD EXPRESS CO.

HAVE made arrangements with the Lebanon Valley R. R. Co., to forward Goods, Packages, Moneys, &c., in charge of their own special Messenger from Philadelphia and Reading by Passenger Train.

Merchants wishing their goods forwarded punctually and with despatch, will consult their own interests by patronizing the Express Co.

Orders for Goods to be returned by Express will be delivered in Philad'a free of charge.

Persons having remittances of money to make to any part of the U. S. or Canadas, will find the Express the only safe mode of conveyance.

OFFICE—No 4 Eagle Building, Lebanon, Pa., and 248 Chestnut St., below 3d st., Philad'a.

JOHN ULRICH, Agent.
July 22, '57—tf. For Howard Express Co.

General Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to An Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, DAVID M. SHUEY, Sheriff of the County of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Lebanon, on the *second Tuesday, (being the 13th day) of October*, 1857, at which time the electors of the county aforesaid, will vote in their respective districts for

One Person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two Persons for the offices of Supreme Judges of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person to represent the Senatorial Districts, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One Person to represent the county of Lebanon, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Treasurer of Lebanon County.

One Person for Register of Lebanon county.

One Person for Recorder and Clerk of Sessions of Lebanon county.

One Person for Clerk of Orphans' Court of Lebanon county.

One Person for Commissioner of Lebanon county.

One Person for Director of the Poor of Lebanon county.

One Person for Auditor of Lebanon county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several districts within the county of Lebanon, are as follows, viz:—

The Electors of the East Ward of the Borough of Lebanon are to meet in the Commissioners' room in the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the West Ward, of the Borough of Lebanon, are to meet in the Jury room, on the west side of the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of South Lebanon township are to meet at the Grand Jury room in the Court House, in the Borough of Lebanon.

The Electors of North Lebanon Borough are to meet at the Public House of Benjamin Zeller, in said Borough.

The Electors of North Lebanon township are to meet at the public house of C. H. Borgner, in the Borough of North Lebanon.

The Electors of Jackson township are to meet at the Public House of Jonas Spade, in said township.

The Electors of North Annville township are to meet at the Public House of Henry Carmany, in said township.

The Electors of Heidelberg township are to meet at the public house of Levi S. Oberly, in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry township are to meet at the Public House of John Wolfersberger, in said township.

The Electors of East Hanover township are to meet at the Public House of Jacob W. Adams, in said township.

The Electors of Swatara township are to meet at the Public House of Christian D. Zehring, in said township.

The Electors of Bethel township are to meet at the public house of Jacob Reichert, in said township.

The Electors of Union township are to meet at the public house of Daniel Bordner, in said township.

The Electors of Millcreek township are to meet at the Public House of Joseph Matthew, in said township.

The Electors of South Annville township are to meet at the Public House of James Fink, in said township.

The Electors of Cornwall township are to meet at the Public House, of S. & G. Eby, in said township.

The Electors of Cold Spring township are to meet at the School House at or near Rausch Gap, in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, and is not to be closed before seven o'clock in the evening.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I also hereby make known that at the same time and place the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution will be voted upon, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of May, 1857, as follows:—

Whereas, A joint resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

And Whereas: It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such a manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that no many are published therein, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said elections shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election, tickets either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labeled on the outside, 'first amendment,' 'second amendment,' 'third amendment,' and 'fourth amendment,' and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many seperate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words 'for the amendment,' and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many seperate written or printen ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, 'against the amendment.'

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office.

SEC. 3. That it shall further be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on receiving the said returns for and against the said amendments, to deliver the same to the Speaker of the Senate on or before the first Monday after the organization of the next Legislature after the said returns shall so be received, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives on the next Tuesday thereafter; and when the number of votes given for and the number of votes given against the said amendments shall have been summoned up and ascertained, duplicate certificates thereof shall be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the other delivered to the Governor, whose duty it shall be to declare, by proclamation whether the amendments, or any of them, have been or not have been approved and ratified by the citizens of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That the Sheriff and Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia and the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall do and perform all the duties and acts necessary by them to be done to give effect to and carry out the provisions of this act.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID TAGGART,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twelfth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JAMES POLLOCK.

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 canal 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.

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; 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.

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 principle 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 cases 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.

SEC 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 joined 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 incorporated district, by 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 each of 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, representation 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, distinct, and contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which district shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

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

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

Any person that may be constitutionally qualified to vote in any city or county of this Commonwealth, but who may have removed from one ward to another ward, within such city; or from any borough or township within the county, within ten days next preceding any general election held therein, shall be entitled to vote at such general election, in the ward, borough or township, from which such person may have so removed.

And in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly aforesaid, I hereby further give notice, "That every person, except Justices of the Peace, military officers or borough officers, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city, or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Council of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for." And by the same Act of Assembly, it is also made the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace, and Constable and Deputy Constable, of every city, county and township or district, within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by any three qualified electors, to clear any window, or avenue to any window, at the place of the general election, which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same—and it shall be the duty of the respective Constables of each ward, district or township, within this Commonwealth, to be present in person or by deputy, at the place of holding such elections in said ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid."

The Judges of said election are to take charge of the certificates of returns, and on the third day after the day of election, shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each district within the same county, at the Court House.

The Judges are therefore respectfully requested to be in attendance at the Court House, in Lebanon, on Friday, the 16th day of October, next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, and make their returns.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

DAVID M. SHUEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lebanon, Sept. 18, 1857.—4t

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