

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 1, 1857.

THE STATE TICKET.

From every section of the State we receive encouraging intelligence of the prospects of the American Republican State Ticket. The candidates are deservedly popular, and the more they are known, the better are they liked, for their opinions are such as to highly commend them to the support of every true American and Republican in Pennsylvania.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE MAIN LINE.—The decision of the Supreme Court, on the application for an injunction against the sale of the Main Line, was delivered by Chief Justice Lewis. The points decided were as follows:

- 1st. That the Legislature had constitutional authority to authorize the sale of the Main Line.
2d. That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may lawfully become a purchaser at such sale.
3d. That the Legislature have Constitutional authority to repeal the tonnage tax.
4th. That the Legislature cannot bind the State by contract from imposing equal taxes, and that the condition of sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that respect is void and an injunction to that extent is granted.
5th. That in all other respects the sale may go on and the Penn'a Railroad Company may bid and purchase on the same terms as other corporations or individuals.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The sale of Friday the 29th June, says the Main Line was sold last night, at 7 o'clock, at the Philadelphia Exchange, for the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. It was the first and only bid made, and it was announced as the bid of J. Edgar Thompson, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There was a very large concourse of persons present, and the excitement was quite manifest. The strong feeling exhibited was favorable to the sale, and when its consummation was announced the crowd broke forth in one loud and prolonged shout of applause. The Locofoco opposition to the sale did not seem to meet with much encouragement in that quarter. What will Schmitz and Mott do now?

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—It should be remembered by Postmasters that, for the protection of newspaper publishers, a law was passed not long since requiring them to notify editors of any paper remaining uncalled for within five weeks, or be held responsible themselves. Postmasters will obey the law and confer a favor by informing us of changes or refusals to take the paper, and thereby relieve us of considerable loss and enable us to mail our paper more correctly.

CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—A Convention of the County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania, has been called by Mr. Hickok, the efficient State Superintendent, to assemble in Reading, on Wednesday, the 22d day of July, instant, for the purpose of consultation with regard to the present condition and future prospects of the Common School system of this Commonwealth.

There has been shipped from Bermuda, since the opening of spring, 584,000 pounds of onions; 19,829 barrels of potatoes; 12,755 boxes of tomatoes. Of the above there was shipped to New York, 147,810 pounds of onions; 16,299 barrels of potatoes; 12,211 boxes of tomatoes.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY IGNORED.

The line of distinction, which the leaders of the pro-slavery Democracy have been compelled to draw between Utah and Kansas—Mormonism and Slavery—in the application of the sublime doctrine of "popular sovereignty," which has been promulgated with so muchunction by the "seces" of the party on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's line, must be highly edifying to the disciples of that political school who are presumed to swallow platitudes and gulp down political manifestos, "in all sincerity and truth." We can imagine the perplexity with which a member of this docile and amiable class of partisans, who has been soundly imbued with the interpretations of constitutional law and the views of popular government, advanced by Senators Douglas, Cass and other eminent "dough-faces," for the purpose of fastening the "peculiar institution" on the free soil of Kansas—we can imagine the perplexity of such an individual when he reads the "little giant's" opinion, in regard to the Utah question, wherein "squatter sovereignty" is quietly ignored, and a position more in accordance with common reason and common sense substituted. We will presume that this individual has had the advantages of the teachings of the greater and the lesser lights of the modern democracy in the last Presidential campaign, and has, consequently, at his finger ends the luminous notions advanced by that party during its great struggle in behalf of Slavery extension and Southern Aggression. How he can reconcile the position, maintained in the annexed extract, with all the other positions assumed by his party leaders on this subject, is a matter for himself alone to determine. In a recent speech at Springfield, Illinois, Senator Douglas thus disposes of his former teachings, and turns his back upon the confiding Mormon allies of the Democracy: "Mr. Douglas said he had heretofore advocated popular sovereignty for all the Territories, but that he had now become convinced that the Mormons were traitors—enemies of the Union—were treacherous scoundrels and murderers. He was compelled to reverse his old opinion. The organic act of the Territory should be repealed. When a people become unfit for self-government, other people are empowered by law and Christianity to take hold and govern them, *volens volens*. He said that the national government ought to act with vigor—move quickly—and when there it sought to apply the knife and cut out this pestiferous cancer which was growing within, and would destroy the body politic."

Alas and alack! for the great Democratic doctrine! the saving clause in the creed of modern Democracy, and the soundest of planks in the famous Cincinnati Platform!—The mutability of the principles of the party which elevated Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency passes all understanding! One thing to-day—another to-morrow—sometimes pig and sometimes puppy—no one can predict what its position will be a year hence. It is only unchangeable in its attachment to the "fresh pots" of this great nation, and to secure them there is no evil too monstrous for them to inflict on their country.

We regard Mormonism with its hundred and one abuses, as merely an exaggeration of the evils of slavery as tolerated in the Southern States. It seems as though Utah with its harems and its disregard of the social and domestic relations, is but a reflex of the condition of Southern plantation life—and servitude. Polygamy is by no means original with the followers of Brigham Young, who practice it on the shores of Salt Lake. It is practiced by the black population in the slave-holding communities, under the encouragement and by the connivance of white men and women, who profit by the monstrous evil, and who at the same time hold up their hands in holy horror at the barbarous rites and ceremonies of the "Saints" and "Elders" in the territory of Utah. Virginia slave-husbands, as a common circumstance, have a plurality of wives, and no apologist for slavery has ever presumed to say that the domestic relations of the negro married parties are respected either by the customers or laws of slave-holding communities. Husbands and wives, and children at a tender age, are placed under the hammer of the auctioneer, and sold off to various sections of the country, and separated for ever. When the free state men of Kansas made an effort to save their territory from this blighting curse by invoking the interference of Congress, "popular sovereignty" was the stumbling-block placed in their way by petty politicians of the Douglas school. But it seems that, while it could serve as a support for slavery in Kansas, it has no virtue in sustaining Mormonism in Utah!

Strange there should such a difference be "Twixt twiddle-dum and twiddle-dee!" We regard the entire democratic doctrine in reference to territorial government as monstrous in the highest degree, and have pronounced it to be such on all occasions; yet we confess to a feeling of anxiety to have explained to us the difference in the political condition of Utah and Kansas. This "popular sovereignty" doctrine is indeed wonderfully mysterious in its operation, and poor Mr. Douglas will have a sorry time before he gets through with it.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes—"I open this letter to give you information of the terrible massacre and the destruction of an overland emigrant train to California, of which intelligence has just been received here. The train, which consisted of seventeen wagons, when about a hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, was attacked by a party of Sioux or Cheyenne Indians, who murdered every person in it—men, women and children—burnt the wagons and drove off the cattle. The number of persons in the train is said to have been about twenty."

Whalebone has nearly doubled in price within the past four months, in consequence of the enormous consumption of the article in skirt hoops. Where the wholesale price was forty or fifty, it is now eighty and ninety cents a pound.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.—On Monday, Flour sold at from \$6.52 to \$7.25, a shade higher than the previous week; Corn 80 and 90 cts.; Oats 45 and 50; N. O. sugar, by the hhd., 12 1/2 cts. per lb.; coffee 12a12 1/2; shouldlers 11; hams 18 cts. A sale of 5000 lbs. choice full blood wool was made at 49 cts.

CLIPPINGS AND SCRIBBLINGS.

Scarce—grain of all kinds. Plenty—new advertisements. Handsome—the boquet we received a few evenings since.

Broken—the Bank of South Royalton, Vermont, and the Seneca County Bank, Tiffin, Ohio.

A slanderer of the fair sex undertakes to prove that Satan was a woman whose name was Lucy Fir.

The Wheat Crop of South Carolina, it is said, will be the largest, this season, ever harvested in that State.

Young ladies are like arrows: they are in a quiver till the beam come, and can't go off without them.

Genial sunshine and warm showers during the past week have imparted an unusually healthy and vigorous appearance to the crops in this region.

The son of Henry S. Gun, of Mississippi, ran off a few weeks ago with his father's second wife. The young "son of a Gun" has not been heard of since.

Jacob Rishel of Miles township, Centre county, killed a bear on the night of the 5th June, after the "varmint" had killed a number of his sheep. It weighed 470 lbs.

It is now positively ascertained that the Republicans have a working majority in the Constitutional Convention in Minnesota, now about to assemble in that State.

Minnesota papers complain that the grasshoppers are more numerous in that territory than they were last season, when nearly every green thing was destroyed by them.

The Louisville Journal says that all the old lumber of Henry Clay's home at Ashland has been sold to Wm. S. Rand, of Maysville, Kentucky, a Democrat, for the manufacture of canes, boxes, &c.

Fancy—the street improvements in our borough. The gravel crossings are the "small" kind of embankments, and are admirably adapted for "smashing" or upsetting vehicles. We are "getting up in the world," sure.

Fred. Emery, the notorious murderer of William Phillips was married on Monday, the 25th of May, to the belle of Leavenworth—the young lady who offered her hand to any man who would bring her the scalp of an abolitionist.

It is said that previous to the year 1850, the number of Americans who indulged in a tour to Europe never exceeded 7,500 in any one year. Now the number of those who cross the water for an airing, annually, has swelled to 35,000.

A terrible hurricane occurred at Panda, Illinois, on Friday last, which destroyed property to the amount of seventy thousand dollars. Thirty-three buildings were blown down, a child was killed, and a number of persons badly injured.

In some parts of Russia, which are invested with robbers, travelers carry their pockets full of snuff, to throw in the eyes of the brigands, while they get ready their revolvers and poignards. Such a mode of warfare is not to be sneezed at, queer as it is.

That bright and pleasant little monthly, The Schoolfellow for July, is on our table. It is, in our opinion, one of the best periodicals that could be placed in the hands of children. (By the by, can the publishers tell what has become of the July No. of Household Words?)

In Marion county, Ohio, a few days ago, a man sued another for the rent of a house. On the trial, evidence was adduced that the house was haunted, and the jury decided that the defendant be paid \$15 damages, instead of paying rent. Shouldn't wonder if after this haunted houses would be plenty.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Times is informed that the two surviving white women who were amongst the captives made by the Indians at the Spirit Lake (Iowa) massacre, had been rescued, and were at Yellow Medicine, under the protection of Mr. Hlandram, the Indian agent.

Had two Wives.—A curious case came before the Surrogate at Brooklyn, N. Y., last week. A man named Norris died in March last, leaving considerable property to a lady whom he called his wife. Deceased, however, it begins to look out, had two wives, and No. 2 applied to have the spoils equally divided! Queer case indeed!

Struck by lightning.—Week before last, Mr. Spies, of Hopewell township, Bedford county, Pa., and three daughters were in the field, planting corn. A thunder-storm arose and they all sought protection under a large tree, when they were struck by lightning. One of the daughters was instantly killed, and the father and other daughters were insensible for some time afterwards.

Another Mammoth Cave.—We were heretofore content with possessing the largest lakes, the highest water-fall, and the largest cave in the world. Hereafter, however, we can boast of two Mammoth Caves, as a new one, it is stated, has recently been discovered in Marion county, Missouri, rivaling the old Mammoth in Kentucky. One gallery of it has been traversed for two miles, and contains deposits of saltpeter.

The Daily News seems to be alone in its advocacy of the Straight ticket. The editors must be caught as was the Western conductor, who, when asked why he was discharged, said, "I was discharged for giving a free pass." "What made you such a fool as to give a free pass?" "Well, you see," replied the conductor, "I got tired of riding alone, and gave a friend of mine a free pass to get him to go along for company."

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—VALUABLE SAW-MILL PROPERTY.—Estate of Richard Curry, Sr., Dec'd. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, granted at May Term, 1857, there will be exposed to public sale by outcry, on the premises, on Monday the 10th day of August, at P. M., all that VALUABLE SAW-MILL PROPERTY and TIMBER STANDING late the Estate of Richard Curry, Sr., dec'd., situate in Pike and Knox townships in said county, on Little Clearfield Creek, about one mile below New Millport, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a hemlock, corner of Wm. Rex's land, north 100 perches to a post east 121-1-10 perches to post, north 140 perches to post, east 94-9-10 perches to post to Fitch & Boynton's land, south 240 perches to post and by lands of Thompson & Slippy 215 perches to beginning, containing 205 acres and 215 perches and allowance, and having a saw-mill in good running order, with a new dam, and a small log house thereon, and having a large quantity of valuable pine and oak timber thereon, and a part of the land being valuable for farming purposes. Also, all the pine timber standing on 100 acres of land adjoining the same, now occupied by Geo. W. Curry, beginning at sugar corner of Wm. Rex's land, east 121-1-10 perches by lands of Curry's heirs to post, south 140 perches to post, west 121-1-10 perches to post, and south 140 perches to beginning. The title is indisputable.

Terms of Sale.—One half on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by judgment upon the premises. JOHN S. CURRY, WM. REX, Administrators.

NEW RULE.—IMPORTANT TO MATHEMATICIANS.—The following Rule is purely original with the writer, and he submits it to the mathematical world, desiring them to test its merits and application. When the height of a tree standing on a horizontal plane is given, and it is desired to know how high it must be cut off, so that the top of it may fall on a point a given number of feet from the bottom of the tree, the end where it is cut off resting on the stump—the annexed Rule, it is believed, will hold good in all practicable cases.

RECEIPTS.—Subtract the square of the base or given distance from the bottom of the tree, from the square of the altitude of the tree, and divide the remainder by twice the altitude, and the quotient will be the height of the stump.

The writer knows of no Rule purely arithmetical, other than this, that will in all questions of the kind, bring the exact answer. If mathematicians know of any other, they will oblige the writer by bringing it before the public. W. A. CAMPBELL.

Clearfield Institute, June 24th, 1857.

NEW RULE.—IMPORTANT TO MATHEMATICIANS.

The following Rule is purely original with the writer, and he submits it to the mathematical world, desiring them to test its merits and application.

When the height of a tree standing on a horizontal plane is given, and it is desired to know how high it must be cut off, so that the top of it may fall on a point a given number of feet from the bottom of the tree, the end where it is cut off resting on the stump—the annexed Rule, it is believed, will hold good in all practicable cases.

RECEIPTS.—Subtract the square of the base or given distance from the bottom of the tree, from the square of the altitude of the tree, and divide the remainder by twice the altitude, and the quotient will be the height of the stump.

The writer knows of no Rule purely arithmetical, other than this, that will in all questions of the kind, bring the exact answer. If mathematicians know of any other, they will oblige the writer by bringing it before the public.

W. A. CAMPBELL. Clearfield Institute, June 24th, 1857.

DR. J. C. AYER, the world renowned Chemist of New England, is now stopping at the Burnet house in this city. He has been making a tour of the Western States, with his scientific associates, to investigate their remedial productions, or such as he can make remedial. We notice he has been received with marked distinction by our leading citizens of the West and are rejoiced to find they have shown a proper estimate of the man who has perhaps done more for the relief of human ills than any other American.—Daily Journal, Cincinnati, O.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—The steamer Montreal, on her way from Quebec to Montreal, Canada, took fire and was completely destroyed, on the 26th, causing the most horrible loss of life. There were four or five hundred persons on board, mostly Scotch emigrants, the rest German families and American passengers, and it is believed that over three hundred persons perished, some in the flames, and others by drowning. Mr. Phillips, of the extensive lumber firm of Morcross & Phillips, of Three Rivers, is one of the lost.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph reminds all interested that the second section of an important act passed by the late Legislature, and which goes into operation immediately, provides as follows:—"That hereafter the tax imposed by section thirty of the act, approved May 8, 1854, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, on trades, professions and occupations, or on single freemen, shall in no case be less than one dollar."

The grain harvest in Europe, according to intelligent information, will be magnificent. The vintage seems likely to rival the grain crop and to redeem the failures of several years.

An exchange tells of an editor who went a soldiering and was chosen captain. One day, at parade, instead of giving the order, "Front face, three paces forward," he exclaimed—"Cash, two dollars a year in advance."

On Saturday a young lady of St. Louis commenced suit in the Circuit Court against her own father, for his slander, laying the damage at \$2000.

Second Amendment.—There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:—"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 five hundred square miles."

Third Amendment.—From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia or any;" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:—"The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into as many as may be, such 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:—"The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation heretofore conferred by, or under any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators."

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857. Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 23, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the third amendment, yeas 25, nays 4.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 20, 1857. Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the third amendment, yeas 89, nays 7.

Filed in the Secretary's office, May 2, 1857. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

[L. S.] my hand and seal to be affixed to the seal of the Secretary's Office, this day and year above written. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857. The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the first amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Beck, Bower, Callahan, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Foster, Giddens, Hoffman, Harpe, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Callum, M'Hevin, Moorhead, Mumma, Muselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunamacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghely, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speakers—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Winthrope—12. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the second amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Callahan, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Foster, Giddens, Hoffman, Harpe, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Callum, M'Hevin, Moorhead, Mumma, Muselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunamacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Voeghely, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speakers—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bish, (Cary), Bower, Brown, Callahan, Backus, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Jacobus, Kerr, Lebo, M'Callum, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, (Centre), Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Winthrope, Witherspoon and Wright—34. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Callahan, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fassell, Foster, Giddens, Harpe, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Callum, M'Hevin, Moorhead, Mumma, Muselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunamacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Voeghely, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speakers—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bish, (Cary), Bower, Brown, Callahan, Backus, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Jacobus, Kerr, Lebo, M'Callum, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, (Centre), Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Winthrope, Witherspoon and Wright—22. 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 follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Callahan, Campbell, Cary, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fassell, Foster, Giddens, Harpe, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Hoffman, (Lebanon), Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Callum, M'Hevin, Moorhead, Mumma, Muselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunamacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Voeghely, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speakers—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Winthrope and Wright—7. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburgh, 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 Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857. With my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

FIRST AMENDMENT.—There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:—"ARTICLE XI. OF PUBLIC DEBTS. SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses, provided that the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever."

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the amount of such debts, the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in section one and two of this article, no debt shall ever shall be created by, or on behalf of the State.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than five 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 a new sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, or to assist the State in the discharge of any debt, or to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporation, to issue a vote of its debt, or to contract, 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.

SECTION 8. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporation, to issue a vote of its debt, or to contract, 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.

SECTION 9. 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 five hundred square miles.

SECTION 10. From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia or any;" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:—"The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into as many as may be, such districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four."

SECTION 11. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing less than ten thousand five hundred taxable males, shall be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxable males to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population, as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "of the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory, as near as may be, each of which districts, as far 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 as many as may be, such districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SECTION 12. There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:—"The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation heretofore conferred by, or under any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators."

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857. Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 23, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the third amendment, yeas 25, nays 4.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 20, 1857. Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the third amendment, yeas 89, nays 7.

Filed in the Secretary's office, May 2, 1857. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

[L. S.] my hand and seal to be affixed to the seal of the Secretary's Office, this day and year above written. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857. The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the first amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Beck, Bower, Callahan, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Foster, Giddens, Hoffman, Harpe, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Callum, M'Hevin, Moorhead, Mumma, Muselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunamacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghely, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speakers—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Winthrope—12. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the second amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Callahan, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Foster, Giddens, Hoffman, Harpe, Heins, Hiestand, Hill,