INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning July 10 1857

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

DAVID WILMOT,
of Bradford County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
of Philadelphia.

SUPREME BENCH:

JAMES VEECH,
of Fayette County.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
of Chester County.

County Convention.

The American Republican County Convention met at the Court House in Bedford, on Thursday, the 2d day of July, instant, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for County officers, to be supported by the American Republican Party at the coming October election. The following delegates appeared and took their seats, viz:

Bedford Borough—P. H. Shires, S. L. Russell.

Bedford Township—Anthony Zimmers, Sam'l Philips.

Broadtop—Thomas M. Smith, Lemuel Evans.

Colerain—Wm. Dibert, Alex. Compher.

Harrison—John McVicker, Wm. Shoman.

Juniata—L. Bittner, L. A. Turner.

Liberty—D. S. Bergstresser, Tobias Snyder.

Monroe—James Carnell, C. S. Cooper.

Napier—G. S. Mullin, G. W. Williams.

Providence E.—G. W. Householder, S. R. Whitfield.

Providence W.—J. A. Gump, Thomas Ritchey.

Schellsburg Borough—J. E. Colvin, W. A. B. Clark.

St. Clair Township—Tho's Jones, A. Blackburn.

Union—J. S. Riddle, J. D. Eckhart.

Woodberry M.—G. W. Barndollar, D. W. Tetwiler.

Woodberry S.—D. F. Buck, L. Zimmerman.

No delegates were present from the Townships of Cumberland Valley, Hopewell, Londonderry and Southampton.

On motion, Major L. Evans was appointed President, and S. L. Russell, Secretary.

G. W. Williams and G. R. Barndollar, were chosen tellers.

The following ticket was then agreed upon, viz:

For member of the Legislature—Sam'l J. Castner, M. Woodberry Tp.

Prothonotary, &c.—John Alsip, Bedford Borough.

Sheriff—James S. Beckwith, Colerain Township.

Treasurer—Geo. R. Oster, Bedford Borough.

Commissioner—David Sparks, W. Providence Township.

Director of the Poor—Thomas Imler, Bedford Township.

Auditor—Geo. W. Stuckey, Napier Tp.

On motion, G. Shannon Mullin, J. E. Colvin, Geo. W. Householder, D. F. Buck and D. S. Bergstresser, were appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Daniel Washabaugh, Francis Jordan and A. B. Bunn, were appointed conferees, to meet a like number of conferees, from each of the counties of Somerset and Huntingdon, to nominate a candidate for the office of State Senator.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following, viz:

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Pollock deserves, and has our warm approval. Honest, capable, and fearless in the discharge of all his duties, he has won the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That it gives us pleasure to have this opportunity to re-iterate our approbation of the conduct of Francis Jordan, Esq., during the period that he represented us in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and we say to him now at the close of his Senatorial term, "well done good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we concur in the nomination made by the Somerset County Convention on the 22d ult., of Henry C. Stewart, of Somerset County, for member of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the ticket which we have this day unanimously nominated, is in every respect *a good ticket*, and we present it to our fellow citizens, confident that it will receive the support of all who desire to have honest, capable, and attentive officers.

Resolved, That the sale of the Main Line of our public improvements was demanded by every consideration; and we rejoice that the last legislature passed an act providing for its sale, and that under that act a sale has been effected, thus ridding the State of a moral, political and pecuniary curse.

Said resolutions being under consideration, S. L. Russell moved to add thereto the following, viz:

Resolved, That we cordially ratify and approve the nominations of David Wilmot for Governor, Wm. Millward for Canal Commissioner, and J[illegible]sell, upon his giving bond with [illegible]ureties in the penal sum of [illegible]seph J. Lewis for Supre[illegible]ars, conditioned for his [illegible] by the Union State Conv[illegible] of the law, &c.

[illegible]sembled at Harrisburg on the 2[illegible] of from thirty to [illegible] last, and will give them our warm[illegible]ts, for violations

Resolved, That the platform adopt[illegible] terms of that Convention contains the true principles upon which our National and State governments should be administered, and if carried out as they ought to be, would result in giving quiet and prosperity to the country.

Which motion was carried and the report of the Committee as amended was then adopted.

The President appointed the following County Committee for the ensuing year, viz:

D. Washabaugh, F. Jordan, George D. Shuck, S. L. Russell, Peter H. Shires.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

LEMUEL EVANS, *Prest.*
S. L. RUSSELL, *Secy.*

The 4th of July.

Since our last issue the glorious Eighty-first Anniversary of our American Independence, with all its pleasures and interesting recollections, has passed away! The day was generally observed by our citizens and celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.—The weather was favorable—and the people of the country not being occupied with their harvests—came to town in large numbers. Two military companies, the Bedford Riflemen, under the command of Capt. A. J. Sansom, and the Bloody Run Blues, under the command of Capt. William States, were on parade. After marching for some time through town, proceeded by the soul stirring drum and fife, playing some of our national airs, these companies, accompanied by a large number of citizens, repaired in procession, to Mr Defibaugh's grove, West of town.

Upon their arrival there, the assembly was called to order by O. E. Shannon, Esq., and organized by the selection of the following officers—

President—Capt. Wm. States; Vice Presidents—Lieuts. J. A. Gump and A. J. Morgert; and Secretaries—Capt. A. J. Sansom and Lieut. T. H. Lyons.

A brief address was made by Brigade Inspector, Maj. Lemuel Evans, upon the importance of cultivating and cherishing a military spirit among us, and of raising, (as many seemed to desire,) a company of Cavalry. At the close of his address, the Declaration of Independence was read in a clear and distinct manner, by Mr. William Job.

JOHN H. FILLER, Esq., the Orator of the Day, was then introduced. All present expected and were not disappointed in hearing a good Address. It occupied about three quarters of an hour in its delivery and was listened to throughout with profound attention. The speaker was peculiarly happy in his selection of historical instances, and by a departure from the beaten track pursued generally by fourth of July orators, the presentation of familiar truths in new light, gave to his discourse a freshness and originality such as speeches of the kind very seldom possess.

In a word there was but one opinion in regard to the address—and that is that the composition was beautiful and the delivery good!

At the conclusion of Mr. Filler's address the attention of the audience was directed to the stand by O. E. Shannon, Esq., who rose to give them notice that though they had already listened to "*two* very *good* speeches," *he* was going now to make a *better speech* than any they had heard!

The exordium of the new orator sounded somewhat *egotistical*; but curiosity prompted general attention, and at the top of his voice he proceeded as follows: "*Ladies and Gentlemen*, DINNER'S READY!" This announcement was greeted with loud laughter and applause, and citizens and soldiers, ladies and gentlemen, repaired, in fine spirits, to the table, where an elegant collation had been served by Mrs. Mary Cook of the Washington Hotel. Everything was there in abundance—the vegetables, &c, were brought on from Baltimore, and the whole affair gotten up at much expense and trouble.

Dinner over, the procession again formed and marched back to town; and from there the military companies marched to the Springs, where they were inspected by the Brigade Inspector. By invitation of Col. Gossler, they proceeded to the Hotel, where they partook of a bountiful supply of refreshments.

In the evening they returned, and after parading in town for some time, were formally dismissed.

The day—or night rather—closed with a ball at the Washington Hotel, which was participated in by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who delight "to go it on the light fantastic!"

We understand that on Saturday evening last, 4th of July, when the town was full of people, and after the Locofocos had rung the bell, and tried to drum up a big crowd at the Court House to attend their Club meeting, they could only raise *sixteen*, all told, men and boys! The enthusiasm has all oozed out at their finger ends.

We never knew of the opposition party in this county being so thoroughly united as they are now. We know of at least fifty who left us last fall, and the year before, who are now back, and will fight manfully for our whole ticket, and from what we hear we have no doubt there will be many more. We know of quite a number in this immediate neighborhood. Our prospects are flattering.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Bath RANT AND BAKERY AND ESTABLISHMENT, to the Ris[illegible] Church, in Juliana Street, where [illegible] Defibaugh's to see all his old friend[illegible]

He keeps constan[illegible] and best C.&F.[illegible] pleasant, and the attendance large. The order of exercises was as follows:

Hymn—by the School.
Prayer—Rev. J. A. Kunkleman.
Hymn—Misses Luther, Nicodemus and Stiffler.
Speech—Reuben Semler.
Address—Miss Jennie Baylor.
Song—Misses Mary Leary and Sophia Defibaugh.
Dialogue (Mr. Lovegood and Servant.)—Henry Grimes and Reuben Semler.
Mountain Girl—Miss Mary Leary.
Speech—Otho Knox.
Speech—Daniel Radebaugh.
Dialogue—Masters Shafer, Arnold and Minnich.
Speech—Henry Grimes.
Speech—Perry Washabaugh.
Hymn—Mary Leary and S. Defibaugh.
Dialogue (Dr. Gregory and his Patient)—John Minnick and W. C. Shafer.
Anniversary Address—Rev. J. A. Kunkleman of Schellsburg.
Hymn—by the Sunday School.

The exercises were all very creditable and the result, we were informed, of but very brief preparation. The address by Mr. Kunkleman was a production of more than ordinary merit. The thoughts of the speaker were conveyed in chaste and beautiful language throughout the discourse, and it abounded in passages of remarkable force and eloquence. It was well delivered and favorably received by all who were present. Mr. K. is still but a young man in professional life—yet his masterly powers of elocution and diligent application is securing for him a reputation as an orator which will in his pastoral relations, endear him to his people, and give him an extended influence over the hearts and minds of any community where it may be his pleasure to reside.

After the Address, the large company present were invited to partake of a sumptuous and elegant repast which had been provided for the occasion. To say that this entertainment was well gotten up would convey but an imperfect idea of the great variety of delacacies and substantials that were there in profusion, such as the most luxurious imagination could suggest or the choicest epicurian taste desire. It was remarked by every one, "*the table looks well*," and that all did ample justice it is needless to say. Much praise, we do say, however, was due to the ladies of the Lutheran Church, and the friends of the School, generally, for this preparation which must have been attended with no little trouble and expense.

After the Dinner, a variety of Flags and Banners, bearing appropriate inscriptions, were presented to the School by the young men of the church.

Everything passed off pleasantly; the music, partly of a martial character, was good, and at the close of the exercises a variety of beautiful songs, &c., were sung, with a melodean, accompanied by some of the young ladies present. In a word—it was a nice celebration, and many who were there will long remember agreeably this day in the woods.

Locofoco Love for Catholics.

All know of the great love Locofocos pretend to bear for the Catholic Church and its members, yet, we presume, all alike know that when a member, or one who is suspected of being favorable to that Church, is a candidate for office or nomination for office, he is defeated on account of his religion alone. This was the case several years ago, when James Campbell was their candidate for Supreme Judge. He was defeated, by about eight or nine thousand, whilst the other candidates on the same ticket who were not Catholics, were elected by about eight or nine thousand majority! It is also well known that William A. Stokes, one of the most talented men in Pennsylvania, was a candidate for the nomination for Supreme Judge, at the late Locofoco State Convention, but he was a Catholic, and true to its practices, but not to its professions, he was defeated. He would have been an ornament to the Supreme Bench. All in this County know that for a number of years, one of the best men in this place, was a candidate for the nomination for Treasurer, but he was a Catholic, and men would be nominated over his head, who had not been spoken of for that office before the Conventions met. This was years before the American party arose, and the only reason why he was always defeated, was because of his religion! It is also known that there was a gentleman named for the nomination for Sheriff, before the Locofoco County Convention, some days ago, a man of influence and standing, and one of the strongest men in his party. He was urged by scores to permit his name to be used. It was found out that, though not actually a member of that church, he was favorable to it, and his children attended the Catholic Sunday School! This was enough, and he was deserted by many of those, (several of whom were Delegates,) who were most influential in bringing him out for that nomination. This is invariably the way they act in this State and County, and proves that although they stigmatize Americans as bigots, they are the greatest bigots in the land themselves.

RECENT copious and refreshing rains in all parts of Texas have put the planters in high spirit, and raised hopes of excellent crops of corn and cotton.

SMOKED OUT AT LAST.

After denying from the start that PACKER was a prohibitory liquor law man, the Gazette of last week comes out, and acknowledges the truth of all we have been endeavoring to prove for weeks past. The votes on the Senate Journals are produced, and it is not even denied that the three sections of the law, for which Packer voted, as given by us, are correct. It is admitted that he voted for all the sections of the bill on which the yeas and nays were called; and that he voted for the entire bill on its final passage, when it was carried by a vote of 17 to 15. It is admitted that he moved and voted to amend the fifteenth section, *by striking out that part of it* which submitted the law to a vote of the people before its adoption, and that on his motion said section was stricken out, and another one inserted in its place, entirely different in substance, and which made the law go into effect forthwith after its passage, without any popular vote, and only provided that a vote if in favor of a repeal of the law should be considered as a recommendation to the next legislature. Last year the Gazette was loud and long in its abuse of Bartholomew Laporte, Esq., our candidate for Surveyor General, because of his views and votes in favor of Prohibitory Liquor Laws. We never could see clearly that this was very important in a candidate for Surveyor General, an office in no wise connected with the making of the laws. But in a candidate for Governor the case is different, for he, if elected, has to approve or disapprove all acts of the Legislature. It is in view of this fact no doubt, (among others to which we refer elsewhere,) that the Gazette seems for once conscience smitten, and rather than support a prohibitory liquor law candidate for Governor, he chooses to sell out his establishment, and leave this "heavy work" for some successor untrameled on this troublesome isssue. We must say we admire this sort of consistency and grit; and are most agreeably surprised to find this manifestation of them in the editor of the Gazette.

BEDFORD GAZETTE FOR SALE!

We notice by the last *Gazette*, that that establishment, "Press, Type, good will, &c., &c.," is offered for sale. This announcement comes at a bad time for the Locofoco party in this County. It is well known that the ticket which was lately placed in nomination by that party in this place, is the weakest and most objectionable that they have had before the people for many years, and it is also well known that it was not the one that Bowman, Cessna & Co., were in favor of. The present ticket falls heavily upon the party, and even they themselves admit its defeat. The Gazette knows all this, and well knows that every man on its ticket will be defeated by a handsome majority. The Locofoco party triumphed, on account of division in our ranks, last fall, in this County, and the editor of the *Gazette* knows that he cannot dispose of his establishment with the same eclat for many years to come. This is the reason, and only one, why the editor of that paper, wishes to dispose of that office *before* the election. The defeat of their ticket in this County, at the next election, is a certain event, and the offer of the Gazette for sale, only confirms the public in the opinion that Bowman himself knows it.

Union County Convention.

This body met in this place on Thursday of last week, and put in nomination a county ticket, which is admitted on all hands to be one of the best and most unexceptionable, that we have had for many years. The ticket will be found in another column. The Convention was composed of many of our best and most influential men, in the different townships. Indeed, it was a general remark, that there never was a body of men from this County, met for any purpose whatever, composed of more integrity, intelligence and influence. They were all animated by the same feelings, to place before their friends, throughout the County, a strong ticket, and one against whose individual members, nothing could be urged. The delegates all were in the best spirits and spoke confidently of our ability to elect the whole ticket. The most encouraging accounts were given from their different localities, of gains for our party over last fall's vote, and particularly of many who voted against us then, who are now back in their old party. Even though there should have been the last objection by any one in our ranks to any individual on our ticket, that objection should be removed after its receiving the sanction of such a body of men as composed that Convention.

We will speak more fully hereafter of the different candidates on our ticket.

There are occasions when even the healthiest people need medicine, the changes of diet, of the weather, and hundreds of other causes, produce a laxity in the system that needs correcting, or in other words, the liver becomes slightly deranged, and needs a stimulator. If all who find themselves in this situation will try Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, they may be sure of relief, as we can testify to its efficacy in curing Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, and other ills so common in a family. It acts, as a medicine, easier and better than any dose of pills we ever swallow, and is so mild that the smallest infant can take it.—For sale by Dr. Harry.—July 3.—b.

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST TO THE PEOPLE BY THE INTERFERENCE OF THE CANAL BOARD.

The bill passed at the last session of the Legislature providing for the sale of the Main Line, contains the following provision, viz:

And provided farther, That if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall become the purchasers of said Main Line at said public sale, or by assignment as aforesaid they shall pay in addition to the purchase money at which it may be struck down, and which shall not be less than seven and a half millions of dollars, THE SUM OF ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, the whole amount of sale to be paid in the bonds of the company, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the thirty first days of January and July of each year, and which bonds without further record shall remain a lien upon the said Main Line, one hundred thousand dollars of which said bonds to fall due on the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and one hundred thousand dollars thereof annually thereafter, until the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, until the whole is paid.

From the above it will be seen that if the Canal Board had not applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from buying the works, it would have paid the sum of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE FOR THE SAME than it will pay under the decision of the Supreme Court. It pays now but $7.500,000, whilst it would have paid otherwise NINE MILLIONS. This is the result of the application for an injunction—$1.500,000 are actually lost to the State through the interference of a corrupt Canal Board, who have been robbing the people of their bread.

They will tell the people now that they have saved the tonnage tax to them by their influence. This is all a sham, but in accordance with the privately expressed opinion of Chief Justice LEWIS, the Rail Road company is NOW ACTUALLY RELIEVEE FROM THE TONNAGE TAX, without paying a farthing for it. This shows the true love of the corrupt Canal Board for the people which they sworn to protect, but who does not know, and believe, that if the Pennsylvania Railroad wanted to get rid of the tonnage tax, the very first Locofoco legislature would repeal it for them? Such has been the case heretofore, and it is very likely will be again. The tonnage tax would have been removed two years ago, if the talented and wide awake member from Venango, S. P. M'CALMONT, Esq, a good and true American Republican, had not resisted its passage so ardently. The Locofoco House passed almost every thing to favor the Railroad last winter, and friends of the interest of the State had to look to the Senate for protection. The House passed a most iniquitous bill, giving the Pennsylvania Railroad large privileges, but a Republican Senate so amended it that it was even satisfactory to our ultra neighbor of the *Patriot and Union*.

We should have been glad to have seen the works go into other hands than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, knowing that they have some very unpopular and disobliging men employed as subordinates at some of the stations east and west of this. Whilst we have the best of men here, other places have not been so fortunate, and they have done more injury to the Railroad Company than the Directors are aware of. However, these things will no doubt be remedied in time, and the Company will find it to their advantage to promote the interest of the public generally as well as their own.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—A very heavy defalcation, amounting to over $900,000, has recently happened in Ohio. It seems that John G. Breslin, the late State Treasurer, (democrat,) is the defaulter, and W. H. Gibson, his succesor, now Treasurer, has concealed the matter so that the Governor has experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of the true state of affairs. Breslin and Gibson are brothers in-law, and Gibson wanted to give Breslin a chance to clear up his defalcation, hence the blame which some are inclined to attach to Gibson.

☞We advise those of our friends in a state of single blessedness, who would win the idol of their hearts, and enjoy that domestic felicity know only those in married life, to restore the hair on their bald pates, change the grey locks to their original color, make them glossy as silk, by using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. It is now the standard remedy for all diseases of hair and skin. | *Ohio Statesman.*—For Sale by Dr. Harry.—July 3—b.

DEATH OF HON. WM. L. MARCY.—Hon. Wm. L. Marcy departed this life on the 4th of July, inst., at Ballston Spa, Mass. He complained of being unwell during the morning, but went to his room about 12; on calling him about 1 o'clock, they found him dead. He was 71 years of age.

HERMAN'S TINWARE can't be beat.—His shop is a few doors West of the old Globe Hotel. He is an old and good mechanic, and makes all his work himself, and sells cheaper than anybody else. All who want tinware will save money by calling on him. He follows no other business and pays all his attention to making and selling good, substantial, and cheap work.

May 22, 1857.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

PETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*"

For sale by all Druggists. f27eowz.

The camp meeting of Bedford circuit of the M. E. Church will be held on Solomon Spark's ground, about three miles from Bloody Run, commencing August the 21st, The Brethern of Bedford station are cordially invited to tent with us.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
WM. H. STEVENS, *Pastors.*

June 26, 1857.

UNION CLUB, No. 1.

Will meet in the Court House, on Saturday evening, July 11. Speeches may be expected. It is desirable that there should be a good turn-out.

D. RADEBAUGH, *Pres't.*

July 3, 1857.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. WESLEY AKERS, and Miss REBECCA AMOS.

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 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 it to 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.

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

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by 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 each county respectively,*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" and from section seven, in same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia nor any;*" and insert in lieu thereof, the words, "*and no;*" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof, insert the following:

SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and 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 taxable inhabitants thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a district. Any city having a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient 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; 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 the said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

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

IN SENATE, *March* 27, 1857,

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, 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. HAMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April* 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 12, 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* 2, 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 [L. S.] to 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 THE 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. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wright and Taggert, *Speaker*—24.

Nays—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—6.

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. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

Nays—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield 8.

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. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, 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. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, 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, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Jenkins, Johnston, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mussleman, Mumma, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Powmill, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia) Ramsey-(York) Reed, Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoohris, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman, and Getz—*Speaker*—78.

Nays—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hine, Hamilton, Hancock, Hoffman, (Lebanon) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner, Wintrode—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, Bower, Beck, Ball, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins Heistand, Hillegas Housekeeper, Hoffman, (Berks) Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johnston, Johns, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mussleman, Mangle, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Peters, Pearson, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia) Ramsey, (York) Reamer, Rupp, Roberts, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook Wharton, Zimmerman, and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

Nays—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Centre) Smith, (Cambria) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagoneller, Warner, Wintrode 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, Beck, Ball, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Cleaver, Campbell, Chase, Crawford, Dickey, Eyster, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Heins, Harper, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Housekeeper, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Hoffman, (Berks,) Innes, Imbrie Jacobs, Johns, Johnston, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Mangle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselmen,