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CONSTITUTION.

New Constitution Proposed to the Citizens of this Commonwealth for their Approval or Rejection, by the Constitutional Convention.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commenwealth, in pursuance of the 4th section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the bless-ings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish

ARTICLE 1. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the General, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that and unalterably established, we declare that—
SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and
independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring,
possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and
all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and

rity and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalignable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper. SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the or modes of worship.
SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being

of a God and a future state of rewards and pun-ishments shall, on account of his religious senti-ments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Licetions shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right or

suffiage.
SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proccedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be unde to restrain the right thereof. The free communica-tion of thoughts and epinlons is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abose of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investiga-tion or information where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in cret.

SEC. 14. Neither noise shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from uncreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or Sec. 15. The members of the General Assemto search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause,

accusation against him, to meet the witnesses place. trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; not be compelled to give evidence against he cannot be compened to give evidence against himself, nor can be be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable of

fense be proceeded against c.iminally, by infor-mation, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense betwice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compen-

sation being first made or secured.

Sec. 11. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, erson, or reputation, shall have remedy by due ourse of law and right and justice administered without sale, dental, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct. SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be dret.

SEC. 13. Excessive ball shall not be required. nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments

Suc. 14 All prisoners shall be beliable by suffi. cient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. SEC. 15. No commission of over and terminer or jall delivery shall be issued, SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is

for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as tatives.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

r felony by the Legislature. SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender. forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth, the estate of such , ersons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casu-alty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason there-

fire, 20. The citizens have a right in a praceable manner to assemble together for their com-mon good, and to apply to those invested with ces or other proper purposes, by petition, address

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be

Sec. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Leg shature and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination, to the

ivil power.
SEC. 13. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to

sec. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any thie of nobility or heriditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall

be for a longer term than during good behavior. Sec. 25. Emigration from the State shall not Sec. 26. To guard against transgressions of the igh powers which we have deleg ated, we declare

that everything in this article isexcepted . ut of the general powers of government, and shall for-ever remain inviolate. ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Separte and House of

lepresentatives. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every se-cond year. Their term of service shall begin on the first-day of December next after their elec-



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Sag. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not ex-

tween sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age. and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States on of this State,) and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

ing their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person bolding any office (except of at-torsey-at-law or in the unlitta) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of cither house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of em-bezziement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any of-fice of trust or profit in this Commonwealth. Sec. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No mem-ber of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law pass-ed during such term. Lixe SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and Reg.

close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Licutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be treated. rights of conscience, and no conference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship. Shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each be use shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall conslitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attend-

ance of absent members,
SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to deter-SEC. 11. Each noise shall have power to deter-mine the rules of its proceeding and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disor-derly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedi-cues to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment, or contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bur an indictment for the same offense. SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require serrecy, and the yeas and mays of the members on any ques-tion shall, at the desire of any two of them, be

entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept se-

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the con-

bly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, vio-lation of their oath of office, and breach or suresupported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accustive brones, and in going to and returning from ed hath a right to be heard by himself and his the same; and for any speech or debate in either counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the house, they shall not be questioned in any other

face to face, to have compulsory process for ob-taining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecu-tions by indictment or information, a speedy territory, as nearly equal in population as may SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty ratios of population shall be entitled to one Sena-tor for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-tiths of a ratio; but no county shall form a seperate of a ratio; but no county small form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each emitted to one or more Schators, when such county may be assigned a Schator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless coulded to two or more Serators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole popu-

lation of the State by the number nity. Szc. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the nost recent United States census by two hun-SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its auratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the repreentatives allotted to the county in which it is scated. Every city entitled to more than four

representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be di-vided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of not strong presumption of fraid, shall not be representatives according to its population, but continued in prison after delivering up his estate no district shall elect more than four represen-

for the benefit of his creditors, in such and simple the prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its uracles slon after the adoption of this constitution, and impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its uracles slon after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial ceasus, shall apportion the State icto Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the munities, shall be passed.

ARTICLE III. LEGISLATION.

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose. Sec. 2. No bill shall be considered unless re-

ferred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members. Sec. 3. No bill, except general appropriation sills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amend-ments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yers and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor. Sec. 5. No amendment to bills by one house concurred in by the other, except vote of a majority of the members elected there to taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the our mal thereof; and reports of committees of con erence shall be adopted in either house only by he vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names

of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass ny local or special law: Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens

Regulating the affairs of countles, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;
Changing the names of persons or places;
Chaoging the venue in civil or criminal cases;
Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering,
or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or al-

with of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Sec. 3. Semators shall be elected for the term
of four years, and Representatives for the term
of bridges crossing streams which from boundaries between this and any other State;

or fixing or changing the place of voting;
Granting divorces;
Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts; Creating officers, or prescribing the powers

Creating officers, or proscribing the pawers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

Changing the law of descent or succession;
Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, matters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments or prescribing the effect of judgical sales of

ments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;
Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;
Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repai ing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;
Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons un-der disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; Remitting flues, penalties and forfeitures, or

refunding moneys legally paid into the Trea-Exempting property from taxation ; Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufauc-

turing; Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof; Granting to any corporation, association, or in-dividual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of

a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief ask-

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed ske. 8. No focal or special oil shall so passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction that the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been qualified, whill be ayabilited in the having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed. Spc. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presider, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before sign-

ing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal. SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, ex-cept to an acting officer or employee elected or

appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority

Sec. 12. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be faculabled, and the print-ing, binding and distributing of the laws, Jourowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be pre-scribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way

interested in such contracts, and all such con-tracts shall be subject to the approval of the Go-vernor, Auditor General and State Treasurer. Sec. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment. Sec. 14. All bills for resing revenue shall ori-ginate in the House of Repesentatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other

embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordi-nary expenses of the executive, legislative and judic'al departments of the Common wealth, in-terest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by sepa-rate bills, each embracing but one subject. SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant draws by the proper officer

in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the publie schools of the State, except by a vote of twothirds of all the members elected to each house. 8sc. 18. No appropriations except for pensions gratuities or military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denomi-

national or sectarian institution, corporation or propriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and or-

SEC. 20. The Gen ral Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corpora-tion or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improve-ment, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform

any municipal function whatever. SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to we recovered for injuries re-sulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and

such acts now existing are avolded. SEC. 22. No act of the Goneral Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corpo ration, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall

e provided by law. Sec. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transforred, remitted, postponed or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be 10 leg-islation upon subjects other than those designsted in the proclamation of the Governor, calling

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except in the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in

Szc. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by isw.

Authorizant children;
Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;
Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;
For the opening and conducting of elections, any money, office, appointment, employment, temporary, they or changing the place of voting; ment, or of personal advantage or promise there-of, for his vote or official influence, or for with-holding the same, or with an understanding, ex-pressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or domand any such money or other shall solicit or domand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give o withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing

rectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilying, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence hira in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawfu; investigation for judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhole his testimony upon the ground that it may crimihis testimony upon the ground that it may crimi-nate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicivi proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimoney, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth. SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall dis-

close the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon. ADTICLE IV. THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenaut Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall by law the number, duties and compensation of the returns of every election for Governor shall the officers and employees of each house, and no be scaled up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor by the Joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be described by the senate the senate of the s tions shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner

as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during fone years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be but shall have no vote unless they be conally

of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years text preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States

or of this State. SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall excreise the office of Governar or Lieu-

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be commander inchief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States. SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Scante by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their session; he shall have power to fill any vacarcy that may happen during the recess of the Schate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of internsi Affairs or Superintedent of Pub-lic Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be au-

thorized to #11: If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate before their final adjournment, a proper

But in any such case or vacancy, in nu elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months imme diately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second

anceceding general election;
In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate
shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by year and nays, and shall be en-

tered on the Journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and for feitures, to grant reprioves, commutations of sentence and pardous, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommen-dation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Seeretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be re-corded and filed in the o'lice of the Secretary of

the Commonwealth. SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Depart-ment, upon any subject relating to the duties of

their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expe-

SEC. 12. He may on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with re-spect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceed-ing four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by pro clamation, for the transaction of executive busi-

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, du-ties, and emoluments of the office for the re-mainder of the term, or until the disability be emoved, shall devolve upon the Lientenant Gov-

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Leutenant Governor, or sheet the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President Pro TEMPORE of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Benate; shall in like manner become Governor if

Vacating roads, towns plots, streets or alleys;
Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and rallfied and approved by them.

Locating or changing county seats, crecting new counties, or changing county lines;
Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing the roads, towns, or villages, or changing the roads and conducting of elections, or graveyards or public stall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and rallfied and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for the opening and conducting of elections, on, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value enjoyment, testimonial, reward, thing of value enjoyments, testimonial, reward the form of the form of the form of the common value to time to time to time, detail oncour nated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to recon-sider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, like-wise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by year and nave, and the names of the members voting and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the

> SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making for one year next preceding his election. In clappropriations of money, embracing distinct ties containing over fifty thousand mhabitants, spropriations of money, embracing distinct the containing over hity thousand musbitants, shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the court not of record, of police and civil causes, executive veto.

executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contest ed election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall seede questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of the law involved in the trial. The Governor and Licutemant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified. SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and pro-ceedings of the Governor, and when required by the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers

relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

Szc. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shail exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually and at such other times as may

be required by law, make report to the General Assembly, SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise at the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be dress of two thirds of each house of the General

made by law.

Sec. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualithree are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more lified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Scal of Pennsylva-nia shall be the seal of the State.

by the Governor. ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The Judicial power of this Com-SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office the General Assembly may from time to time es- under the United States, this State, or any other

THE JUDICIARY.

Src. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commis-sion shall first expire shall be chief justice, and

thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice. Snc. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices be justices of over and terminer and general jail delivery in several countles; they shall have original ridiction in cases of injunction, and where a prporation is a party defendant, of habeus cors. of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior invisdicand of quo warranto as to all officers of Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other | Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate court of original jurisdiction to be presided jurisdiction by appeal, centronant or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may be cafter be Supreme Court shall be established.

thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to onstitute separate districts shall be formed into judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming apparate districts; but the sevshall be adopted shall serve for their unex- ec

gheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now in its discretion, appoint. In every county each in the District Courts and Courts of Com- orphans' courts shall possess all the powers and n Pleas, subject to such changes as may be ide by this constitution or by law, shall be in diadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in esignated respectively as the Court of Common leas number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in Allegueny as the Court f Common Pleas number one and number two, out the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall in like anner be designated by successive numbers (the number of designated by safe courts, or many review.

county where the establishment of an additional Sec. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increasease shall amount fu the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and sepa-rate court as aforesaid, which shall be num-bered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Picas, without designating the untuber of said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each urt to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of vanue, as shall be previded by law. In Allegheny each cours shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equi-ty commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shail resaid courts, and he and his assistants shall re-ceive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all tees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothono-tary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgment docket, which shall contain the judgments and lious of all the said courts, as is or may be di-rected by law. rected by law.

Sec. 8. The said equess in the counties of Phi-

of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Or-phaus' Court, and within their respective dis-

tricts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal natters.

SEC. 10. The Judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of CERTIONARI to justices of the peace, and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be

fone.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this after due notice and full hearing on the addresses. Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the elec-tion of constable, by the qualified electors there-of, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a their adjournment, prevent its return, in which term of the years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

ties containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district. SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be estabwith jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred do: lars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no viter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected, when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such ju-risdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an lucrease of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the

as may be made by lsw. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court sat of record, either racts may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

cause shown.
Sale, 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impenchment, the Governor may remove any of them on the ad-

Assembly, Sec. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of

the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same nia shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed

district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast to for profity of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several courts of Common

Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for marter sersions of the peace, orphans' courts, or perquisites of office for their services from State. SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside

cicciors of the State at large. They smil hold within this Commonwealth; and the other their offices for the term of twenty-one years, judges, during their continuance in office, shall judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall respectively elected. 20. The several courts of Common Pieas, esides the powers herein conferred, shall have

and exercise within their respective districts such chancery powers as are now vested by law n the several courts of Common Pleas of this commonwealth, or as may bereafter be conferred upon them by law.
Sec. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the Judges

thereof, except such as are judicial, por shall

any of the judges thereof exercise any p of appointment, except as herein provided. SEC. 22. In every county wherein the popula-tion shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand courts of common pleas shall continue as at pre-sent established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may be reafter be conferred upon, the Orphaus' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphaus' Court proceedings, shall coose and determine; in any sounty in which a separate Orphans' Court shall established the Register of Wills shall be convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All filed with him as register or as clerk of eral associate judges in office when this constitu- | separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the ourt without expense to parties, except where ired terms.

all parties in interest in a pending proceeding SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Al-shall nominate an auditor whom the court may,

urisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate registers' courts are hereby abolished.
SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be by the authority of the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same. Sec. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for

resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filed by appointment by the Governor, to routinue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy. SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be

general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisalction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courfs to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the courts of common pleas and orphans' cours.
Sec. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judg-ment thereon shall be subject to writ of errors

as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

Sec. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon outh or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC 2. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be in ble to imperchase t for any misdement in office, but judgment in such cases

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shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous

tion of misbehavior in office or of any infamous Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Licutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and Judges of the courts of record, Isarned Hi the law, shall be

of two-thirds of the Senath; ARTICLE VIL OATH OF OFFICE.

Section 1. Senators and Representatives and ali judicial, state and county officers, shall, hofore entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following onto or affirmation.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and selend the constitution of the United States and the I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promises to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to prosure my nomination or election for appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalt that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money orfother valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining it my office, other than the compensation allowed by law;

The foregoing cath shall be administered by some person anthorized to administer onths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme court, shall be filled in the office of the Frothonotary of the county in which the same is taken any person refusing to take sational or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualitied from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth.

The out to the members of the senate and house of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme court or of a court of common please, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

AFTICLE*ILL***

ARTICLE VIII.

SCPERAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1. Every male effizen twenty one years of each, presessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year for if having previously been a qualified elector or mittee born citisen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall offer to vote at least two months humediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall offer to vote at least two months humediately preceding the election.

Fourth, if twenty two years et age or upwards, he shall have peritering the election.

Fourth, if twenty two years et age or upwards, he shall have petitely the two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election.

Sec. 2. The general election shall be beld annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the general assembly may by law fix a different day, two thrist of all the mombers of each house consisting thereto.

Sec. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

Sec. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by bailot. Every bailot total shall be numbered in the orier in which it shall be received, and the minner resorted by the citizens shall be by hallot. Any elector may write his naw upon his tikele, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or attended not so discloses how any elector shall have required to do so as witnesses in a maleful proceeding.

Not. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surery of the peace, be privileged from a rest during their attendance on elections of this commonwealth shall be in nettal military service, under a required to do so as witnesses in

nonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens under such egulations as are or shall be prescribed by

of fully as if they were present at their usual place es of election.

Sec. 7. All laws regulating the bolding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the state, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of roting by reacon of his mame not being register.

voting by reason of his name not being registered.

See, 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector, my money, reward of other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for witholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote at all be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or altirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

See 5. Any person who shall, while a candidata, for office, he guilty of bribery, traud or willful violation of an election law, shall be forever diamating from helding an office of trust or profit in this common wealth; and any person convicted of ellifactualities of the election laws, shall in addition of

this commonwealth; and any person convicted of will fulviolation of the election laws, shall, in addi-tion to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of

Sec. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in orsceedings for the investigation of elections, no erson shall be permitted to withhold his testimo-by upon the ground that it may criminate himself

ny apon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamily but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any paticial proceeding, except for perpury in giving such testimony.

See 11, Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of escapan and contiguous territory, in sach materials as the court of Quarter session of the city or county in which the same are located may direct, but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhibitions shall be divided by the courts of quarter cossions having jurisdiction there in whenever at the lext preceding election more

courts of quarter cassions having jurisdiction there in whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fitty votes shall have been polled therein; and other cleation districts whenever the court of the proper country shall be of obligion that the ecovenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 12. All elections by persons in a representative cannotly shall be viva vects.

Sec. 12. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be decined to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lose it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil condition, of this state or of the United States, nor while employed safety of the states, or on the higheseas, nor while employed a stateon, of any institution of the State or of the United States, or on the higheseas, nor while a stateon, of any institution of learning, nor while kept in 200 pass hours or other asytum at public expense, nor "while confined in public prison.

Sec. 14. District election has relevant consists of

blis prison. Sec. 14. District election boards shall correist of public prison.

See 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be contain annually by the efficient, Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election offices shall be privileged from arrest upon stays of election and white engaged by making up and transmitting returns, effectly upon warrant of a court of record or ludge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or lor wanton breach of the peace. In either they may claim excomption from jury duty during their terms of service.

See 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election effect who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this sinte, or of any city or county, or of any annicipal board, commission, or trust in any city, are only justices of the peace and alfertuen, notariez public, and persons in the militia service of the state nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate maintenal or local offices below the green and in the defendence of city or county offices as shall be de-

other be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shell serve, save only to such subordinate maincipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

See 16. The courts of common please of the serveral counties of the commonwealth shall have power within their respective intestiction 15 appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petillon of five cilinens, inwind voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable premarition to accure the purity and fatness of election overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents thering and shall be personar qualified to serve upon election boards and in each case members of different political parties whenever the members of an election boards shall differ indoplation, the overseers if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the quasilon of difference in appointing overseers of election, all the law jungces of the proper court able to set at the time shall concur in the appointments made.

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