sertutions taken for less than ste Months One proving with this establishment is an exten-canter JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of can and faucy type equal to any establishment the interior of the State, for which the patron-go of the public is respectfully solicited.

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 God for the bleasugs of civil and religious liberty, and humbly nvoking His guidance, do ordain and establish

ARTICLE 9. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 7.

That the General, great and essential principles of either house during his confinuance in office. Six or the General Assembly or capable of holding any office (except of attempting the dulies of the Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his confinuance in office. Six or No person hereafter convicted of embergands, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and delynding life and liberty, of acquiring possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of Prisning their own happiness.

Six of the house of property and reputation, and of Prisning their own happiness.

Six of the thouse of the commonwealth shall be even the state of the commonwealth shall be even the state of the common committee or otherwise. No mann also the passes are founded on their authors they have at all time, and the state of the common committee or otherwise. No mann the role of their peace, safety and no other compensation whatever, whether for the peace, safety and nother compensation whatever, whether for the peace, safety and nother compensation whatever, whether for the peace safety and nother compensation whatever, whether for the peace safety and nother compensation whatever, whether for the peace safety and nother compensation whatever, whether for the peace safety and nother compensation whatever, whether for the peace safety and nother compensation whatever, whether for the general Assembly or of public or otherwise. For this one are founded on their authors they have at all times as many the peace of the pea

sec. 4. No person who acknowledges th being of a God and a future state of rewards and unital needs, be disqualified to hold any office or pix of treat or profit under this Commonwealth.

Sec. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to persent the free exercise of the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sec. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore. was the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sec. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of povernment, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public expacitly, or the pub 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

exercised unless by the Legislature or by its au-13. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruci puulshments

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be ballable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be supended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. Sec. 15. No commission of over and terminer or isil delivery shall be issued.

jail 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 tatives. shall be prescribed by law.
SEC. 17. No EI FOST PACTO law, nor any law

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 , ersons as shall destroy their own

ives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shan or annea by and alty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason there-SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peacea-

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 questioned. Sec. 22. No standing army shall, in

peace, be kept up without the consent of the Leg-islature and the military shall, in all cases, and 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 not grant any title of nobility or heriditary 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

high powers which we have deleg ated. Wicciars of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or that everything in this article excepted out of the revived are the recognitions. the general powers of overnment, and shall forever remain inciate.

ARTICLE II.

ton 1. The legislative power of this Comth shall be vested in a General Assem-b shall consist of a Senate and House of

tives.

Members of the General Assembly sen at the general election every se-Their term of service shall begin on of December next after their elec-aever a vacancy shall occur in either presiding officer thereof shall issue a tion to fill such vacancy for the re-

ore shall be elected for the term | ferry or bridge companies, except for the crection of bridges crossing streams which from boundaries between this and any other stars;



SUNBURY AMERICAN

Established in 1840. PRICE 81 50 IN ADVANCE. SUNBURY, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1873.

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Smo. 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 between eessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not ex-

tween essions, the Governor shall convene the
two houses by proclamation on notice not execeding sixty days to fill the same.
SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five
years of age, and Representatives twenty-one
years of age. They shall have been citizens and
inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next
before their election (unless absent on the public
business of the United States of this State,)
and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

sing 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 helding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United

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 keptse-

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the con-

other cases.

SEC. S. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessors, from unreasonable searches and seisures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as things, shall in all cases, except teason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or sure counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecu-

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

Szc. 10. No person shall for any indictable of fense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without anthority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

Sgc. 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, 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.

Szc. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be shall be assertained by the mumber 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 or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Senator for a surplus of population exceeding aree-fifths

dred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an sadational representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect e-parately its proportion of the representative adjusted to the count. scutatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to mere than four representatives, and every county heving over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be di-vided luto districts of compact and contenuous territory, each district to elect its proportios of representatives according to its population, but association, no district shall elect more than four representatives. SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make ap-

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first sesimpairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed. census, 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 bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amouded on its proper through either house as to change its original purpose. 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 shill be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shill be printed out the use of the members before he final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill sall become a law unless on its final passage th vote be taken by years and mays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same bentered on the journal, and a majority of the tembers elected to each house be recorded theron as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by year and the other. to taken by yeas and kys, and the names of those voting for and aginst recorded upon the journal thereof; and rearts of committees of con

ference shall be adopte in either house only by the vote of a majority f the members elected SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the mereto, taken by year and mays, and the names the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as

is revived, smended, 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 impair-

Authorizing the creation, extension of lungar-ing of liens:
Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, town-ships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;
Changing the names of persons or places;
Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; Authorising the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or al-

leys;
Relating to ferries or bridges, or lucorporating

ing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating officers, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in countles, 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, 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 judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

Sec. 10. A majority of each House shall consilitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 11. Pack house shall be a power of the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby formed to the granting of the such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby formed to the such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present the such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present the such powers of the provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisby the present provided for by general law, nor where the courts have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have

SEC. 9. In an extininal prospections, the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prospections by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinages he cannot be compelled to give evidence against him, for property, unless by the judgment of his peers of the laws of laws of laws of laws of laws of laws of law price and under such regulations as shall be pre-scribed by law; no member or officer of any department 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, Audior General and State Tram of any SEC. 13. No law shall extend; "atm of any public officer, or increase or admitsh his salary or estoluments after he election or appointment. SEC. 14. All blue for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Repeacutalives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other

bills.
SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordi-tary 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. SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not un-der the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of trachers for the pub-lic schools of the State, except by a vote of twothirds 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

propriations 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 exclu-sively to the support of such widows and or-

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not relegale to any special commission, private sirpora-tion or association, any power to mose, super-vise or interfere with any municual improva-ment, money, property or effect, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to less taxes or perform any municipal function santever.

SEC. 21. No act of ne General Assembly shall limit the amount of the recovered for injuries resulting in death or for injuries to persons or property, and its case of death from such injuries, the ight of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benshall 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 i such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by execu-tors, administrators, guardians, or other trus-tees, 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 the Courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall dient.

be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any rail-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 hall be
convened in special ession, there shall be to begislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling
such session.

such session. SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be ne-cessary (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, ac-cording to the rules and ilmitations prescribed in

case of a bill.

SEC. 97. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but

shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official in-fluence, or for withholding the same, or shall give o withhold his vote or influence in consid-ration of the name to remain of such more eration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to snother, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incer the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

850. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indi-

nate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not alerwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testmoney, and any person convicted of either of the offenses afore-and, shall, as part of the punshment therefor, be disqualified from holding aly office or position of honor, trust, or profit in thi Commonwealth. Bgo. 33. A member who has personal or private interest in any measure o bil proposed or pending before the General Asembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV

ARTICLE IV

THE EXSCUTIVE SECTION 1. The Executive Spartment of this Commonwealth shall consist on Governor, Lleutenant Governor, Secretary of se Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor Goeral, State Treas-

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

SEC. 2. The supreme exeutive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the 1-4% be faithfully excuted; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the questioned electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote is Representatives. The returns of every elections of Commonwealth, about BEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any poson, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

Suc. 11. No coll shall be possed giving any extemployee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

Suc. 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 renairing and furnishing and binding, and the renairing and furnishing and binding, and the renairing and furnishing and binding, and the renairing and furnishing.

Buc. 5. No person shall be governor except a of Governor or Lieutence, who shall have at citizen of the Unitality years, and have been tained the agent proceeding his election an inhabisety of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of the States.

or of this State.

SEC. 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 in-

chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they small be called into the actual service of the United States. Sac. 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 leasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction or four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the 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 off 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, Secretary 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 anthorized to fill:

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate 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 .ball happen within three calendar months imm 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 Schate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and mays, and shall be en-

tered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardous, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommen-dation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Sc. cretary of the Common wealth, 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 o'Lee of the Secretary of

the Commonwealth. Sac. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their con-sideration such measures as he may judge expe-

SEC. 12. He may on extraordinary occasions. convene the General Assembly, and in case of lisagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn then to such time as he shall think proper, not exceed-ing four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by pro-clamation, for the transaction of executive basi-

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

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the once of Lieutenant Govertor, or a hen the Lexicant Governor shall be in-ocached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed shall devolve upon the President programments. devolve upon the President PRO TEMPORE of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if

Vacating roads, towns plots, streets or alleys; Relating to cemeteries, gravoyards or public grounds not of the State; Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county seats, or cetting new towns or villages, or fixing or changing the place of voting; Granting divorces; Erecting new township lines, borough limits, or school districts; Creating officers, or prescribing the powers of the Common value of the State shall be valid until the same and fittled electors, and children; and the same been submitted to the qualified electors, and children; and the same been submitted to the qualified electors, and the state of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become Governor, and the same of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and children; and the same been submitted to the qualified electors, and the state shall be come down or vision to the shall become Governor; his seat as Senator shall become Governor, and shall become Governor, and the limit to time, detail one or more of their judges of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and shall be pleaded and approved by them.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed by law.

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SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed by law.

SEC. 17. Every bill which shall have passed by law.

SEC. 18. Every bill which shall have passed by law.

SEC. 19. The Judges of the Courts of Common pleased by law.

SEC. 19. The Ju 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 yeas 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 tendays 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 his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of cannot of the record, and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause with a such cases the works 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 done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this consultation, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, belong the same shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen with the consent of a mind to cause their proceeding to be record, and the record, and to cause with and the record to a done.

Sec. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, belong to the constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen of the close of the constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen of the peace or aldermen shall be constitution, justices of th

tics, 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 timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be pre-cribed 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 Instruc-tion shall excercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be

lifted electors of the State at general elections.

No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the same office for two consecutive terms. Sec. 23. The present Great Seal of Pennsylva-nia shall be the seal of the State. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in course of common pleas, courts of over and terminer and general fall delivery, courts of magistrates' courts, and in such other forms courts, the General Assembly may few tables.

Sec. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several courts of the law, shall, at stated times, receive foil to the law, shall, at stated times, receive foil services an adequate compensation. In the law, shall be fixed by law, and retrieved the state of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several courts of the lamest times, receive foil to be learned and the judges of the supreme Court and the judges of the several courts of their services an adequate compensation. In the law, shall, at stated times, receive foil the services an adequate compensation. In the judges of the supreme Court and the judges of the several courts of the judges of the supreme Court and the judges of the several courts of the judges of the several courts of the judges of the several courts of the judges of the supreme Court and the judges of the supreme Court and the judges of the supreme Court and the judges of the supreme Courts and in the judges of the judges of the supreme Courts and in the judges of the judges of

SEC. 2. 1 or Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who some be elected by the qualified if they so long behave themselves fell, but shall not be again eligible. The judges hose commission shall first expire shall be clef justice, and thereafter each judge whose countission shall first expire shall in turn be chie justice. SEC. 8. The jurisdiction of th Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and he judges there-

shall extend over the State, and the Jadges there-of shall, by virtue of their office be justices of over and terminer and geners jail delivery in the several counties; they hall have original juridiction in cases of mjuction, and where a corporation is a party defenant, of habeas cerover and terminer and geners jail delivery in the several counties; they hall have original juridiction in cases of injuction, and where a corporation is a party defenant, of habeas cerpus, of mannames to count of inferior jurisdiction; and effect of warnames as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall he exercise any other court of Nisi Prims is hereby abolished, and mo over the State, but shall he exercise any other court of Nisi Prims is hereby abolished, and mo over the State, but shall he exercise any other court of Nisi Prims is hereby abolished, and mo over the State, but shall he exercise any other court of Nisi Prims is hereby abolished, and mo over the State, but shall he exercise any other court of Nisi Prims is hereby abolished, and mo over the State, but shall he exercise any other court of the primary of the proposed by law upon them by law. original jurisdiction; the shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, cartonant or writ of error in all cases, as is no or may be eafter be

said courts. thousand inhabitats it shall constitute a sepa-rate judicial distri, and shall elect one judge rate judicial distri, and shall elect one judge learned in the law and the General Assembly shall provide foradditional judges. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separe districts shall be formed into convenient sing districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to outgoous districts as the General Assembly examples. Assembly mayrovide. The office of associate judge, not leaved in the law, is abolished in counties formig separate districts; but the several associateudges in office when this constitu-tion shall be dopted shall serve for their unex-

pired terms.

SEC. 6. Inhe countles of Philadelphia and Allegheny, a) the jurisdiction and powers now vested in t) District Courts and Courts of Common Pleasubject to such changes as may be made by its constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelpla vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distirt and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate urisdiction, composed of three judges each; te said courts in Philadelphia shall be designed respectively as the Court of Common Pleas amber one, number two, number three, and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Comon Pleas number one and number two. but th number of said courts may be by law increatd, from time to time, and shall in like maner be designated by successive numbers; the numer of judges in any of said courts, or in any cours where the establishment of an additional courtmay be authorized by law, may be increased fon time to time; and whenever such in-crese shall amount in the whole to three, such thre judges shall compose a distinct and sepa-rate court as aforesaid, which shall be num-bjed as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall b instituted in the said Courts of Commen Picas, rithout 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 provided 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 as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a najority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, event such as may be by law due to the office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgment docket, which shall contain the judgments and lens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of CERTIONARI to justices 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

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 ties, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations of money, embracing distinct ties containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district. for one year next preceding his election. In ci-ties containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district. SEC. 13. In Philadelphia there shall be estab-

shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repriation disapproved shall be void, unless resecribed for the passage of other bills over the greentive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contest of election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall tecide 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 Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duily qualified.

SEC. 18. In Philadelphia there shall be eastablished 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 five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified magistrates no viter shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified magistrates no viter shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified magistrates no viter shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified magistrates no viter shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified magistrates no viter shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified magistrates no viter shall be five years, and they whis jurisdiction not exceeding on the undirected on general ticket by the qualified magistrates no viter shall be five five shall be five years, and they while jurisdiction not exceeding

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 address of two thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme

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 quathree to be chosen, he shall yet for no more three are to be chosen, he shall yet for no more

the Supreme Court, or any two or more ludges of the Court of Common Picas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the nia, and be sealed with the State seal and signed result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.
Sec. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court

State. SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court.

ven judges, who shan be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. The shall hold their offices for the term of tweny one years, judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be 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 bereafter be conferred

court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established. Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 4. Until otherwee directed by law, the courts of common pies shall continue as at present established, excet as herein changed; not more than four counes shall, at any time, be included in one justial district organized for eathleants. sid courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever county shall contain forty housand inhabitans it shall constitute a separate judicial distrit, and shall elect one judge judicial distrit, and shall elect one judge. mon Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' 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

all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county orphase' courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate registers' courts are hereby 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 digrity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homleide, and in such other criminal cases as may be pro-

and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for

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 Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy. Sec. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be

general and of uniform operation, and the organ-ization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the courts of common pleas and orphans' 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 have and delegates the constant of the table. bear and determine the same; and the Judg-ment thereon shall be subject to writ of errors

as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM 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 Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrance of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misde-Free 2 The mid courts in the country of Phy. memor is effect, but judgment in such occur.

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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 indicament, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamess crime.

Peace, and General Jall Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The Judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have have power to issue writs of CRETIONARI 19 justices 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 done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the serveral wavels districted for the Senates.

ARTICLE VIL

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. Sonators and Representatives and all judicial, state and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following eath or affirmation. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the constitution of that I will support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonly wealth, 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, to promises to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to promise to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procurse my notmination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this commonwealth, or procursed it to be done by others in my leshalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money origines of the substitution of the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other thas the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Frothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the senate and house of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Suprems court or of a court of common please, fearned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the member shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUPPRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty one years of age, possessing 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 off 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.

Third, He shall have resided in the election.

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

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

county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election.

Sc. 2. The general election shall be held 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 consinting thereto.

Sec. 3. All elections for eity, ward, borough at township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of Fobruary.

Sec. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the hist of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his unmu upon his ticket, 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.

Mc. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surely of the peace, be privileged from arrest during inviraing therefrom.

Sec. 2. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surely of the peace, be privileged from arrest during inviraing therefrom.

In the proceeding of the peace, but it is a proceeding and the content of the United States of by the surely of this commonwealth, such elections by the cliticans under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

Sec. 2. All laws regulating the holding of elections of the content of the content

as fully as if they were present at their acceptances of election.

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

no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

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 elector'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 callenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is unireas before his vote shall be received.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for other, be guilty of bribery, fraud or willful violation of an election law, shall be forever disqualified from heiding an office of trust or profit in this commonwealth; and any person convicted of will fully obstrained in addition to any penalties provided by law, shall in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of four years.

Sec. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in processings for the investigation of elections, no person shall 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 testimony.

Sec. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such 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 jurisdiction there in whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

Sec. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be vive a vox.

Sec. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lose 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 engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the assignment of the waters of the State or of the United States, nor whole on the public prison.

Sec. 14. District election boards shall consist of

14. District election boards shall consist of arc. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election officers shall be provided by law. Election 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 recordings.

privileged from arrest upon days of efection and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election franci, for feloxy, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Sec. 15. 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 ecounty, or of any municipal board, commission, or troot in any city, save only justices of the peace and ablermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the state nor shall any election officer be eligible to any city office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, sare only to such subscribinate numeicipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

Sec. 16. The courts of common please of the several counties of the common wealth shall have power within their respective jurisdiction to appoint oversours of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon point of the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon point of the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon point of the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon point of the court as may be required; such appointments to be indeed to court as may be required; such appointment is a reasonable precaultion to secure the purity ami fairness of elections overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be agreed thereon, shall defect the question of difference: in appointing overseers of