THURSDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1878.

LECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, In and by the 18th section of the act of General Assembly of Pennsylva-nia, passed July 2d, 1869, entitled "An act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, in pursuance thereof I, D. C. OYSTER, high sheriff of the county of Elk, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Elk that a special election will be held in said county

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1873, (it being the third Tuesday of the month),

for the purpose of Submitting the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, as provided by the ordinance of submission adopted by the constitutional convention.

And the qualified electors of the county of Elk will hold their elections in the several districts, as follows: Benezette township, at the house

Elizabeth Winslow.

Benzinger township, at the school house on Michael street, near the Elk creek

Fox township, at the Centreville school

Highland township, at the house of Levi Ellithorpe. Horton township, at the school house,

near D. C Oyster's hotel.

Jay township, at the house of Alfred Jones township, at the Wilcox tanning and lumber company's office, in Wilcox.

Millstone township, at the house of Henry Herr, at Barr's dam. Ridgway township, at the court house. St. Mary's borough, at the town hall. Spring Creek township, at the house of Stockdale, Downer & Co.

I also make known the provision of the ordinance of submission adopted by the "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

Also, in the 4th section of the act of As-sembly, entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1869, it is enacted that the 14th section shall be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Common-

Also, that in the Glst section of said act it is enacted "that every general or special election shall be opened between the hours of six and seven in the forenoon, and shall remain without interruption until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid but a freeman of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days qualified voter of this State, but removed therefrom and returned, and shall have election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, that the freemen, citizens of the United States, who are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to

vote, although they have not paid taxes. WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States is as

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servi-

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legis-

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the thirty-first day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for othe purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows: Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the

United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, Territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of color, race or previous condition of servitude; any constitution law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the

centrary notwithstanding.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites to become qualified to vote it shall be the duty of every such person and officers to give all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the persons aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the coart shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of misdemeaner, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned not less than one menth and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the constitution of the United States that "This shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land anything in the constitution or laws of

State to the contrary notwithstanding.' And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th of April, 1870. passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section provides

SEC. 10. That so much of every act of there to discharge the duties required by Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen without distinction of color shall be enroled and registered according to the provisions

of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act fur-ther supplemental to an act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," and shall when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained on the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners unless be first produces a re-State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce such receipt shall make oath of the payment thereof; if he claims to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years, he shall depose on eath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make proof of his residence within his district, as required by the act, and that he does verily believe from accounts given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by the act, whereupon the shall be registered in the alphabetical lisby the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by the word "tax," if he shall have been admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age." if he shall have been admitted to vote by reason of age, shall be called ouf to the clerks, who shall make like notes on the lists kept by

In all cases where the name of person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assecsors, and his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the inspectors' duty to examin such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof thereof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he as resided within the district for the purpose of vote ing therein.

Every person qualified as afor esaid, and who shall make the due proof, if qualified of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attemp to prevent, any officer of any election under this act from holding such election or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or constitutional convention relative to the shall block up the window or avenue to any manner of voting, which provides that the window where the same may be holding ballots shall be written or printed in the or shall riotously disturb the peace at such following form: On the outside the words election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, to restrain the freedom of choice, suc persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month or more than one year; and it be shown that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, he shall on conviction be scatteneed to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or

more than two years. Wneseas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out he national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five all persons who have deserted the military or from the penalty or disability therein pro vided, are desired and taken to have vol-untarily relinquished and forfested their before the election. But a citizen of the right to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercis

> And whereas Persons not cities United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

> SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. and be it hereby enweted by the authority of the same; That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disa-bility imposed by sail act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight undred and sixty five, and it shall be unawful for any such persons to offer to vote

> SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of ellection, or any one of theta, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from an disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. That if any person deprived citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid. shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers there and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be decased guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth shall, for each offence, be punished in a like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballet or ballets. SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or per-sons deprived of citizenship and disjunlified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any bailot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth shall be punished in a like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th section as aforesaid the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectably take charge of the certificates or returns of election to their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the Court House, in the twonship of Ridgway, on FRIDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER next, then and there to perforn the duties required by law of said Judges; also where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend such meeting of judges then a certificate as aforesaid shall be taken in charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said dis trict who shall do and perform the duties of said judge to attend; and the return judges of the said districts aforesaid are requested to meet in Ridgway the county seat of said county, on Friday after the third Tuesday of December next, then and

Given under my hand at Ridgway, the 18th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

D. C. OYSTER, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Nov. 18th, '73-4w.

CONSTITUTION

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMON-WEALTH FOR THEIR APPTOVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITU-TIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secresary of the Commonwealth, 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," approbed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. That the general, great and essential rinciples of liberty and free government may be recognized 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 defend ing life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and rep-utation, 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 happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalicuable 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 rights of conscience, and preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Sec. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Common-

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

Sec. 6 Trial by jury shall be as term, heretofore, and the right theteof remain SE inviolate.

Sec. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communinaval service of the United States, and | cation of thoughts and opinions is one of who have not been discharged or relieved the invaluable rights of man, and every on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in prosecution for the pubconduct of officers or men in public oapacity, or to any other matter proper for the direction of the court, as in other cases.

> SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation subscribed to by the affiant.

Sec. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused bath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or informaion, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himelt, nor can he be deprived of his life. liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the and.

Sec 10 No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in or mileage under any law passed during 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 jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall pri-

made or secured. Sec. 11. All courts shall be open, and very man for an injury done him in his ands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law, and tion and qualifications of its members. right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller brought against the Commonwealth is such manner, in such courts, and in and compel the attendance of absent such courts, and in such cises as the members. Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the legis-

ature or by its authority.

Sec. 13. Excessive bal shall not be required, nor excessive lines imposed, nor cruel punishments irflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisone's shall be baila ole by sufficient surgies, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evi- a member, but not a second time for the dent or presumption great; and the same cause, and shall have all other privilege of the writ of habeas corpus powers necessary for the legislature of a shall not be suspended, unless when in the State. A member expelled for case of rebellion or invasion the public salety may require it.

Sec. 15. No commisson of over and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued. tot bar an indictment for the same of-SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption

benefit of his creditors, in such manner

as shall be prescribed by law. Sec. 17. No EX POST FACTO law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts,or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or 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 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 casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens bear arms in defense of themselves and the Slate shall not be questioned. Sec. 22. No standing army shall, in

civil 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 to be prescribed

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a nger term than during good behavior. SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and State by the number fifty. shall forever remain inviolate.

ATICLE II. THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of General Assembly, which shall consist cent United States census by two hunof a Senate and a House of Representadred Every county containing less

election every second year. Their term | ceeds half a ratio; but each county shall of service shall begin on the first day have one representative for every full 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

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

SEC 4. The General Assembly shall and at other times when convened by journed annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventycitizen may freely speak, write and print eight. In case of a vacancy in the sentatives according to its population, office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between representives. sessions, the Covernor shall convene the lication of papers relating to the official two houses by proclamation on notice its first session after the adoption of this eral Assembly, after their titles have ot exceeding sixty days to fill the same. SEC. 5. Spators shall be at least public investigation of information twenty-five pars of age, and Represenwhere the fact that such publication was tatives twenty-one years of age. They not maliciously or negligently made shall have been citizens and inhabitants shall be established to the satisfaction of of the State four years, and inhabitants the jury; and in all indictments for of their respective districts one year libels the jury shall have the right to next befor their election (unless absent determine the law and the facts, under on the piblic business of the United States or it this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their

term of service. SEC. 6 No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civi office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or the members. other person holding any office (except of attorney-at law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealthshall be a member of either be clearly expressed in its title. house during his continuance in office. Sec. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embeziement of public moneys, bribery, pejury or other infamous crime

or profit inthis Commonwealth. Assembly hall receive such salary and as shall b fixed by law, and no other service upon committee or otherwise. vor. No member of either house shall, during elected, recive any increase of salary,

session and at such other times as may misdemeanor in office. No person shall be necessary, elect one of its members for the same offense be twice put in president tro tempore, who shall per- of a majority of the members elected form the dities of the Lieutenant Govvate property be taken or applied to ernor, in any case of absence or disapublic use without authority of law, and | bility of the officer, and whenever the without just compensation being first said office of Lieutenant-Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representaother officers, and shall judge of the elec-

SEC. 10. A majority of each House number may adjourn from day to day, not pass any local or special law;

Set. 11. Each house shall have power o determine the rules of its pro-chedings and punish its members or school districts; 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 erruption shall not thereafter be eligito either house, and punishment for entempt or disorderly behavior chall

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a public grounds not of the State;

of fraud, shall not be continued in prison | journal of its proceedings and from time after delivering up his estate for the to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question 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 secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, with out 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. SEC 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses and in going to and of, or changing the rules of evidence in returning from the same; and for any judicial proceeding or inquiry bespeech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC 16. The State shall be divided and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senatime of peace, be kept up without the tor. Each county containing one or consent of the Legislature and the more rations of population shall be enmilitary shall, in all cases, and at all titled to one Senator or for each ratio, times, be in strict subordination to the and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjourning counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assinged a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separte representation exceeding onesixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Sentorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the

SEC 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties by a ratio obtained by dividing the population of than five ratios shall have one representa-SEC. 2. Members of the General tive for every full ratio, and an additiratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceed half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one give the relief asked for. representative. Every county containdistrict to elect its proportion of repre- passed. but no district shall elect more than four

constitution, and immediately after each United States decenuial census, shall appertion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sec-

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION. except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its or- of law.

Sec 2. No bill shall be considered therefrom, and printed for the use of

Sec 3. No bill, except general appropiation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall

Sec 4 Every bill shall be read at lenght on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto binding, and distributing of the laws, shall be printed for the use or the memshall be clirible to the General Assembly bers before the final vote is taken on the other printing and binding, and the reor capable of holding any office of trust | bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken SEC. 8. The members of the General by year and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be mileage fo regular and special sessions entered on the journal, and a majority to the lowest responsible bidder below on corner of South and Court streets, opof the members elected to each house such maximum price and under such posite the new School House. All calls compensation whatever, whether for be recorded therein as voting in its fa- regulations as shall be prescribed by law;

Sec 5. No amendment to bills by the term or which he may have been one house shall be concurred in by the interested in such contracts, and all such other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by uch term yeas and nays, and the names State Treasurer.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the of those voting for and against recorded Sec 13. No beginning and close of each regular upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote 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 exgives shall elect one of its members as tended or conferred by reference to its printions for the ordinary expenses of Speaker. Each House shall choose its title only but so much thereof as is re- the executive, legislative and judicial devived, amended, extended, or conferred. shall be re-enacted and published at lenght.

> Authorizing the creation, extension or mpairing of liens; Regulating the affairs of counties,

Sec 7. The General Assembly shall

Changing the names of places or per-Chauging the venue in civil and crim-

inal cases; Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys. Relating to ferries or bridges, or in-

corporating terry or bridge companies, bers elected to each house. except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries be tween this and any other Street. Vacating roads, town plats, streets Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of chlildren;

Locating or changing county seats. erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or vilages 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 officies, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties,

cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or suc-Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in fore courts, aldermen, justces of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changinto fifty Sentorial districts of compact | iug 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 publie schools, the building and repairing of guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds school houses, and the raising of moncy or stock of any private corporation, and for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; Remitting fines. penalties and forfeit-

ures, or the refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury; Exempting property from taxation; Regulating labor; trade, mining, or

manufacturing.

thereof: Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilage or immunity or to any corporation, association or individual the there shall be no legislation upon subright to lay down a railroad track. Nor this Commonwealth shall be vested in a the State as ascertained by the most re- 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 Assembly shall be chosen at the general onal representative when the surplus ex- granting powers or privilages in any case where the granting of such powers and privilages shall have been provided for A. Rallact by general law, nor where the courts bave jurisdiction to grant the same or

SEC 8. No local or special bill shall such vacancy for the remainder of the ing five ratios or more shall have one be passed unless notice of the intention representative for every full ratio, to apply therefor shall have been pub-Every city containing a population a lished in the locality where the matter equal to a ratio shall elect separately its or the thing to be affected may be situ-proportion of the representatives allot ated, which notice shall be at least thirty ted to the county in which it is located. days prior to the introduction into the meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Every city entitled to more than four General Assembly of such bill, and in l'uesday of January every second year, representatives, and every county hav- the manner to be provided by law; the ing over one hundred thousand inhabit- evidence of such notice having been pubthe Governer, but shall hold no ad- ants, shall be divided into districts of lished, shall be exhibited in the General compact and contigous territory, each Assemble before such act shall be

S.c 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he prescribes, sign all bills SEC 18. The General Assembly at and joint resolutions passed by the Gensigning, 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 easployees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury SECTION 1. No law shall be passed or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance

Sec 11. No bill shall be passed giv ing any extra compensation to any pubunless referred to a committee, returned lie officer, servant, employee, agent or Ridgway, Pa., in the second story of the therefrom, and printed for the use of contractor made, nor providing for the new brick building of John G. Hall, oppopayment of any claim against the Com- site Hyde's store, monwealth, without previous authority

Sec 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be turnished, and the printing, journals, department reports, and all night. pairing 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 no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Govornor, Auditor General and

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.

See 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Sanate may propose amendments as an other bills.

Sec 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropartments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by seperate bills, each embracing but one subject.

See 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn 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 public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the mem-

Sec 18. No appropriatious exect for pensions or gratutudes for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

Sec 19. The General Assembly may nake appropriations 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 orphans.

Sec 20. The General Assembly shall not delegatal to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervize or interfere with any muncipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy takes or perform any muncipal function whaterer. Sec 21. No act of the General Asfembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, or property, and in such case of death srom 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 avoided.

Sec 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, 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 be provided by

See 24 No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by Creating corporations, or amending, the General Assembly, ner shall such renewing, or extending the charters liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Tresu-

Sec 25. When the General Assembly shall convened in special session, jects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

(Continued in the S-pplement.)

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. RATHBUN, Attorney-at-law,

HALL & M'CAULEY,

Attorneys-at-Law, Office in New Brick Building, Main St. Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa. van2tf.

J O. W. BAILEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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