



The Lehigh Register.

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Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third

and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the *Lehigh Register*, and collecting and receiving for the same.

The Twenty Second.

The Anniversary of the immortal Washington, was observed in Allentown with the usual demonstrations of joy and respect. At early dawn the quiet Borough resounded with peals of heavy ordnance, reminding us of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and first chosen to govern the old original *Thirteen States*.

In the afternoon the "Lehigh Fencibles," under the command of Capt. Yeager, a company composed of as fine looking "young veterans" as can be found in the volunteer ranks of the State, paraded through our principle streets, attracting much attention and admiration.

At 7 o'clock in the evening a party of about one hundred, partook of a sumptuous supper, at the Allentown Hotel, prepared by our "worthy host" Mr. Reuben Moyer, where all present enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

The balance of the evening and night was set apart for a Grand Citizens Dress Ball, got up by the favorites, who amused themselves with a trip on the light fantastic too. Circumstances prevented our attendance, but from the preparations for the occasion, the large number of tickets sold, it is spoken of as having been a splendid affair.

The Wilnot Proviso.

It is now some three years since the agitation of the proviso question first disturbed the country, and we believe that all considerate men will agree that it is quite time to have the question settled. During the session of 1846-47, the President of the United States, Mr. Polk, asked an appropriation from Congress of three millions of dollars to be used in negotiations with Mexico for territory and a peace. To the bill making this appropriation Mr. Wilnot, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment in these words:

"That as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the monies herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall be first duly convicted." This was the origin of the Wilnot proviso. The phraseology of the restrictive clause is substantially that of the Jefferson ordinance of 1787 in reference to the exclusion of slavery from the north-western territory.

Free Banking.

As the Free Banking Bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of New Jersey, and will undoubtedly receive the signature of the Governor, it may now be regarded as the law of that favored State. As the bill has passed, the securities allowed to be deposited for the bank circulation, will be stocks of New Jersey, the United States, Massachusetts, Ohio and New York, or one-third of the deposits may be in bonds and mortgages upon property worth treble the encumbrances. Their "General Banking Law" is a step in the right direction. Fog Banks will now cease in New Jersey.

Educational Statistics.

We take the following facts relating to public education from the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for 1849:

There are in this State 8,287 schools—average term of tuition, 4 months and 26 days—(too short by one half at least.) The number of male teachers is 6,811, of female 3,239—average salary per month \$17.47. Tax paid \$532,187—State appropriation \$182,853. Average cost of instruction per month 47 cents. average number of scholars in each school 43. The whole number of scholars in the State is 394,240. Of these, 212,582 are males, 172,658 females, besides 9,065 of both sexes are learning German. These last, as you understand, the report, are scholars whose vernacular is English. Of course, considerable numbers of the great aggregate must be German children who are learning English.

The Plough, Loom and Anvil—The February number of this excellent monthly, contains a varied and valuable collection of articles upon Agriculture, Manufacturing and Mechanical subjects. It is the very Magazine to furnish pleasurable and profitable reading for the working-man, to whatever branch of industry he may be attached.

Editorial Change.—Mr. Carrigan of the Philadelphia *Spirit of the Times*, has sold out his interest to James W. Coffroth, who has been for many years connected with that establishment. Mr. Coffroth is said to be a very able gentleman, and well calculated for the editorial columns. We hope he may find his post an agreeable one.

Choop Postage.

Petitions are pouring into Congress from all sections of the United States urging the immediate passage of a Two Cents Postage Bill. The most energetic assertions are made in getting up these petitions, and doubtless the public will sustain their efforts by liberal subscriptions. It requires money "to make the murego," and already the redoubt obtained is a valuable acquisition, especially to business men.

Taxables in County Towns.

Gettysburg,	451 Lancaster,	3043
Pittsburg,	9176 Lebanon,	457
Kittaning,	346 Allentown,	802
Beaver,	487 Wilkesbarre,	503
Reading,	225 Williamsport,	364
Hollidaysburg,	349 Mercer,	246
Towanda,	553 Lewisburg,	520
Doylstown,	256 Norristown,	996
Butler,	259 Easton,	1399
Mauch Chunk,	276 Sunbury,	282
Bellfonte,	400 Bloomfield,	138
West Chester,	283 Philadelphia,	22730
Clarion,	596 Coudersport,	64
Lock Haven,	148 Pottsville,	1231
Clearfield,	109 Somerset,	179
Lock Haven,	188 Montrose,	164
Meadville,	461 Wells-borough,	144
Carlisle,	959 New Berlin,	153
Harrisburg,	1703 Franklin,	205
Erie,	1187 Warren,	215
Uniontown,	582 Washington,	575
Chambersburg,	659 Honesdale,	342
Indiana,	186 Tunkhannock,	124
Brookville,	177 Greensburg,	211
York,	1598 Millintown,	400

The boroughs having taxables over 1000, are Harrisburg, York, Easton, Pottsville and Erie.

The Apportionment Bill.

The committee on Apportionment reported in Senate on Thursday morning, the following bill:

SENATE.

Senators:	Senators:
Philadelphia City,	2 Keen Elk & Toga,
Philadelphia Co.,	3 Venango, Mercer, Cla-
Montgomery,	1 rion & Crawford,
Chester & Delaware,	1 Erie and Warren,
Berks,	1 Butler, Beaver, and
Bucks,	1 Lawrence,
Lancaster,	1 Allegheny,
Dauphin & Lebanon,	1 Washington & Green,
Northam. & Lehigh,	1 Bedford & Somerset,
Franklin & Adams,	1 Indiana, Armstrong &
York,	1 Clearfield,
Cumberland, Perry &	1 Huntington, Blair and
Juniata,	1 Cambria,
Northumberland, Union	1 Schuylkill,
and Millin,	1 Carbon, Monroe, Pike
Lycening, Sullivan,	1 and Wayne,
Clinton & Centre,	1 Fayette & Westmore-
Luzerne & Columbia,	1 land,
Bradford, Susquehanna	1 and Wyoming,
& Wyoming,	1
Jefferson Potter, Mr.	33

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Members:	Members:
Philadelphia City,	4 Columbia & Sullivan,
Philadelphia Co.,	11 Lycening, Potter &
Delaware,	1 Clinton,
Chester	3 Bradford,
Montgomery & Bucks,	6 Toga,
Berks,	4 Warren, McKean &
Lehigh and Carbon,	2 Elk,
Northampton,	2 Centre,
Wayne,	1 Clearfield and Jeffer-
Monroe and Pike,	1 son,
Schuylkill,	2 Somerset,
Luzerne,	2 Cambria,
Susquehanna & Wy-	2 Westmoreland & Fay (te
oming,	2 Greene,
Lancaster,	5 Washington,
Lebanon,	1 Allegheny,
Dauphin,	2 Butler and Lawrence,
Cumberland, Perry,	1 Armstrong,
and Juniata,	3 Beaver,
Adams,	1 Indiana,
York,	2 Clarion,
Franklin,	1 Venango,
Union,	1 Crawford & Mercer,
Bedford,	1 Blair,
Huntington,	1 Erie,
Northumberland,	1
Millin,	1

Slavery Extension.

From a late Speech of the Hon. L. D. Campbell of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the subject of slavery extension, we find that numerous meetings and Conventions were held South before the year 1800. The spirit of the resolutions show that a prohibition of its extension, was the design, and in fact went so far as to abolish it where it existed.

At a State Convention assembled at Williamsburg on the 1st of August, 1774. They adopted this resolution: Resolved, "We will neither ourselves import nor purchase any slave or slaves imported by any other person after the first day of November next, either from Africa, the West Indies, or any other place."

This Convention recommended a Congress to meet at Philadelphia on the first Monday of September, 1773. Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of liberty, could not attend the Convention, but he sent to it a letter expressing his opinions and wishes.

"For the most trifling reasons, and sometimes for no conceivable reason at all, his Majesty has rejected laws of the most salutary tendency. The abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in these colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves we have, it is necessary to exclude all further importations from Africa. Yet our repeated attempts to effect this by prohibitions, and by imposing duties which might amount to prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by his Majesty's negative. Thus preferring the immediate advantages of a few African Corsairs to the lasting interest of the American States, and to the rights of human nature deeply wounded by this infamous trade!"

Newspapers in a Family.

A child beginning to read, says the Pottstown Ledger, becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar to him, and he will make improvement according to the interest he takes in a good reading.

A good newspaper in a family, in one year, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child; and every parent should consider that substantial learning is connected with his advancement. Children that are in the habit of reading and study are more considerate, and therefore more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men spend their evenings and leisure hours, in frivolous amusements, or perhaps in dissipation at a tavern or grocery? How many parents, who never spent twenty dollars in books and papers for their families, would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son who had fallen into temptation through ignorance?

National Washington Monument.

The Council of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians have appropriated \$200 towards the erection of the National Washington Monument. During the discussion of the subject the declaration was made that the people of the nation had never spilt the blood of white men in war, and that they entertained the same veneration for Washington as their white brethren.

The following letter, from a well-informed citizen of the nation, sets forth the spirit which dictated the contribution:

Post Oak Grove, Chickasaw District, January 9, 1850.

Sirs.—I take pleasure in communicating to you an item of news which may be interesting to your readers. At a meeting of our Council, held at this place during the payment of the annuity, the sum of two hundred dollars was appropriated to the building of the National Washington Monument, and ordered to be placed in the hands of the Board of Managers. It is intended that this shall be recorded as a contribution by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, in testimony of their love for their great father. The amount equals that contributed by any of the States, upon ratio of population.

Admission of California.

The House was gratified with one speech from the South which did not threaten disunion. Mr. Bay, of Missouri, made a creditable debut, with a raking fire along the line of the Nullifiers, furnished from their own armory, which kept them in constant motion. He avowed himself in favor of admitting California, and urged conciliation as the true policy of both quarters of the Union. But the great speech of the day, and one of the most eloquent, sarcastic and powerful of the session, was made by Mr. Stevens, of Pa. He opened by saying he would not have troubled the House, if any practical legislation was to be adopted, but it was evident from the declarations of gentlemen and recent proceedings, that there was a foregone purpose to debate the subject of slavery, and as the South had already spoken almost without answer, he felt it to be his duty to utter what he believed to be the sentiments of the people whom he represented.

After showing that the cause of all the agitation which disturbed the country proceed from the fact that Congress refused to extend slavery into territory now free, he drew a contrast between the happiness and prosperity of governments depending upon free and slave labor, and illustrated this proposition by the examples of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Having stated his opposition to slavery in every form, he confessed his readiness to abide by the compromises of the Constitution, however much he disapproved of them, and would oppose their adoption were the question now debatable. He favored the restriction of slavery within its present limits, because it was a moral and political evil, and it offered the only mode of extirpating what had become a reproach to the name of free government. The speech was listened to with great attention, and seemed to excite indignation among the Southern members. If some of the sentiments were extreme, the provocations which had been thrown out by the Ingles, and Venables, and Browns, will palliate their utterance. The speech was admitted on all hands to be able and brave—dismissing nothing, and clothing every sentence in chaste and becoming dexterity.—*South American.*

Value of Old Coin.

The bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Schenck, provides that from July next, the value of a Spanish shilling shall be only a dime or ten cents, and a six-pence shall only be received for five cents or a half dime. If this is the maximum of value for these dilapidated coins in the post office and other public offices, it is plain that they must soon be superseded by dimes and half dimes. The law also proposes, that Spanish quarters shall only pass for twenty cents, and that double dimes may be coined as a substitute for the Spanish quarter. There are some quarters of Spanish coin not worn, which are intrinsically worth twenty five cents, but the average do not go beyond twenty cents.

Growing Potatoes.

As "Spring time of year is coming," a correspondent very seasonably sends us the following reasonable account of a method whereby (he says) people having very little ground, some leisure, and no fear of a little work occasionally, may grow a very decent bin of Potatoes for next Fall and Winter.

"You procure a disk or sugar hog's head with both heads taken out; and place it over some soil prepared in the usual way. You then plant six or more of your seed potatoes, place the disk over them, covering them with earth as usual, and earth them up well when the vines is of the usual height for hoeing; you keep earthing till a month or so before digging. The vines will grow in some instances six feet, and at every joint there will be a crop of potatoes, so that in some cases ten-times the usual crop will be procured with less labor and less land being occupied.

I am informed that it has been tried in Ireland with considerable success, and for my own part think it feasible, and would try it if I were a farmer or had ground fit.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Mississippi U. S. Senator.

We learn by telegraph that the legislature of Mississippi, on the 12th inst., re-elected the Hon. Jefferson Davis a U. S. Senator, from that state for six years. The contest was very close between Davis and Barton, and in the caucus which met on Saturday evening previous to nominate a candidate the vote was a tie. The opposition at home accounts for much of his declaration in which Senator Davis has lately indulged, for looking to the hot heads in the Mississippi legislature, to whom he has to owe his reelection, if he should succeed, he has thought this course the most likely to secure his end.—*Daily News.*

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of citizens of Lehigh and adjoining counties, was held in Hellertown, on the 23d instant, at the public house of CHARLES REYNOLDS, in relation to the proposed Railroad from Norristown, on the Schuylkill river, to Freemansburg, on the Lehigh river.

The meeting was numerous attended, and the proceedings marked by enthusiasm and good feeling.

On motion, JOSEPH YAEGER, was called to the chair, and GEORGE W. FOSTER, appointed Secretary.

The chair having called the meeting to order—

On motion, the Secretary read the report of the committee, appointed at the meeting held on the 16th instant.

The report being in favor of a route not in accordance with the views of many present, some objections were offered, but as the report was merely an expression of opinion which might or might not be supported by actual survey—

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted, which was as follows:

REPORT.

The route in contemplation of a railroad from Norristown to Freemansburg, passing through Summerville, Quakertown, Leithsville and Hellertown, is in our estimation the most practicable and will in our opinion be the most advantageous in the hope that the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad will be constructed, and the amount of transportation to and from these points, if connected, would be immense.

The citizens of the district through which the road is intended to pass, are, as far as we have been able to learn, in favor of the road, and would as we hope, liberally subscribe towards its construction.

The immense agricultural and mineral products of the counties of Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery, and the increasing trade and travel to and from these points, point to the present route as the cheapest channel of communication to the metropolis of our State, and will unquestionably justify the construction of the road.

The information which we have been enabled to receive in regard to the construction of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad, is very favorable, and we feel confident that the work will be commenced in the course of a year or two.

The estimate of cost of constructing this road cannot now be made; neither can the amount of income be ascertained, but we are satisfied that the investment would yield at least six per cent on the capital stock.

On motion, letters were read from Hon. James M. Porter, George Brobst, Esq., and others, touching the practicability, necessity and importance of constructing a railroad connecting the Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers, suggesting among other matters the probability that the most feasible route would be to follow the Swamp creek to its rise, thence along the Saucon creek through or near Coopersburg, Hellertown to Freemansburg.

The following resolutions were then passed: Resolved—That the first and most important step to be taken as to determine the route of the proposed road, which can only be determined by actual survey, to defray the expense of which the following committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions:

A. D. Cortwright, Jacob Freeman, Freemansburg; Philip Lynn, John Shimer, Shimersville; John Riegel, Henry Dush, Peter Leith, John Reintzheimer, Charles Kindig, Lower Saucon; W. B. Kemmerer, John B. Missimer, Esq., David Johnson, Richard J. Joshua Folke, George Custard, Enos Erdman, Andrew Apple, Peter Dwyer, Joseph Himmelwright, Quakertown, and vicinity; Charles Dubs, James Cressman, John Graber, David Spinner, Charlestown.

Resolved—That the committees named are earnestly requested to make collections in their several districts as early as practicable, and if possible report at the next meeting personally.

Resolved—That the citizens of Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks, Berks, and all who feel an interest in the success of this enterprise, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Rudy, in Summerville, on Saturday, the 9th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and that the papers in Allentown, Doylestown, Summerville and Norristown, be requested to publish the same, and insert a call for the meeting to be held at Summerville.

JOSEPH YAEGER, President.

GEORGE W. FOSTER, Secretary.

Where is the Wilderness.

At the beginning of this century it was in Ohio and Indiana. Twenty-five years afterwards it was in Michigan, Wisconsin, &c. Last year we shall have to seek it in Nebraska and around the Lake of the Woods.

Where the steamboat goes, there the wilderness, disappears. And the steamboat is soon to startle the Indian and the echoes of the forest above the falls of St. Anthony; for a boat is now building there which the St Paul Chronicle of the 19th January says "is rapidly progressing." The time for launching her has even been fixed—as soon as the river is clear of ice!

The builder hails from Bangor, Maine, the opposite extremity of the Union, due east, and is said to be "a highly skillful workman." The dimensions of the craft are 108 feet level, 120 feet deck, 25 feet beam, and will draw 12 inches light. The machinery is in course of construction at Bangor, and will be at the Falls by the opening of navigation.

Steam navigation "river trade" above the Falls of the St. Anthony! Poetry may as well gather up its garments and emigrate from this land, unless it can be content to find its themes in the workshop and the crowded streets.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Another State in Texas.—According to the Brownsville [Texas] Flag, of the 30th ult., the question of separation from the State of Texas has already been entertained and privately discussed by the inhabitants of the valley of the Rio Grande.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1850.

SENATE.

The Senate organized at 10 o'clock A. M., by Speaker Best. The Resolutions relative to the integrity of the Union of the States introduced by Mr. Mathias, were taken up and adopted as follows:

Whereas, The Members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania have seen with deep regret, in several sections of our happy and glorious Republic, indications of dissatisfaction with our fundamental organization, as embraced in our constitution, and an apparent disposition upon the part of some to effect a political change—

And whereas, In these feelings of dissatisfaction toward the sacred instrument, the people of Pennsylvania do not participate; thereof,

Resolved—by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met. That the Union is identified with all the glorious of the past, all the blessing of the present, and all the hopes of the future; and that Pennsylvania, true to the Constitution and all its principles will never waver in her fidelity to that noble charter.

Resolved—That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to the Governor of each of the States and Territories, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Immediately after the adoption of the resolutions, the members of the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives, when, after the "Farewell Address" had been read, they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, in accordance with a resolution of the House, Mr. Meek and Mr. Jones, the Committee for that purpose appointed, introduced the Senators, Governor, and Heads of the Department into the Hall of the House, when the Clerk read "Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States." After which the persons introduced retired, and the body then adjourned.

Larceny.—George Blake, a waiter at the City Hotel, was charged with the larceny of a \$100 note belonging to a Mrs. Dale, of Allentown, and committed. The note in question had been handed to him by Mrs. Dale, on Thursday, for the purpose of getting it exchanged. Blake went off, and spent nearly the whole sum for a watch, clothing.—*Ledger.*

More Secession.

It seems a curious thing to find the great and valorous State of Texas asserting her pretensions to the far distant territory of New Mexico, and almost ready to march a regiment thither to reduce it to submission, while at the same time the nearer territory beyond the Neuces (which, rightfully, no more belongs to her than New Mexico does) is exhibiting some very significant symptoms of a desire to escape from her authority. "The insufficiency of the present legal system of Texas," (as hinted by the Brownsville Flag)—"the distance" of the valley of the Rio Grande "from the capital,"—and "the necessity of a more efficient governmental system," are expressions that savor of decided dissatisfaction; while there is a whole volume of meaning in the question, (which the same paper innocently asks), "Did Texas, by the resolution of her Congress, &c., acquire an actual and rightful ownership and sovereignty over the territory?"

Mr. Foote made a mistake in his project of carrying the new State of San Jacinto out of Texas, by dividing off the country east of the Brazos.—It will be an easier, or more natural enterprise to go westward, and create the new Territory of Rio Grande.

Rum Selling in Massachusetts.—The prohibitory laws passed by the Legislature have caused the dealers in liquors in this State to resort to all sorts of contrivances to evade them. A person was recently tried for violating the laws, and the Salem Register gives the following statement in illustration of some of the methods practiced:—

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Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and that the papers in Allentown, Doylestown, Summerville and Norristown, be requested to publish the same, and insert a call for the meeting to be held at Summerville.

Resolved—That the committees named are earnestly requested to make collections in their several districts as early as practicable, and if possible report at the next meeting personally.

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Georgia.—Col. J. W. Jackson, who has been elected to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. T. Butler King, is one of the editors of the Savannah Georgian. Col. J. commanded the Georgia regiment during the Mexican war.

Virginia Legislature.—We learn from the Richmond Whig that a bill to take the senses of the people on the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution, passed the House on the 23d by a large vote, and the Whig presumes that there is no doubt of its passing the Senate.

The most important amendments of the constitution proposed are, that the Governor shall be elected by the people; that the right of suffrage shall be extended and defined, (now it is in the power of commissioners to decide who are entitled to vote, and who not); the Senate to be reorganized, and the Judiciary overhauled. It is proposed, too, to make various officers elective who now are not.

Revolutionary Debt of Texas.—A report recently made by the Auditor and Comptroller of the State to the Legislature of Texas, concerning the outstanding liabilities of the late Republic, shows that the ostensible debt, including interest, is \$11,055,691.71; and the par value of the same \$5,600,696. This includes the total debt that was not presented, as well as that which has been filed.

Indiana.—The Legislature of this State has resolved that the people shall have a new constitution; and an election for delegates to a Reform Convention, is to be held on the first Monday in August next. The Convention will assemble on the first Monday of October following.

Election Law.

The following is a bill relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, now before the Senate:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter it shall be lawful for the electors of any election district within this Commonwealth to change the place for holding the general election for State officers in any such election district in the manner following, to wit:

I. It shall be the duty of any constable residing within the limits of any election district wherein a change in the place for holding the general election may be desired, or if no constable shall reside within the said limits, then of the nearest constable, at the written request of at least one fourth of the electors in said district, (to be computed upon the number of votes polled in said district at the last fall election, immediately preceding such application) to give notice by at least ten printed or written hand-bills, set up in the most public places within such election district, at least fifteen days before the time appointed for the purpose, that an election will be held at the usual place for holding the general elections in said district, upon a day to be fixed in said notice, when and where the polls shall be kept open between the hours of nine in the morning, and six in the afternoon; for the purpose of deciding upon the proposed change. Provided, That the notice aforesaid shall set forth with sufficient clearness the place at which the general election is then held, and the place or places to which it is proposed the same shall be removed.

R. The election hereinbefore provided for, shall be held by the same officers who have been elected to hold and conduct the general election of said district, and the electors shall vote a ballot containing the name of one of the places at which it is proposed the general election aforesaid shall be held for the future, and after the closing of the polls, the Judge of the election shall make a return of the result of said election to the Commissioners of the proper county in the usual form, whereupon the said Commissioners shall give a certificate to the owner of the place which has received the largest number of votes, at the election aforesaid, certifying that the place aforesaid shall hereafter be the place of holding the general election for state officers within the said election district; until the same shall be changed in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the said certificate shall be forthwith filed in the office of the clerk of the quarter sessions, in and for the proper county.

III. If more than one place be suggested to which the said election shall be removed as aforesaid, all such places may be voted for at the election hereinbefore provided for: Provided, That in each case the notice required by this act, signed by the proper number of electors, shall be first presented to the constable, whose duty it shall then be to name all places of which he is thus notified, in the public notices hereinbefore provided for, and all votes cast for any place not mentioned in the said public notices, shall be rejected by the officers conducting said election.

IV. No such election as hereinbefore provided for, for a change in the place of holding elections in any district, shall be held more than once in three years.

Sec. 2. That the place of holding the congressional elections in this Commonwealth, shall be the same