

BY AUTHORITY.
RESOLUTION
Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.
There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

**ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.**
Sec. 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate amount of such debts, interest and contingencies, whether contracted by any 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 of repaying the principal, and paying the interest thereon, and 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 reform the present or to underwrite the 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 shall be created by any law, or on behalf of the State.

Sec. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted at its first creation, 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; and the sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time received 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, bonds, or other securities, as 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, or insurrection, or other emergency, as provided, the legislature may, by any law, direct that any part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishing 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, or assigned, or otherwise, to any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

Sec. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt or any part thereof, of any city, town, 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 the State in war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any city, town, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, or to loan its credit, 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 from a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof, nor shall any county be established, containing less than one hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.
From section one of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county, and of every township, in the State; and in each 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 the word, "and" in the following: "and in the several counties, and townships, in the State."

Sec. 2. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every eighth year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and elected equally, throughout the State, in proportion to population, on a basis of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxable males, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a county, so as to contain a smaller number of taxable males than to entitle it to at least two representatives, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as nearly 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:

Sec. 29. The legislature shall have the power to alter, amend, or repeal any charter of incorporation heretofore granted by, or passed by, or special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporations.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the second amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the first amendment, yeas 23, nays 7; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 3; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, Clerk.
In the House of Representatives, April 29, 1857.
Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 76, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 24; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 63, 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.

Resolved, 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.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth, and 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. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Beck, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, East, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibbons, Glides, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Berks co.; Hoffman, Lebanon co.; Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johnson, Kaufmann, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenger, Longaker, Lovett, Mangle, M'Calmont, M'Hair, M'Clain, Mumma, Nicolson, Nicholas, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrick, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, Philadelphia; Ramsey, York co.; Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rapp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, Cambria co.; Smith, Centre co.; Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorthuis, Vickery, Voeghly, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrock, Wharton, Willson, Withers, Zimmerman and Geitz, Speaker—38.

Nays—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrose and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

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

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journal of the Senate of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of the said office, this twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1857.

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CONSUMPTION.
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT are positively curable by inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the cure of this disease. It is able to cure confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, it is a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty out of the second; and in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering, and this relief is permanent, and usually destroys ninety five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that out of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful, and the gifted—by the help of that Supreme Being, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent cure. This cure is a local one, and is a rational to expect greater good from remedies entering the cavities of the lungs than those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy after inhaling remedies. True, inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, and the few minutes of insensibility that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air. Is not this positive evidence that the proper remedies, carried to the system, and administered through the lungs, should produce the most happy results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands, suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even over the surface of the globe. It is especially in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that Consumption is no longer a fatal disease—My treatment of Consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the true and false cases, and to simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This tendency in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contagious tubercles, to purify the chest, purify the blood, and to reinvigorate vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Box 15, Post Office.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D. Office 109 Fifth Street, below 712th St., Philadelphia, Pa. March 10, 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA WINNERS.
No. 56 Arch St. bet. Second & Third.

PHILADELPHIA: STEVES, RIDDLERS, SCREENS, WOVEN
Wire of all meshes and widths, with all kinds of plain and fancy wire work. Heavy Twisted Wire for Spark Catchers, Coal and Sand Gravel Screens; Paper Makers' Wire; Cylinder and Dandy Rolls, covered in the best manner; Wire and Wire Penning. A very superior article of Heavy Founders' Sieves. All kinds of Iron Ore Wire and Sieves.

BATSLER, DARRY & LYNN. August 20, 1856—3m.

THOMAS BUTLER,
No. 7 South Seventh Street.

PHILADELPHIA:
Manufacturer of strong Tinware, Copper, Tin and Zinc Bathing Tubs, Bathing Pans, and every kind of bathing apparatus. Prompt attention given to ordered work, and goods carefully forwarded on orders.

Philadelphia, August 17th, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
A NEW lot of cheap muslins and prints just received by railroad and for sale by

A. C. MENSCH.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the fourth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Beckus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, East, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibbons, Glides, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Berks co.; Hoffman, Lebanon co.; Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johnson, Kaufmann, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenger, Longaker, Lovett, Mangle, M'Calmont, M'Hair, M'Clain, Mumma, Nicolson, Nicholas, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrick, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, Philadelphia; Ramsey, York co.; Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rapp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, Cambria co.; Smith, Centre co.; Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorthuis, Vickery, Voeghly, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrock, Wharton, Willson, Withers, Zimmerman and Geitz, Speaker—83.

Nays—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrose and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

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

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journal of the House of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of the said office, this twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1857.

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Business Directory.
Bloomberg, Pa.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
CLOTHING STORE, on Main street, (two doors above the "American House.")

A. J. EVANS.
MERCH—Store on the upper part of Main street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

S. C. SHIVE.
MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE.—Waterroom in Shive's Block, on Main Street.

A. M. RUPERT,
TINNER AND STOVE DEALER.—Shop on South side of Main street, below Market.

R. W. WEAVER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the first floor of the "Star" Building, on Main street.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS.
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST, Buildings on the alley between the "Exchange and "American House."

BARNARD RUPERT,
TAILOR.—Shop on the South Side of Main Street, first square below Market.

A. G. MENSCH.
MERCHANT.—Store North West corner of Main and Market Streets.

HIRAM C. HOWER,
SURGEON DENTIST.—Office near the Academy on Third Street.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO.,
MERCHANTS.—North-east corner of Main and Market streets.

PURDON'S DIGEST.
ANY Justice of the Peace wishing to purchase a copy of Purdon's Digest, may be accommodated by applying to the Proprietor, Oliver D. Mearns, No. 109 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

DOAN'S YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND.
THE TROUBLES OF THE YOUTH.—A Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

Let to father be ashamed the present copy of this book to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of marriage without reading the Poche Aesculapius. Let no one suffer from a hacking Cough Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Descriptive sensations, and give up the secret of the Aesculapius. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

Persons sending twenty five cents, enclosed in letter, will receive one copy of this book, by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, Dr. W. Young, No. 152 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. Sep. 1st, 1854-1y.

Bloomberg Cabinet Ware Rooms,
S. C. SHIVE
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Public to his extensive assortment of Cabinet Furniture and Chairs, which he will warrant made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner. At his Establishment, can always be found a good assortment of Fashionable Furniture.

Which is equal in style and finish to that of Philadelphia or New York cities, and at as low prices. His best Sofas and Chairs, which are made in the most fashionable style, and are made in a workmanlike manner, and are made of the best materials, and are made in a workmanlike manner. At his Establishment, can always be found a good assortment of Fashionable Furniture.

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Philada. and Reading R. R.
SPEEDY ARRANGEMENTS.—1855.
Great Northern and Western U. S. Mail Routes.

Speed increased and fare reduced.

Little Schuylkill, Catawissa, Sunbury and Erie, Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.

Through to Buffalo, in 16 hours.
" Niagara Falls, " 16 "
" Detroit, " 24 "
" St. Louis, " 43 "

Ticket Office—N. W. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, corner of Broad and Ninth streets.

On and after Monday, May 7th, Three Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, corner of Broad and Vine streets, daily, (Sunday's excepted), as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—6 A. M.
Stopping at Phoenixville and Reading only. Connecting with the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira Railroads; arriving at Elmira at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with New York and Erie and Lake Erie, and from thence, via Steamers on Lake Erie, or on Lake Shore Railroad, to Cleveland, Toledo, Monroe, Sandusky and Detroit. Also, with Elmira, Canadagoa with New York Central Railroad, East and West, and at Suspension Bridge with the Great Western and Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points in Canada and Western States.

Only one change of baggage between Philadelphia and Canada or the Lakes.

DAY EXPRESS—Breakfast at Port Clinton and Dinner at Williamsport.

NIGHT EXPRESS—7 1/2 at Port Clinton.
Passengers purchasing Tickets by this Line have the privilege of stopping at any of the above points, and resuming their seats at pleasure.

Fare from Philadelphia to

Tampany,	62 1/2
Catawissa,	35 1/2
Rupert,	35 1/2
Buffalo,	35 1/2
Chicago,	105 1/2
St. Louis,	105 1/2
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Williamsport,	105 1/2
Elmira,	105 1/2
Canadagoa,	105 1/2
Niagara Falls,	105 1/2
Cleveland,	105 1/2
Toledo,	105 1/2
Monroe,	105 1/2
Sandusky,	105 1/2
Detroit,	105 1/2
St. Paul,	105 1/2
Port Clinton,	105 1/2
Williamsport,	105 1/2
Elmira,	105 1/2
Canadagoa,	105 1/2
Niagara Falls,	105 1/2
Cleveland,	105 1/2
Toledo,	105 1/2
Monroe,	105 1/2
Sandusky,	