

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 20, 1873

TERMS:—\$2 per year, in advance, 25¢ per copy not paid in advance. Advertising—25¢ per line for three insertions, and 10¢ for each subsequent insertion.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.  
We this week print the new Constitution but its length leaves us little room for comment.

It is the most important document that has been submitted to the people of Pennsylvania for a long time. The new Constitution strikes at corruption and those abuses that have disgraced our state, and as adopted, as it will be if honest Democrats and Republicans turn out on the 16th of next December and cast their votes for it, these evils will be rooted out.

The Legislature will hereafter be permitted to meet not once every two years—millions will be saved by that.

There is to be no more private and local legislation. Frauds at the elections, by either party, can no more be practiced with ease, and casual and hasty laws as at length been taken by the threat and the opportunity is offered the people to check them to death on Tuesday, Dec. 16th.

These, and many other wholesome reforms, will be wrought under the new Constitution.

Corrupt politicians of every party are combining to defeat it, because it is the work of honest men, democrats and republicans, such as Meredith, Walker, McAllister, Curtin, Bigler, Bucklew, and many others.

No honest, patriotic citizen of this state will neglect this sacred duty on the 16th of December.

Slandering Candidates.  
A California Judge recently charged the jury on an election case in the following way:

"Either the last election was corruptly carried on, or some newspapers of the county have been guilty of libel. Somebody should be indicted and it is your sworn duty, without malice, hatred or affection for any person, to fully and impartially investigate these matters, and if money has been corruptly used for elections or for primaries, to bring the iniquitous party up for trial and punishment, and if newspapers have maligning any person without cause, then let their proprietors be indicted for libel."

We can agree with the Selwinger Times when it adds to the above: "If this ruling obtained in all the Courts of all the States, a quietus would be put on the multitude of willful slanders that are heaped up against candidates for office by the partisan press just prior to an election that seems to be demanded by every consideration of common decency."

In cases not a few, as is well known, good men are deterred from asking or accepting a nomination simply by reason that they cannot muster up enough courage to face the torrent of bills, which they feel would be let loose on them soon as they shall have become candidates. This is a state of affairs that should not be permitted to exist, and the press, when it departs from the legitimate path of its duty character is maliciously blackened, should be held to the fullest consideration of responsibility for the commission of such offence.

MARRIAGES.  
On 15th, at Centre Hall, by Rev. J. M. Miller, Mr. P. Hebbel and Miss Mary C. Rowley, both of this place.

On 16th, at Centre Hall, by Rev. J. M. Miller, at 10 o'clock, to Miss Mary C. Rowley, both of this place.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

Again we have a sudden death of a young man. Mr. Edjoh Gilling, of Pleasant Gap, while getting a stick of timber at Wash, Lehigh county, on last Monday, suddenly dropped dead with the axe in his hand. Mr. Gilling's age was about 54 years.

An inch of snow and some storm Wednesday night.

Rev. J. A. Bright, formerly of Aaronsburg, has accepted a call from the Nittany Valley charge, and has already entered upon his duties as pastor. His residence is at Hagerstown, Pa.

The Sunday and Lewistown railroad will probably be sold on or about the first day of January, 1874.

Bellefonte, Nov. 18, 1873. Bazaar for the people in all stations. Bazaar for the people in all stations. Bazaar for the people in all stations.

THE WAR IN CUBA.  
More Spanish Barbarity—Eighty Prisoners.

New York, November 10.—A private letter from a trustworthy source, dated Havana, November 6, says: An official telegram was yesterday received at this place from Puerto Principe of an engagement between a Spanish and a Cuban force of 1,000 men, under command of Sanguin, in which the insurgents were severely beaten, losing twenty killed and eighty taken prisoners. The Spanish commander caused all the prisoners to be shot on the field of battle.

The Governor of Puerto Principe, upon hearing of it, took the command away from the Spanish commander and arrested him, telegraphing the event to the Captain General. The latter immediately telegraphed to Puerto Principe, causing the commander to be reinstated, and ordering the Governor to Havana. It is thought here that the Governor feels under a duty to sympathize with the insurgents through the influence of his wife, who is a member of the late Agramonte.

Havana, November 12.—On the seventh inst., the captain and thirty-six of the crew of the steamer Victoria were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and the most recent of the Cuban volunteers who were shot on the vessel were shot. Among the latter was Francis Alfaro.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announcing the execution of Captain Francisco Alfaro, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities a million dollars if they would spare his life. The Spanish said that Alfaro came to assume the presidency of the so-called Cuban republic.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS.  
Key West, Fla., November 10.—A letter from Havana, November 6, gives the following account of the execution of the prisoners of the Victoria at Santiago de Cuba. The four prisoners were shot at a place made famous by previous carnage, and the bodies of the slain were thrown into the slaughter house wall. All marched to the spot with firmness. Remberts and Ryan showed marked courage, although the former was slightly affected towards the last. The two others were quite broken up before the firing commenced, but Ryan kept up to the last, never flinched a moment and died without a word or regret. Remberts and Ryan were killed at the first discharge.

—HARRY GRAN was killed and William Dow, Alexander Melan and John Green were slightly wounded during a late fight in Santa Clara county, Cal., about last claims.

CONSTITUTION.  
NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED.  
The new Constitution proposed by the people of Pennsylvania is a masterpiece of wisdom and foresight. It is a landmark in our history, and one that will be remembered for generations to come.

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ARTICLE II.  
THE LEGISLATURE.

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

Section 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election held on the second year of their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the president officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Section 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

Section 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January of each year. It shall adjourn on the first day of December next after the year 1878. In case of a vacancy in the Commonwealth, in a recess between the sessions, the Governor shall convene the two Houses by proclamation, on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.

Section 5. Senators shall be at least twenty 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 their respective districts one year next before the public business of the United States or of this Commonwealth, and shall reside in their respective districts during their term of service.

Section 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office in this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney at law or in the militia) under the United States, or this Commonwealth, or either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public money, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to either House of Representatives, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Section 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for traveling and expenses as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, or any law passed during such term.

Section 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members as President pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said officer of Lieutenant-Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Speaker of the House in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said officer of Speaker shall be vacant.

Section 10. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members for disorderly behavior, but no order of expulsion shall be made until the members shall have been convicted by a majority of two-thirds of the whole House.

Section 11. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall be entered on the journal.

Section 12. The sessions of each House and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business shall be of a confidential nature, and in such cases as may be deemed proper by the House.

Section 13. The members of the General Assembly shall be sworn to support the Constitution, to obey the laws of the United States, and to discharge their duties faithfully and impartially.

Section 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 15. The members of the General Assembly shall be sworn to support the Constitution, to obey the laws of the United States, and to discharge their duties faithfully and impartially.

Section 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for every five ratios, or for every five ratios of a ratio; but no county shall from a separate district unless it shall contain five ratios of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may elect one Senator for every four ratios, and exceeding one-half ratio, and no county shall be divided into less than two or more ratios.

Section 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 by the number of Representatives to be elected. Every county containing less than five ratios 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 that of a county shall be entitled to one Representative for every full ratio.

Section 18. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of the government, shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all

over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of Representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four Representatives.

Section 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and immediately thereafter, shall divide the State into counties, and shall determine the number of Representatives to be elected to each county, and the number of Representatives to be elected to each district.

Section 19. The General Assembly shall have power to alter or amend the Constitution, and to amend or repeal any law, and to pass any bill, and to exercise all the powers that may be lawfully exercised by the General Assembly.

Section 20. The General Assembly shall have power to create, alter, amend, or repeal any law, and to exercise all the powers that may be lawfully exercised by the General Assembly.

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of printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the general assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, not exceeding the maximum price, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contract, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

Section 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment.

Section 14. All bills originating in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

Section 15. The general appropriation bill shall be passed first, and appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be passed separately, and shall be passed by the House of Representatives, and shall be passed by the Senate, and shall be passed by the Governor, and shall be passed by the Legislature.

Section 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and no warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance of such appropriations shall be valid until the appropriation has been made by law.

Section 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, and no appropriation shall be made to any school of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

Section 18. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military or naval service, or for educational, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.) shall be made out of the Treasury, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

Section 19. The General Assembly may create, alter, amend, or repeal any law, and to exercise all the powers that may be lawfully exercised by the General Assembly.

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Section 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation or practice of any profession, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury, or for the purpose of impeaching his testimony.

Section 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of Representatives, and shall not vote thereon.

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