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## Qew Adbertisments.

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,"

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

#### 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—Sectros 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible 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.

tion, 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 inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government. ment in such manner as they may think proper. SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Aimighty 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 establishments or modes of worship fire. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punlebments shall, on account of his religious senti-ments, be disqualized to hold any office or place

of trust or profit under this Commonwealth SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time in-terfere to prevent the free exercise of the right or

suffrage.

Szc. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain laviolate.

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

other cases.

Sec. 3. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from un-reasonable 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 affant.
SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the house, they shall not be questioned in any other accusation against him, to meet the witnesses taining witnesses in his favor, and in pr indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial tury of the vicinage he easnet be comparied to give evidence against himself, nor ean he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers

or property, ances by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service. in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in of-fice. No person shall for the same offense be twice put in joopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compen-

eation 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 brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Leg-polature may by law direct.
Suc. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be

exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.
Sec. 18. Excessive ball shall not be required,

r excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be ballable by suffi-

clent surcties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be saspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
Sac. 15. No commission of over and termineror tail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

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. 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 decend or vest as in cases of natural ceath, and if any person shall be killed by casuon its passage through either house as to change alty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason there-

ble manner to assemble together for their com-mon good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address

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

guestioned.
SEC. 23. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Leg-islature and the mintary 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

the owner, nor in time of war out in the prescribed by law.

SEC 24. The Lagislature shall not grant any vitile of nobility or horditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall oc for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC 25. Emigration from the State shall not create the contract of the contract of

be prohibited.

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

ARTICLE II.

Authorizing the creation, extension or introduced the control 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 chall occur in either founce, the presiding officer thereof shall have a rit of election to fill such vacancy for the relations of maintaining the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads. If the ways, streets, or allers,



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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 twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess before the Governor that converse the tween sessions, the Governor shall convens the two houses by proclamation on notice not ex-ceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

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

and 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.
SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of em-

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of em-bezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shull be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any of-fice of trust or profit in this Commonweaith. SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly

shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No mem-ber of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any in-

crease of salary, or mileage, under any law pass-ed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its mem-bers president protempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each bruse shall choose its other officers, and shall indge of the election and qualifications of its

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall conslitute a quorum, but a smaller number may ad-journ from day to day, and compel the attend-ance of absent members. SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to deter-

mine the rules of its proceeding 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 powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment, or contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indistment 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 secrecy, and the yeas and mays of the members on any ques-tion shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

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

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the con

sent 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, vio-lation of their oath of office, and breach or sure-ty of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respec-tive houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either

Senstorial districts of compact and contigious territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a seperate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratlo, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned 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 Secutors. No city or county shall two or more Serators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number nuy.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the

population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every containing a population equal to a ratio

sentatives afforted 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 di-vided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its posquiation, but representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four represen

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decenuial census, shall apportion the State into Senatoria

#### and Representative districts agreeably to the previsions of the two next preceding sections. ARTICLE III.

## LEGISLATION.

its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred 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 final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law nuless on its final passage the vote be taken by years and naye, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor. SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected there to taken by yeas and mays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of con-ference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members, elected thereto, taken by year and pays, and the names

of those voting recorded upon the journal.
SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its little only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length. SECTION 1. The legislative power of this commouwcaith shall be vested in a General Assets.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass
any local or special law:
Authorizing the creation, extension or impair-

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the effection of bridges crossing streams which from boundaries but ween this and any other State;

Vacating roads, towns plots, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or; public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new countles, 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;
Granting divorces;
Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts. districts ; Creating officers, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts.

townships, election or school districts.

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

real estate : 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 repailing of school houses, and

the raising of money for such purposes;
Pixing 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 forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Trea-

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

tuing; Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof; Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity or to any corporation, association or la-dividual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly exact such special or local law by the partial repeal[of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have juris-diction to grant the same or give the relief ask-

SEC. S. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published to the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe

providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority

binding and distributing of the laws and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any de-partment of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such con-tracts shall be subject to the approval of the Go-

vernor, Auditor General and State Treasurer SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of a public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment. SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue skall ori-ginate in the House of Repescutatives, but the enate 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, interest 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.

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 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 or

association.
Szc. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphaus of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and or-

phans. SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not dele-SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, properly or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No set of the General Assembly shall

limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for highers to persons or property, and is case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose ben-cit 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, an l

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

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

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, 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 session, there shall be no leg-islation upon subjects other than those designa-ted in the proclamation of the Governor, calling

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

shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and failfied and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporati , per-son, any money, office, appointment, employ-ment, testimonial, reward, thing of value enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise there-of, for his vote or official influence, or for with-holding the same, or with an understanding, ex-pressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way induced thereby, or who shall be in any way induced 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 influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give o withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be

advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be previded 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 judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to induence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by

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

their official sction, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or 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; that such testimony shall not afterwards be used.

SEC. 18. The Chief Justice of the St. Court shall preside upon the trial of any edication of Governor or Lieutenant Governor and shall upon requirements of the law involved in the trial circumstance of the duties of their respective officer than the processor shall be duity qualified.

SEC. 18. The Scretary of the St. The Scretary of the Common than the state of the strength of the strengt but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judici il proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimoney, and any person convicted of either of the offenses afore-said, 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 pri-vate interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall dis-close the fact to the house of which he is a mem-ber and shall not vote thereon.

#### ARTICLE IV. THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Sec. 9. The presiding officer of each house 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 day of the general lection by the

chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. 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 person, expayment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

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

the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

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 distribution of the laws. Sec. 4. A Lieutenart Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions us

the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally di-SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office tablish. of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabi-tant of the State, unless he shall have been ab-

sent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Suc. 6. No member of Congress or person hold-ing any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governar or Lieutenant 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 called into the actual service of the United States. SEC. S. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by constitution or by law to appoint ; he shall have constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the 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-lic Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be au-

norized to fill: If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Scuate, the Governor shall nominate to the Scuate before their final 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 imme-diately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second

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

tered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit flues and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of im-peachment, but no pardon shall be granted nor entence 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.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to

sideration such measures as he may judge expe-Sac. 19. He may on extraordinary occasions,

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

clamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 18. 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 remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

BEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenaut Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonolary shall be paid by the Prothonolary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgment.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandles, 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 capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and in the Senate shall be filled by election as any other vacancy of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and in the Senate shall be filled by election as any other vacancy countries in such mapper as may be directed by law.

gr g folen

the objections to the other house, by which, likethe objections to the other house, by which, like-wise, it shall be acconsidered, 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

approve 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 rescribed for the passage of other bills over the

ceedings 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

duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His depart-ment shall embrace a bureau of industrial statisties, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General

Assembly. SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instrucmade by law.

made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal
Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer two
years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualifted electors of the State at general elections.
No person elected to the office of Auditor Gene-

authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

in courts of common pleas, courts of over and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of description and general fall delivery, courts of quarter sees loss of the peace, orphans' courts, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit the figureral Assembly with the figureral and the figurer the General Assembly may from time to time es-

ven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, f they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commis-tion shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

of shall, by virtue of their offices be

legheny, all the Jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Comon Picas, subject to such changes as may 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 shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common but the number of said courts may be by law in-creased, from time to time, and shall in like manner designated by successive be numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts. Pleas number one, number two, number three, 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 in-crease shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be num the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their conwithout 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 each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be previded by law. In Allegheny each cours shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue

shall be filled by election as any other vacancy 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 if 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, like-

Secutive veto.
Sec. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contest ed election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor. and shall decide questions regarding the admis-sibility 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 Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and pro-

may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the

tion shall execrcise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be

#### ARTICLE V. THE JUDICIARY.

onwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court,

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of se-

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges theref shall, by virtue of heir offices be justices of yer and terminer and general jail delivery in he several counties; they shall have original juridiction in cases of injunction, and where a rporation is a party defendant, of habeas cor ous, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdicm; 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, centionant or writ of cr-ror in all cases, as is now or may bereafter be

provided by law.
SEC. 4. Until otherwise direct by law, the ourts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be neluded in one judicial district organized for

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall centain forty housand lubabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges. Countles containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into onvenient 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 ounties forming separate districts; but the sev-al associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unex-

SEC. 6. In the countles of Philadelphia and Al-

Old Series, Vol. 33, No. 53.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively, shall, from time to time, 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 SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas

SEC. 10. The Judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of CERTIONANT to justi-

ces of the peace, and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this

and mays, 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 lis return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct fields, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the ltem or items of approved shall be the law, and the ltem or items of approved shall be the law, and the ltem or items of approved shall be the law, and the ltem or items of approved shall be the law, and the ltem or items of approved shall be the law, and the ltem or items of approved.

each ward or district.

Src. 12, In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with Jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected, when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as berein provided as is more executed. provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, 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, these and penalties in said.

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

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the arrest of the second second. ance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon ause shown.
Sec. 15. All judges required to be learned in

the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the ad-dress of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.
SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme

Court are to be chosen for the same term of ser-vice, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected.

lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith. SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several courts of Common Picas, and all other judges required to be learned the law shall of state

under the United States, this State, or any other State. SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other udges, during their continuance in offic eside within the districts for which they shall e respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several courts of Common Pleas,

besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.
Sec. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power

any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and lifty thousand. the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court thall excreise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may be earlier be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Piers within such county, in Orphans' Court ion Pleas within such county, in Orthans' Court roccedings, shall cease and determine; in any ounty in which a separate Orphaus' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county orphass' courts shall possess all the powers and

orphase courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate register's courts are heroby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name 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 feloulous homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be pro-

review. 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 Money of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the hap-

pening of such vacancy. Sec. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all couris 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 orphaus' cours.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of errors

#### ARTICLE VI. IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL PROM OFFICE.

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

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senaters shall be upon outh or affirmation; no

## ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

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Nine 4 6.00 10.00 13.00 15.00 30.00 10.00 10.00 One Year 8.00 12.00 15.00 20.00 10.00 00.00 \$100 person shall be convicted without the concurperson shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Picas 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 crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall, be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause; after due notice and full hearing on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

### ARTICLE FIL

Sectional. Senstors and Representatives and all judicial, state and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation.

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

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administereaths, and is the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme court, shall begined 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 and and the convoluted of having sworn or affirmation shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualined from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Secreta by one of the judges of the Supreme court, or profit within this commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the scate and house of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme court or of a court of common please, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the member shall be closted. OATH OF OFFICE.

ARTICLE VIII.

ATTERAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty one years of ago, pessessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

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

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

Third, He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth, If twenty two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a state or country, tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election.

Sec. 2. The general election shall be held annu-

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

Sec. 5. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

Sec. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any election may write his name upon his ticked, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

Sec. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason.

voted unless required to judicial proceeding.
Sec. 5. Electors shall in all cases accept treason, felony and breach or surely of the peace, be priveled in the peace of the peace of the field of the peace of the field of the peace of the field of the peace of the pe lleged from arrest during their attendance on elec-tions and in going to and returning therefrom. Sec. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in actual infiltary service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this com-monwealth, such electors may exercise the right o suffrage in all elections by the citizens under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual plan-es of election.

es of election.

Ser. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the state, but
no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of
voting by reason of his name not being registered.

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

Sec. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud or willful violation of an election law, shall be forever diaqualified from helding an office of trust or profit in this commonwealth; and any person convicted for will faily location of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penaltice provided by law, he deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

Sec. 10. In trials of united of a sections.

Sec. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in

proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testime, by upon the ground that it may eriminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him to any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in girling such testimony.

Sec. 11, Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election disoughs shall form of be divided into election dis-trices of compact and configuous territory, in such manner as the court of theorier session of the city or county in which the same are located may di-

manner as the court of quarter session of the city or county in which the same are located may direct, but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the courts of quarter sessions having parts liction there in whenever lat the next preceding election more than two hundred and filty votes shall have been polited therein; and other election districts when ever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

See, 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be vity a voce.

See, 13. For the purpose of veting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or less it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this state or of the United States, nor while sugared in the navigation of the waters of the States of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any peer lease or other asytum at public expense, nor while confined in public person.

See, 14. District election boards shall consist of

sear, nor white a student of any persistation of carning, nor white kept in any peer leause or other asylum at public expense, her white confined the public prices.

Sec. its District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the editions. Each elector shall inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Exected officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election franch, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Sec. 16. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermon, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the state nor shall any election officer be any civil office to be filled an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

Sec. 16. The court of common please of the several counties of the commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdiction to appoint overseers of cicetion to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; each appointment to be made for any district, such appointment is a reasonable precaultion to secure the purity and fairness of elections overseers shall be two in number for an election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointment is a reasonable precaultion t

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