THE DEMOCRAT.

· E. R. HAWLEY & CO., Edilors.

Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1373.

READ the Constitution.

Supplement next week.

THE latest suspension-mite societies. We shall publish the table showing the valuation of real estate in our next.

OUR correspondence, with other matters of interest, are crowded out this week.

As some anxiety has been expressed respecting the carrying of the mad between Montrose and Tunkhannock, we would inform our readers that we are officially informed, that on and after December first, it will be delivered on the Montrose

A series of meeting are now in proes at the M. E. Church, it. Montrose. which commenced on Saturday last. A concert was given last evening at the Court House, by the "Itmerant Trio," Revs. Westlake, Sumner, and Leacock, to a good audience, which was greatly enjoyed by all who can appreciate first class singing Rev. J. B. Summer will preach at the M. E. Church this afternoon (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, this evening at 7. peace, be kept up without the consent of the Rev. J. L. Race to morrow (Thursday.) at Legislature and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the

WE are obliged to give the greater part of our editorial and local pages this week to the official publication of the new Constitution, to be submitted to a vote of the people of this Commonwealth, on Tuesday, December 16th. We only received it from the Secretary of State on Friday night last, and under the Act of the Legislature it must be published this week, hence much other matter which we had prepared, is of necessity omitted.-There is no subject, however, of so great importance, the time before each elector will be called upon to record his vote pro or con, being very short, as that of changing or retaining the organic government of this State. It is wisely published, that every voter may have the oppor-tunity of thoroughly reading it, so as to inform himself that he may express his will intelligently. We hope it will be will intelligently. We hope it will be thoroughly perused, and that on the 16th day of D cember next, every voter in this county will discharge his solemn and imperative duty, at the ballot box. We may allude to it again hereafter at more

[Official.] CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITI-ZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTI TUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th section of an act of the Ger eral Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF INGITS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that— PREAMBLE.

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 detending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property
and reputation, and of pursuing their own hapniness. ness.
SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people,

indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolts their government in such manner as they may the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any the duties of the Lieutenant Governor dishibly of that officer, and 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 an interfere with the right of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any refigious establishment or modes of worship, and compel the attendigious establishment or modes of worship, and conseince, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any refigious establishment or modes of worship, and conseince, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any refigious establishment or modes of worship, and conseince, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any resident pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the granting powers or priviteges in any case where the courts have purisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for. Sec. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed until the same or give the relief asked for.

Sec. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed.

Sec. 10. A majority of cach House shall constitute on the introdu of a God and a litture state of rewards and pun-ishments shall, on account of his religious sen-timents, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Common-

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and count; and

no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore.

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

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be tree to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of provenment, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that fiberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution tor the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacity or to any other matter proper for public investiga-

son therrof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peace-SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peace-able manner to assemble together for their com-mon good, and to a apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of griev-ances or other proper purposes, by petition, ad-dress or remonstrance. SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

questioned.

Sec. 29. No standing army shall, in time of shall be concurred in by the other, except by space be kent up without the consent of the vote of a majority of the members elected there

2 p. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. J. H. Weston,
Friday at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. S.
Barner, Saturday at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Rev. S.
Givil power.
Sec. 23. 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 that the law.

sec. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility of hereditary distinction, nor createany office the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

Sec. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be created and published at length

Sec. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.
Sec. 26. To guard against transgressions of the Ligh powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE IL

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.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. 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 presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

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

of two years.
SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at SEC. 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 c-se ot 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 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 their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States orot this State, and shall reside in their respective districts during

shall reside in their respective districts during

shall reside in their respective districts during 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 holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

in office.

SEC. 7. No person bereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other inlamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and meleage for regular and special assisms 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, under any law passed during such term.

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 happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and they have at all times an inalienable and the first to alter, reform or abolish the Lieutenant Governor, in any

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to de-termine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience 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 pow-ers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punish-ment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall

ment for contempt or either noise, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar 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 secretary and the yeas and mays of the members on say question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the isotronic

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

ing repeals for the ablove of the allower for th

manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Levishature may by law direct.

Suc. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

Suc. 13 Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive firms imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sufficient suretier, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shill not be suspended, unless when the case of rebellion or invasion the public enfety may require it.

Suc. 15. No commission of over and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

Suc. 15. No commission of over and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

Suc. 15. No commission of fraud, shall not be continued in prison of a debtor, where there is not strang presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manners shall be prescribed by law.

Suc. 17. No Ex POST PACTO law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

Suc. 18. No person shall be attained of treason or felony by the Legislature.

Suc. 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 persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by the casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason the contracts of the case of the members.

Suc. 20. The citizens have a right in a peace of the hill and no bill shall become a for the bridge of the use of the members before the first votal and mendments made thereto shall become a for the bill and no bill shall become a for the bill and no bill shall become a for the bridge of the orthogonal prison of the prison of the case of the members before the first votal and mendments made thereto shall become a for the prison of the br manner, in such courts, and in such enses as the liver. Every containing five ratios or Levislature may by law direct.

ferred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments 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 yeas 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.

its favor.
SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one hous vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yens and nays, and the names of
those voting for and against recorded upon the
journal thereof; and reports of committees of
conference shall be adopted in either house only
by the 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

of as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or im-

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liems;
Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, town ships, wards, boroughs, or school districts.
Changing the names of persons or places;
Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;
Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;
Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating terry or bridge companies, except for the creetion of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;
Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;
Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;
Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children!

Locating or changing county seats, creeting

Locating or changing county seats, creeting new counties, or changing county lines; Incorporating cities, town, or villages, or changing their charters;
For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; Granting divorces;
Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;
Creating offices, or pre-cribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;
Changing the law of decent 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, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods

bitrators, auditors, masters 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 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 repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;
Fixing the rate of interest;
Affecting the estate of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each honse shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any nerson, ex-

or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

BEC. 11. No bill shall be passed, giving any

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, sur-vant, employee, agent or contractor, after ser-vices shall have been rendered or contract made nor provided for the payment of any claims against the Commonwealth without previous

sions or gratitudes for military services shall be elective office which he is or may be authorized made for charitable educational or benevolant to fill inade for charitable, educational or benevolant purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, cor-

oration or association. Sec. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of southers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldlers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied.exclindersly to the support of such widows and orphans. Sec. 20. The General Assembly shall not

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any, special commission, private temporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, 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 fimit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting m death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in east of death such injuries, the right of action shall-survive, and the General Assembly thall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted, no not shall prescribe any limits ions 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 eral laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoid-

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are

corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

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

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any rail-road or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, 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 assession, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those design legislation upon subjects other than thosedesig-nated in the proclamation of the Governor, cal-

legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

Sec. 20. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both bouses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

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

Sec. 28. No law changing the location of the capitel of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified election, and rattified and approved by them.

Sec. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or milirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, express d or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official includes of the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to such consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to such consideration of the payment or promise. vote or other I intuence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or 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 mean the disabilities provided thereby for said of lense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

Sec. 20. Any person, who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or, promise any menery, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or prenal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him 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 law.

Sec. 44. The offerer of corrupt solicitation of members 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 the and imprisonment.

nd shall be proceed by fine and imprisonment

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 Common Schools, subject to such charges as shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Common Schools, subject to such charges as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Separative of Common Schools, subject to such charges as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Separative of Common Schools, subject to such charges as shall be four gears, of the Auditor Governor, the sealed of the State at 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 couptile of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 21. The term of the Separative of Common Schools, subject to such charges as shall be four years, and of the State at the second of the State at the second of the State at the commissions shall be in the name and by an committee, to be selected from both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and SEC. 2. The supreme executive power

both houses of the General Assembly, and in and be sented with the State scal and signformed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

ARTICLE V. be directed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall hold his

elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill:

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their finel adjournmet, a proper person to fill said yacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceeding such election, in which case the election for said office, shall be held at the second succeeding general election;

be entered on the journal.
SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit three and forfitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary 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 recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. of the Secretary of the Compronwealth. SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive De-

partment 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

their consideration surjudge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occurs the General Assembly, and it is the constant to the constant SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary oc-casions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disability of the Governor, the powers duties, and emoluments of the office for the re-mainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Go

ernor.
SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in th Sec. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor, or when 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 filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have

Senate.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return lit with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which heuse shall enter the objections at hrege upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be set; with the objections to the other house, by which like was, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a haw; but in such class the vices of both h uses 'all be determined by years 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 which the days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like mayner 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 same, with his objectons, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public preclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall have power to disappreve of any firm of facts of any bill making appropriations of money endracine. Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have

Sec. 16. The Governor shall have power to disappreve of any irem of factor of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved, 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 executive veto.

Sec. 17. The Charl Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside mone the triat of any presence Court shall preside mone the triat of any

der disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Regulating property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege 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 or local law, but laws repealing local or special or local law, but laws repealing local or special or local law, but laws repealing local or special or local law, but laws repealing local or special or local law, but laws repealing local or special or local law, but laws repealing local or special or local law, but laws repealing local or special or local law, but laws repealing local or special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special or local law by the partial repeal of the control of the common wealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed by law.

by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of In ernal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. The department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the arrieutural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other in sterial or hishes intrests of the State as may be prescribed by law, make on by law. Pe shall accountly, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superior ment of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendant of the control of the General Assembly.

Common Schools, subject to such charges as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Scoredary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Au illior General, three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be before no more than two; candidates highest feedom by the qualified cheeters of the State at

the business of the said districts may require.

and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be taken by the shall be taken by be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three and government of the shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number there and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any in the shall be in the manner of judges in any in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforestial, which shall be numbered as foresaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be institute, in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number 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 the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of 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 the several courts shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts to the anotineted by the indees

Sec. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said coarts, to be appointed by the judges of said coarts, 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 shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the jungment docket, which shall contain the Judgemnts and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be

said liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall from time to take, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be implement of the first or file.

may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of centrionant to justices of the peace and other inferior courts to instead of the peace and other inferior courts to instead of the peace and other inferior courts to instead of the peace and other inferior courts to record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or altermen shall be elected in the several wards districts, boroughs and texnships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law and shall be elected in the several works of two-thirds of the Senate.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall before entering on the duties of their respective overant for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or alderman without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or horough; no person shall be chected to such office unless he shall have resided within the townships, borough; the shall have resided within the townships, borough and chall have resided within the townships, borough and chall the contributed, or promised to pay or other district, or promised to pay or other districts or promised to pay or other districts.

alternen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and tex additions at the time of the electron of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or alterman without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the townships, borough ward or district for one year next preceding his ward or district for one year pext preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district. Sec. 12. In Pridelphia there shall be e-tablished, for each thirry "housand inhabitants, one court not of record of poilce and civi) causes,

one court not of record, of poilce and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts stall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on a general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrate no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be closen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salarie, to be pid by said to compensated only by fixed salarie, to be pid by said county; and shall exercise such urasdiction, civil and criminal, except as here in provided, as is now exercised by addermer, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished. SEC. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in wald courts shall be paid into the county treas-

ary.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in which on the negative before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record, either party may appeal to such court of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, and the house to which the members

lic Instruction shall exercise all the powers and periorin all the duties of the Superintendant of Common Schools, subject to such clavings as shall be made by law.

In Instruction shall exercise all the powers and address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Superine Court are to be chosen for the same

Sec. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Please for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commission 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 their services an adequate compen-

direction in all matters pertaining to his office: the business of the said districts may require.—
Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to containing a population less than is sufficient to convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide.—
The office of associate judge, not learned in the districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

Sec. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Alleshery, all the jurisdiction and cover and spearate Register's Court, are hereby and the provided the surface of the counties of Philadelphia. cept where an parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nonlinate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion; appoint. In every county the Orphan's Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Registers' Court, and separate Registers' Court, are hereby abolished.

abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All proceedings shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of

and 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 indict-ment, record, and all proceedings to the Su-preme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vucuncy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue 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

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction 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 courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any cival case, dispense with trial SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any cival 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 judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.
SECTION 1. The House of Representives shall have the sole power of Impeaca-

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

Sec. 3. The Governor and all other civ-

the Critical states and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure over nomination or electron for appointment, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not know incly yiolated 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 or other valuable tiling for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing outh shall be administered by some person anthorized to administer ouths, and

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfirit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

shaff be elected. ARTICLE VIII.

BUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS. Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all ections. First. He shall have been a citizen of the

Inited States at least one month. Second. He shall have resided in the State Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, lavung previously been a qualified elector or native born clitzen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six moults) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall ofter to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. Fourth. If twenty-two-years of age or upwards be shall have paid within 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

ctore the election SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Taesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General sembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house con-

enting threto.
Sec. 3. All elections for city, ward,

Court and the judges of Common Peas, and all other judges receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

State, or any other State.