

Huntingdon Journal.



WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

Wednesday Morning, July 1, 1857.

"Once more our glorious banner out / Into the breeze we throw; / Beneath its folds with song and shout / We'll charge upon the foe."

FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILMOT, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM MILLWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, JAMES VEECH, OF FAYETTE COUNTY. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

GOOD NEWS.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Last Friday a great crowd of spectators was attracted to the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, to see the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works of Pennsylvania, which had been advertised in Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other cities, to take place in Philadelphia, at half-past seven o'clock on Friday evening, pursuant to an act passed at the last session of our State Legislature, and approved by the Governor.

It is well known that the minimum price fixed by law was \$7,500,000. The act also contained a provision to the effect, that should the Pennsylvania Railroad Company become the successful bidder, the tonnage tax on that railway should be forever abolished, and all taxes on the real estate of the company on the payment of \$1,500,000 over and above the purchase money. This was, however, decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and the Company was enjoined not to bid for the work under such stipulation, and the State Treasurer was enjoined not to accept any bonds executed by the company, in consideration of the purchase of the works, unless the Company occupied the same ground with all other bidders.

At half-past seven o'clock the sale took place, the only bidder being J. E. Thompson Esq., on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which he is President. After the crying had been continued for a short time, and no other bidder appearing, the line was knocked down to the sole bidder; and the works thus at last passed out of the hand of the great Commonwealth, whose resources they have so long been a dead weight upon, relieving us of a source of infinite trouble, loss, corruption and disgrace. The Pennsylvania Railroad has now secured a second railroad and tunnel through the Allegheny mountains, and the Columbia Railroad, from Philadelphia to Columbia, eighty-one miles in length, with a double track. It gets a long stretch of canal, much of which has been said to be unprofitable as an investment. The price paid is \$7,500,000.

DAVID WILMOT.

The West Chester Republican has an excellent article on the next Governor, and in speaking of David Wilmot says, that he is not only one of the first men of the State, but of the whole country. He possesses the rare faculty of self-reliance—he refused to bow subserviently to the sinister and corrupt demands of party, and to sacrifice his own independence when the party was clearly wrong. Few men have the courage to be true to themselves when party leaders threaten with their vengeance. The love of justice, of right—obedience to the dictates of their own conscience—all have to yield to the demands of party.

Judge Wilmot has a powerful and persuasive eloquence, and upon the question of slavery he occupies the position of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania from the days of Jefferson down, until it assumed that slavery was national and freedom a mere sectional institution. He occupies the position on the subject, which had been uniformly held by the great majority of Democracy. He has not swerved from the ancient landmarks. His sole and only fault is that he has a conscience; cannot forget the traditions of his fathers—the doctrines of Penn—at the demands of those who desired more slave territory—more slave States—more slave senators in Congress, instead of abandoning a principle because his party was drifting away from it, he chooses rather to embody it in the laws of the land; and hence the famous "Wilmot Proviso."

Outrageous Acquittal of a Murderer in Kansas.

We learn from the Lawrence Republican of latest date that the murderer, Charles Fugit, recently on trial in Leavenworth city for the murder of a man named Hoppe, has been acquitted. The murderer, it will be recollected, made a bet of a pair of boots with a friend, that he would kill an abolitionist before the sun should set. To make good his word, he left town shortly afterwards in pursuit of an innocent, inoffensive emigrant named Hoppe, who a few hours before had passed through the place on his way to the interior of the territory. He overtook the unsuspecting traveler, shot him down in cold blood, without a word of provocation, scalped him, and galloped back to town, brandishing the bloody trophy, as an evidence of the execution of his contract, and claimed the boots which he had wagered.

The gas pipes are laid to Montgomery street.

Locofocoism.

In a recently published biography of William F. Packard, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, "it is alleged that strict construction of the Constitution is a distinguishing characteristic of the Locofoco party. This is altogether a mistake. That party is sometimes in favor of strict construction, and sometimes against it, according to its interests. When it is proposed to clean out rivers, improve harbors, and legislate for objects likely to increase the external trade or commerce of the country, then the Southern doctrine—which is the locofoco doctrine—is to construe the Constitution with such strictness as to defeat the purpose. When a tariff is to be established, with discrimination in favor of particular branches of American manufacture, the South cry out such measures are unconstitutional. The real objection being, that they are calculated to develop the labor and increase the wealth of the North. When it is proposed to grant railroad companies portions of the public lands, the South have always heretofore professed to have a conscientious scruple—their real object being to check the enterprise of the North, for Northern men and money generally build railroads. When the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are proposed to be distributed among the States for the benefit of each, the South objects, because the North, having the bulk of population, would get the bulk of the money; and that is of course unconstitutional. But when slavery is any way concerned then the Constitution can not be stretched too far. Then, every possible perversion of language, is deemed bindingly obligatory upon every man's conscience; and pleasure is taken in torturing clauses that instrument to mean what no fair reading will, in the least, justify. Thus, the Locofocos, under the guidance of Southern politicians, are strict constructionists against everything tending to benefit the North, but are latitudinarian constructionists in favor of everything tending to strengthen the Slave Power and the Locofoco party. No greater falsehood could be uttered than to claim the Locofoco party as a strict construction party. It is anything to suit circumstances.

News from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Versia*, we have Liverpool dates to the 11th. France was actively engaged in preparing for the elections vouchsafed her by the Emperor. These elections were to have taken place on the 21st, and their object is to renew the *Senatus Consultum*, which is now on the point of expiration. The Government, while adhering to its theory of the franchise, does not hesitate to openly influence the result, through all its employees. General Cavaignac is said to be one of the candidates. In England, the Parliament was engaged in the consideration of a recent, and very formidable, revolt among the native troops in British India. This rebellion grew out of an attempt, on the part of the English officers, to force the Indian troops to use cartridges, which had been rendered "unclean" in their eyes, by being smeared with grease. They promptly refused to touch the forbidden abomination, and on being required to do so, broke into an open revolt. The mutiny began among the regiments in the Bengal Presidency, and was rapidly extending itself throughout the country, and a general rising of the native regiments was imminent. In treating this subject, the Earl of Ellenborough "warned the house, that if they allowed the Government of India to interfere with the religion of the People of India, they would see the most bloody revolt that had ever occurred—the English would be expelled from India, and would not leave a dozen sincere converts to Christianity behind." By the *Versia* we have no news from China.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

We have not room to publish the decision of the Supreme Court on this application of Mr. Mott for an injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from purchasing the Main Line of the Public Works of the State. Chief Justice Lewis delivering the unanimous opinion of the Court pronounced a decision, of which the following points will present the principles or matters adjudicated: 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 said 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. But 5th. That in all other respects the sale may go on, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may bid and purchase on the same terms as other corporations or individuals.

State Agricultural Society.

The second quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, was held lately at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia. Members present:

David Taggart, President; John Strohm, Jas. Gowen, Joseph Yeager, John P. Rutherford, Thomas P. Knox, Adrian Correll, Isaac G. McKinley, Amos E. Kapp, Jacob S. Halde-man, A. O. Hoister, Anthony T. T. Newbold, A. Boyd Hamilton, Joshua Wright and Robert C. Walker.

The list of premiums for the next Annual Exhibition, to commence on the 29th of September, was adopted and ordered to be printed. The place of holding the exhibition was not definitely fixed, but the subject was referred to a sub-committee, who will announce their decision in a few days. It is pretty well understood that if the people of Philadelphia subscribe the amount required by the Society toward defraying the expenses of the Exhibition, the city will again be selected as the place.

Hon. Edwin C. Wilson, of Venango county, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address.

The shipment of Coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday June 25th, was 2362 tons. For the year, 35,520.

From the Cleveland Herald, Saturday.

Perilsous Balloon Ascention—The Aero-naut dropped into Lake Erie. On Thursday morning, a man, whose name we cannot immediately ascertain, ascended from Erie in a balloon, with the intention of crossing over to Canada. He had made about sixty miles of his aerial journey, and had reached within six miles of Grand River on the Canada side, when the wind veered round and blew him down the lake and towards the American shore. When about twenty miles distant from Long Point he saw the propeller Marie Stuart, and let out the gas in order that he might board the propeller. The unlucky aeronaut was soon immersed up to his middle in the water from which position he was rescued by the boat Marie Stuart. The balloon was made fast to the boat that it might be towed to the propeller and preserved. But the "machine" began to fill again, and the wind freshening, the position of the boat and balloon was changed, and sailors found themselves flying through the water at the tail of this new-fangled cruiser. The ropes were quickly cut, and the balloon scudded out of sight. The propeller took the aeronaut into Detroit, from which point he sent a letter by the City of Cleveland to be mailed here to his friends in Erie announcing his arrival.

Three Children Drowned by their Mother.

On the 28th ultimo, the village of Leoni, Jackson county, Michigan, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. Mrs. Logan, mother of a family of nine children, in a fit of mental derangement, attempted the murder of her whole family. In the absence of her husband she called her children into the house—the oldest being but 14 years of age, forbade their going out. Presently she took one of her children, went out and threw it into the well; then another, and so on, until she had carried out four. The other children having their fears excited, followed their mother with the fourth victim and saw her throw it into the well. They tried to interfere, but were unable—the maniac mother making most desperate efforts to drown them; falling to do this she threw herself down upon her dead and drowning children. The well was curbed—some 12 feet deep, with about four feet of water. While in the well, her children from the top handed her down a pole, to which the mother and one child clung, and were drawn out. The remaining three were drowned.

The Declaration of Independence Expugned.

Rev. Dr. Ross, at the late New School Presbyterian Assembly at Cleveland, made the following points on Jefferson: 1. I deny the four sentiments of Jefferson's Declaration "that men are created free and equal, as infidel and false. Jefferson's declaration says: 1. That all men are created equal. I deny it. 2. That all men have rights unalienable, save in their consent. I deny it. 3. That government may be abolished whenever the governed may consent thereto. I deny it. Government is ordained of God, and can be changed, rightly, only when God in his Providence commands such a change. "The Declaration of Independence, says the Toledo Blade, has fallen into very grave disrepute. The late Senator Pettit, D. D., declared its self-evident truths to be "a self-evident lie;" the distinguished ex-Senator Choate, who has lately joined the "democracy," pronounces these truths to be "sounding and glittering generalities;" and Dr. Ross, a teacher of religion comes to their aid with the antiquated doctrine that the people have nothing to do with the governments under which they live, because such governments are ordained of God, and hence, that the main portions of the Declaration of Independence are "infidel and false."

A Day of Execution.

Three Men Hung at St. Louis.—It is stated that no less than twenty-seven executions were appointed to take place on Friday last in Missouri and Illinois. The St. Louis papers contain full accounts of the hanging of Jacob Neulsin, John La Point, and Israel Shultz, in that city on Friday. The Intelligence of that city says: "The first killed his wife by beating her over the head with a billet of wood, after a long course of inhuman treatment, such as would be expected only from an African savage. John La Point killed Robert Wheaton, at Carondelet, by beating over the head with a shovel, as he lay upon a bed asleep, both of them were employed at the dock yard; La Point having just been paroled out of the Illinois penitentiary, Wheaton refused to work in the same place, and was murdered in revenge therefor. Shultz killed Henry Inkamp at Carondelet, by shooting him with a pistol at a drinking saloon; he had a grudge against him, and after inveigling him into a quarrel, for the purpose of instigating an assault, deliberately shot him, with a pistol prepared for the purpose. The three men met their fate with apparent resignation. Shultz and Neulsin made short addresses from the scaffold.

Execution at Chicago.

On Friday last William Jackson was executed at Chicago, for the murder of Roman Morris, in the presence of five or six thousand people, many of them women and children. The gallows were erected in the middle of the public street, and the prisoner, with the sheriff, attendant clergymen, newspaper reporters, &c., went to the scene of operations in a procession, escorted by a corps of dragoons and several companies of infantry. A large number of express wagons and other vehicles, filled with men, women, and children, joined the procession. Arrived at the place of execution, the military formed around the gallows to keep off the crowd, and everything appears to have been conducted after the manner of any great spectacle. The prisoner, from the moment he left the jail until he reached the gallows, was engaged in prayer, and wept almost constantly. His last words were—"Oh, Lord God, save and receive me!" Judging from the report of the Chicago Tribune, we should infer that especial pains were taken to give eclat to the occasion.

The Corner Stone of the National Clay Monument is to be laid at Lexington, Ky., on the 4th of July, with imposing ceremonies.

The Rev. B. J. Breckenridge will be the orator, and invitations have been extended to one or more military companies in all the principal cities of the Union to be present; among them the Amoskeag Veterans, Albany Burgess Corps, Chicago Light Guard, New York Light Guards, and the National Guard of St. Louis. The government, it is said, has tendered the services of the brass band at the Newport barracks for the occasion, and the citizens of Lexington are making extensive arrangements to accommodate the expected throng of strangers.

A prisoner broke jail on Friday last, and made a "straight coat tail" for the country. We believe his name was Rutherford.

The Burdell Case.

The testimony before the Surrogate, for letters of administration in the Burdell Case, has been brought to a close. There was evidently some hard swearing somewhere. Some very respectable witnesses swore positively that he was in Herkimer on the 26th and 27th of October, the day before his alleged marriage to Mrs. Cunningham, and Miss Augusta Cunningham swears to the contrary. How it will be decided it is difficult to tell. We have never had but one opinion about the murder of Dr. Burdell and the perpetrators or instigators of it and we have it still.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The July No. of the Lady's Home Magazine, has already been received. This has always been a great favorite with everybody, and since the appearance of colored fashion plates it is becoming very widely circulated among the fair sex. Published by T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia at \$2 a year. Today's Lady's Book for July sustains the character of former numbers. Beside the usual quantity of interesting and instructive reading, it contains patterns of all kinds for fancy needle work, embroideries, and steel engraving. The July No. commences a new volume, consequently this is an excellent time to subscribe. The terms are \$3 per annum, or \$5.00 for 2 copies. Little Dorrit. By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.—Anticipating the conclusion of this work in the periodicals, by a very liberal outlay, Mr. Peterson has issued it in editions. The duodecimo in two volumes which lies before us the most convenient and readable. Various opinions are expressed of the merits of this work. Some persons pronouncing it one of Dickens' best, and others placing it much lower in the scale. There are so many fine passages in it, and some scenes equal to anything which this prolific writer has produced. But there are, on the other hand, very heavy chapters; and the plot is not worked out with the usual felicity. The satire upon "Circumlocution Office," and the hollow abstraction "Father of the Marshalsea," Dorri senior, is a very good character; and so is Mrs. General. We see traces of repetition of himself in many of the personages; but this could hardly be otherwise. The Italian and French scenes and descriptions, results of Mr. Dickens' recent travels are exceedingly well done. In one of his peculiarities, Mr. D. has outdone himself; the introduction of superlatives, without whose aid the story might have told; but which is a greater variety of character, and of course, in Dickens' amusement.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

There is little or nothing doing in Flour, and the market remains very dull. Standard brand are offered freely at \$7.17 per bbl, but there is no demand for export, and sales are limited to the wants of the home trade at from \$7.37 to \$8.25 for common to choice brands and extras, and \$8.50a\$9 per barrel for fancy lots as in quality. Corn Meal is firmly held at \$4, but there is nothing doing. Rye Flour is steadily demanded with sales of 150 bbls at \$4.75 per bbl. There is very little good Wheat offering, and prime lots are wanted at full prices. About 3000 bush. have been disposed of at 185a190c. for reds, including 1000 bush. prime Delaware at the latter rate, and 800 bush. choice Penna. at 198c. Rye is in steady demand at 110c., and steady in price. Corn is better, and about 6000 bush, mostly Pennsylvania yellow, have been taken at 90c., in store, including some small lots of white at 88c. and part purple. Oats are dull, and further sales of Pennsylvania are reported at 56a57c, the latter in store.

Married.

In Mechanicsville, Millin county, on the 25th of June, by Rev. J. N. Burket, Mr. Jackson McElroy, to Miss Delilah Ann Bell, both of Stone Valley, this county.

Died.

In this borough, on the 24th ult. of consumption, HENRY M. KER, aged 24 years. In this borough, on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. C. THARINE GWIN, relict of the late Alexander Gwin, dec'd., aged about 45 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrators of William Means, late of Jackson township, dec'd., and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Monday, the 3rd day of August next, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons having claims against said funds are required to present the same, or thereafter be debarred from coming in upon said fund. D. BLAIR, Auditor July 1, 57-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, to distribute the balance in the hands of William McNie, administrator of William Peobles, dec'd., amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing &c., on Saturday, the 1st of August, 1857, at one o'clock, p. m., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd., will present them for allowance, &c., or be barred therefrom from receiving any share of said fund. JOHN REED, Auditor. July 1, 57-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Bria Brice, surviving Administrator of the Rev. J. Y. McGinnis, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of hearing &c., on Saturday, the 1st of August, 1857, at one o'clock, p. m., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd., are required to present them, or be thereafter barred from coming in upon said fund. JOHN REED, Auditor. July 1, 57-4t.

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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 seasonal deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

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

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

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association or corporation.

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

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:—

ARTICLE XII. OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "either the city of Philadelphia nor any;" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:—

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred 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 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, "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; and 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 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 corporations.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 73, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.] GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 26, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 73, nays 34; on the third

amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.] JACOB ZEIGLER, Clerk. Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

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

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

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the first amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Brewster, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Seefeld, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—24.

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—9. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the second amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Brewster, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Seefeld, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

Nays—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Seefeld—9. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Brewster, Browne, Cresswell, Crabb, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Seefeld, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

Nays—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Brewster, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Seefeld, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration.

On the question, Will the House 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, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bowser, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Innes, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Leisinger, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Callmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Munim, Musseiman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunnenmacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikoff, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vall, Vanvorhis, Voghtley, Walters, Westbrock, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—72.

Nays—Messrs. Backus, Benton, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Struthers, Thorn, Warner, Wharton and Wintrobe—12. So the question was determined in the affirmative.