THESUNBURY AMERICAN. EM'L WILVERT, Proprietor,

doore & Dissinger's Building, Market Square
At \$1.50 in Advance.

If not paid within 6 Months \$2. Subscriptions taken for less than six Months. CONSECTED with this establishment is an extensive NEW JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type equal to any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Dew Adbertisments.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS Just Opened at the Store of

Reed Brother & Seasholtz, (successors to S. O. Reed & Bro.) COMPRISING OF DRY GOODS

of every description and variety such as Dress Goods comprising all the novelties in fabric and shado. White Goods, Fancy Goods.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF NOTIONS, which are being sold at the lowest Cash Prices. Also, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

pure and fresh. QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, AND WOOD AND WILLOW WARE Nicest Brands of Flour constantly on hand. ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPER,

both glazed and common, always on hand. BOOTS AND SHOES from the celebrated hand made Boot and Shoe Manufactory of Watsontown, for MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. READY-MADE CLOTHING.

of all cizes and of the latest styles. FLOUR. A constant supply of western white wheat flour a speciality.

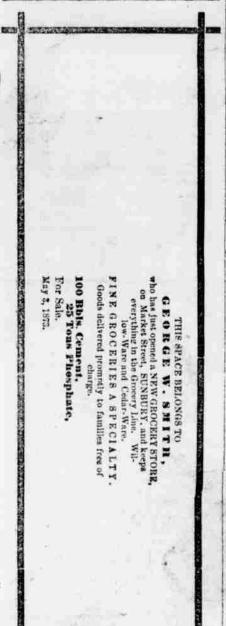
The public are invited to call and examine our Goods tree of charge. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and to please all. The highest prices will be paid for all kinds of

By strict attention to business and keeping at all times the most complete stock, and selling at thelowest prices, we hope to merit a full share of

patronage.

REED BROTHER & SEASHOLTZ.

Sunbury, May \$, 1873.



WASHING TADE EASY! ong felt at last suplied by the Improved "SUCCE.S"



# WASHING MICHINE!

With adjustable Washers, recently added, inpatented by S. M. SMFH, York, Pa.

It cleans all kinds of Cothing better and quicker than any other Waser. It cleans perfectly and without injury, any article from the finest Lace Curtain to the hewiest Bd Clothing. It will cleanse a half dozen Gentlemn's Shirts, badly solled, in from 5 to 8 minutes, including the Collars and Wristbands.

The steam being confined by the Wather, the clothing while being washed is also Brached. Over 800 Machines were sold a York and Lancaster Counties and over \$70,000 worth in this State and Ohlo, within a year; giving satisfaction. The celebrated Self-Adjusting EUREKA Wringer is attacked to the machine. For Infrom one to two hours a large Family's Wash can be done and riused, with less than half the labor required by hand.

Rinsing is done in this Machine thoroughly and rapidly.

We ask no one to purchase without first trying its merits.

Address all orders to

IRA T. CLEMENT,
Manufacturer and Agent,
Sunbury, Pa. "dry, April 26, 1872.



# SUNBURY AMERICAN.

Established in 1840. PRICE \$1 50 IN ADVANCE.

SUNBURY, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1873.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL DR. JOHNSTON,

Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and effectual remedy in the world for all DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirita, Confasion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disonse of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—these terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, bighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

especially, who have become the victims of Bolitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full co-indence.

MAR-via E

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness, (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency), Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other Disqualification, speedily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely woon his skill as a Physician. LOUNG MEN

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Impotency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Death.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling mouth after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Pris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now

YOUNG MEN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice insulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companious, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impos-

and destroys both mind and body, should what a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret

habit. Such persons MUST before contemplating MARRIAGE, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happilife becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the meian-choly reflection, that the happiness of snother es blighted with our own. A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, noctural pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, prodeafness, nodes on the head, face and extremities, problems of the head, face and face an

a period to his dreadful suffering, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a melancholy fact that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the bands of Iguorant or unskillful PRE-TENDERS, who, by the use of that deadly Polson, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in despair leave him with ruined Health to sigh over his galling disappointment.

blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, for feleture of estate to the Commonwealth, the forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth, the destate of estate to the Commonwealth, the destate of estate to the Common setate of estate of estate to the Common setate to the Common setate of estate of estate of estate to the Com

pair leave him with runed Health to sign over his galling disappointment.

To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most Inviolable Secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all diseases of imprudence.

DR. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE NO. 7. 8. FREDERICK STREET.

OFFICE, NO. 7, 8. FREDERICK STREET. Baltimons, M. D.
Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few
doors from the corner. Fall not to observe name

and number.
No letters received unless postpaid and

The No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advirtisement describing symptoms.

There are so many Paltry, Designing a Worthless Impasters advertising themselves. Worthless Impasters advertising themselves, of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS. ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this Establishment, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Shiu diseases speedily cured.

March 1, 1873.—1y

## CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

### ARTICLE 1. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the General, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—
SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inde-

independent, and have certain inherent and inde-feasible rights, among which are those of enjoy-ing and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputa-tion, and of pursuing their own happiness. SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their autho-rity and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefea-sible right to alter, reform or abolish their govern-ment in such manner as they may think proper.

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If Prinction month, the princing press shall be free exercise of the Heart, a Wasting Decay and DAYS.

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SEC. 5. Elections shall be as hereofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 6. Elections shall be as hereofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 6. Elections shall be as hereofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be as hereofore, and the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the issue of the same cause, and shall have all other than the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the issue cause, and shall have all other than the right thereof. The free communication of the publication of paper relating to the contract of the publication of paper relating to the contract of the publication of paper relating to the residual to the restance of the right thereofore and the relation of the publication of paper relating to the relation of the publication of paper relating to the relation of the publication of paper relating to the relation of the publication of paper relating to the relation of the publication of paper relating to the relation of the publication of paper relating to the relation of the relation of the publication of the satisfaction of the publication of paper relating to the relation of the publication of the relation of the rela

bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Szc. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and scizures, and no warrant to search any place or to scize any person or things, shall issue without describing them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habis of youth, viz: offects produced by early habis of youth, viz: searches and scizures, and no warrant to search any place or to scize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, to search any place or to scize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, to search any place or to scize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, and in going to and returning from the heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive dath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive dath a right to be 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 proceoutions by indictment or information, a speedy are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Rieas, Pepression of Spirits, Evil.

Sec. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accusation of their other house, shall be divided into fifty a counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have completed to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

property be taken or applied to public use withproperty be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open; and every
man for an injury done him in his lands, goods,
person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due
course of law and right and justice administered
without sale, depial, or delay. Suits may be
without sale, depial, or delay. Suits may be
sentially a secretained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number of Reprewithout sale, depial, or delay. Suits may be
sentially a secretained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number of Repre-

thority. SEC. 13. Excessive ball shall not be required,

or excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be ballable by suffi-SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be ballable by suffi-cient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evideat or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. SEC. 15. No commission of over and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued. Sec. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is

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

shall be prescribed by law.
SEC. 17. NO EX POST PACTO law, nor any law irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason

defence of themselves and the State shall not be

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Leg-islature and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination, to the SEC. 13. No soldier shall in time of peace be

quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall any title of nobility or herditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be probibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the powers which we have delegated, we declare verything in this article is excepted out of seral powers of government, and shall for-

ARTICLE II. SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Com-monwealth shall be vested in a General Assem-bly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of

bly, which shall consist of a Schatc and 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 twrit of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. S. Scuators small be elected for of four years, and Representation of two years.

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 case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a reseas 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 clitzens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of the ir respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States of of this State,) and shall reside in their respective districts 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 boilding 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.

SEC. 7. No person bereafter convicted of embezziement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous 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 mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and

shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for

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 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 no conference shall ever be given by law to any religious catablishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being

for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a seperate Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming, weak, pale, nervous and snachated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

or the law of the land.

Sec. 10. No person shall for any indictable of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of population exceeding three-lifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of population exceeding three-lifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district no county shall form a separate district no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a surplus of a ratio; but no county shall form a surp the court, for oppression or inisdemeanor in of-fice. No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private two or more Senators. No city or county shall

> without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.
>
> SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority. 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 squal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory cach district to elect its preportion of Sec. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of frand, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate no district shall elect more than four representatives.

> SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first ses SEC. 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.
>
> SEC. 18. The treatman Assembly at its list section after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial cursus, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the previsions of the two next preceeding sections.

#### ARTICLE III. LEGISLATION.

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 2. No bill shall be considered unless re-

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

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

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amend-ments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the fluxi 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, hie names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and nays, hie names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected there—

""" by veas and nays, and the names of journal thereof; and replinst recorded upon the ference shall be adopted in cluher flowers of contract when 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 by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

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

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

ing of liens:
Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, town-Regulating the analts of counters, chies, to sa-ships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; Changing the names of persons or placetines; Changing the venue in civil of ching, altering, Authorizing the laying crays, streets, or ai-

Authorising re-or maintaining re-leys or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which from bounda-ries between this and any other State;

Authorizing the adoption of legitimated of children;
Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;
Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;
For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;
Greating divages:

districts;
Creating officers, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts. Changing the law of descent or succession;
Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aidermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, matters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

real estate;
Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aidermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;
Regulating the management of public schools,

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repai ing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;
Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be resided in the special enactment;
Remitting sucs, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury.

sury / Exempting property from taxation ; Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufauc-

turing; Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof; Granting to any corporation, association, or in-dividual any special or exclusive privilege or im-munity or to any corporation, association or in-

cept to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

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

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other 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 given to the cerformed under contract. To be given to the 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 contracts, and all such lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be pretracts shall be subject to the approval of the Go-

ernor, Auditor General and State Treasurer. Sgc. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment. SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall ortginate in the House of Repesentatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordi-nary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, in terest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charatable or educational institution not un-der the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the publie schools of the State, except by a vote of two-

thirds of all the members elected to each house. Sec. 18. No appropriations except for pensions gratuities or military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation of

Sec. 19. The General Assembly may make 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 or-

SEc. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corpora-tion or association, any power to make, super-vise or interfere with any municipal improve-ment, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

Sec. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall

celt 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 actisus against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoidable.

regulating actions against natural persons, and the such acts now existing are avoided.

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 avoided.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to their respective offices.

advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consid-

give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall beheld guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or Indicial 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 manuer as shall be provided by punished in such manuar as shall be provided by

law.

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

SEC. 23. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lewful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold bery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold
his testimony upon 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 in giving such testimoney, and any
person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor,
be disqualified from holding any office or position
of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.
SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or
pending before the General Assembly whall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE. SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Licu-tenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treas-

Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested is the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be scaled up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate. be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor by the Joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

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

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office | the General Assembly may from time to time es

or of this State.
SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this

State shall exercise the office of Governar or Lieu-

tenant Governor.
SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-inchief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be calied into the actual service of the United States. ed into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the
advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the
Commonwealth and an Attorney General during commonweath and an Attorney General during pieasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Com-monwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacaucies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their session; he shall have power to fill any vacarcy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secre-

tary of internal Affairs or Superintedent of Pub-lie Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to ill:

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate before their that adjournment, a proper

person to fill said vacancy.
But in any such case or 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 preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second

succeeding general election; tion shall be In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate pired terms. shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or re-jecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and neys, and shall be en-

ment, money, property or electes, water herd in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for lojuries resulting in death, or for lojuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the dation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Section 1.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

10 Lines, or about 100 Words, make a San

i mane n adam.							
	189	284	2 84	4 8q	Mon	Mool	1 00
One week	1.00	8.00	2.50	3.00	5.00	8.00	15.0
Two weeks	1.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	8.00	11.00	18.0
Three "	2.00	8.50	4.50	5.00	9,00	13.00	20.0
Four "	2.50	4.50				15.00	
Fire "	2.75	5.000				17.00	
Six "	3.00	0.75				18,00	
Two mo's	3.25					10.00	
Three "	8,50	8.00					
Six "		9.00					
Nine "		10.00					
One Year		19.00					

Vacating roads, towns plots, 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, erecting new countles, or changing county lines;
Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or fanging 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 officers, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

SEG. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall become vacant whenever he shall become vacant whenever he shall become vacant whenever he shall be capital of the State shall be falled by election as any other vacancy in the Sente.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for auchter, from any econpany, corporation, person and conducting of elections, and the shall be receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for auchter, from any econpany, corporation, person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value emjoyment, testimonial, reward, shall be filled by election as any other vacance in the 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 it he shall not approve, he shall sign it; but it he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large 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 sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by year and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with une organization, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

thereof by public proclaimation within thirty days after such adjournment. SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to dissprove of any item or items 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 Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor. and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of the law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenaut Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duty qualified.

cise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

Sec. 19. The Secretary of Internal 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. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations to the charitable institutions, the to corporations to the charitable lustitutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General

Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years of the Andless General

Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consenting terms. the same office for two consecutive terms.

Sign. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

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

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of secitizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

Sac. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges there of shall, by virtue of their offices be justices of over and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original juridiction in cases of injunction, and where a cerporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of quo warranto as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, CERTIONARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may bereafter be provided by law. ror in all cases, as is now or may bereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise direct by law, the

sec. 4. Until otherwise direct by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.
SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judichal district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts or if necessary may 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 law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their max-

tion shall be adopted shall serve for their unex-SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may 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 judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shail be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court 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 lecteased, from time to time, and shall in like manner designated by successive be numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time: and whenever such insuch acts now existing are avoided.
Soc. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust fands by exceptors, administrators, guardians, or other trastees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided.
Soc. 23. The power to change the venue incivit and criminal cases shall be vested in the country, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Soc. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the form of the time of algorithm of the control of th