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 COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF THE FOURTH SPOTION OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSESS-DLY, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR

CALLING A CONVENTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION," APPROVED THE LITH

may of areth, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious fiberity, and hum-bly invoking His guidance, do ordain and estab-lish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recog-nized and unaiterably established, we declare

government in such manner as they may think proper.
Bro, 8. Alt mun have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the distates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compeled to attend, creetor support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry sgainst his consent; no human authority can, in any ense whatter, constroid or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious entablishments eor modes of worship.
Sac, 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments be disgualified to hold any office or place of troat or profit under this Common-wealth.
Bao, 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and

wealth. Bac. 5. Elections shall be free and equal ; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time in-terfore to prevent the free scattered of the right of automatic free scattered of the right

no power, dvil or military, aball at any time in-terfere to prevent the tree startes of the right of suffrage. Bax. 6. Thal by jury shall be as heretofore and the right thereof remain inviolate. Saw. 7. The printing press shall be free to overy person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of prostrel at a right thereof. The free communi-cation of thoughts and opinions is one of the in-valuable right of man, and every clines may freely speak, write and print on any subject, be-ing 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 tion in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investiga-publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury ; and in all indictments for libels the uny is in other cases. Brc. 8. The people shall be secure in their

and the news, under the direction of the court, as in other cases. Brc. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no war-reat to search any place or to selze any person or things, shall have without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by each or affirmation, subscribed to

supported by each or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant. Suc. 9. Lo all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by hmself and his coun-sel, to demand the nature and cause of the accu-sation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtain-ing witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his lift, liber-ty, or property, unless by the judgament of his peers or the law of the lam. Sur. 10. No person shall for any indictable of-mation, except in cause aviaing in the land or maval forces, or in the militis, when in actual service, in time of war er public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemean-or in afflor. No person shall for the same of-fones be twice put in jsopordy of file or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without anthority of law, and with-out compensation being first made or se-cured.

cured. Bisc. M. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remody by due course of law, and right and justice administer-ad without sale, deshil or delay. Buits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such course, and in such cases as the legislature may by law direct.

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ance of absent members.
 Bao, 11. Each house shall have power to detrinine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obsilience to its process, to protect its members sgalast violence, or offers of bribes or private obletistion, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expect a member, but not a second time for the same case, and shall have all other powers becauser you the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be digibile to either house, and punishment for contompt or disorderly behavior shall not but an indictment for the same offense.
 Baba, 25. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrety, and the yeas and mays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.
 Bac, 18. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.
 Sto, 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which he two houses shall be either.
 Sto, 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, axcept tracson, folouy, violation of their other of othe fourther.

Sko. 15. The members of the General Assem-bly shall in all cases, except treason, felouy, vio-lation of their each of office, and brench or surce-ty of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the scenions of their reapeo-tive houses, and in going it and returning from the same ; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other related.

the same : sud for an speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place. Br. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty sentorial district shall be contiguous taritory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be contilled to electons Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Sen-ator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a samplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a railo; thit ne county shall form a separate district unless it shall one or files of a ra-tio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ra-tio, and no county shall he divided unless enti-lied to two or more Senator. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation ex-ceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Sena-tors. No ward, borough, or sownship shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Sena-torial statio each be assigned by the number of a vide of the State by the number iffty.

Sic. 17. The members of the House of Rep-resontatives shall be sportioned among the several constitues on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as executained by the most recert United States consule by two hunmost recent United States consus by two hun-dred. 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 coun-ty shall have at less one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every cly containing a population or the rep-receiptives allotted to the county in which if 'ls located. Every city estilled to unore than four representatives allotted to the county in which if 'ls located. Every city estilled to unore than four representatives and every county having over one hundred thousand inhistitants, shall be di-vided 'into districts or compact and contiguous territory, each district to stee the properion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall cleet more than four represen-tatives.

nging the venue in civil or oriminal cases Authorizing the laying out, openh maintaining roads, highways, at

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporat-ing ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State; boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys ; Relating to concernic, graveyards or public grounds not of the State ; Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children ; Locating or changing county seats, creeting

Locating or changing county seats, creeting new counties, or changing county lines; Incorporating citics, towns, or villages, or changing their chartens; For the opening and conducting of elections, or firing or changing the place of voting; Granting divorces; Erecting new townships or boroughs, chang-ing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Arecting new townships of horoughs, enaug-ing township lines, borough limits, or school districts: Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in countres, 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 avidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, shoriffe, comusicioners, ar-bitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the cilorcing of judg-meuts, or proceeding the effect of judicial sales of real estats ; Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables ; Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of nuncy for such purposes : Fixing the rate of interest ; Adocting the estates of minors or persons un-der disability, except after due notice to all par-ties in interest, to be recited in the special cuact-ment; Kenitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or

ment; Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasu-

Termitting moneys legally paid into the Treasu-ry;
 Exempting property from taxation;
 Regalating labor, trade, mining, or manufac-turing;
 Greating corporations, or smeending, renew-ing, or extending the charters thereof;
 Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or individual into special or exclusive privilege or individual the right to hay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any haw be pass-ed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privil-eges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.
 Suc, S. No local or special bill shall be passed matter or the thing to be affected may be esti-mated, which notice shall be a locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be sit-mated, which notice shall be a treast thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assem-by of such bill, and in the manner to be pro-ving been published in be exploited har by provide by law; the critence of such notice har-ing been published, shall be exploited in the general Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 10, The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treas-ury, or be in any way authoutsed to any person except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law. Suc. 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 Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law. Bac. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and foal used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the pirnt-ing, binding, and distributing of the laws, your-nals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be pre-scribed 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 contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasur-er.

Browerhor, Additor General and date friends er. SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or ap-polniment. SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall or-iginate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills. SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the or-

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shalt embrace nothing but appropriations for the or-dinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, in-terest on the public dets, and four public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separ-ate 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 claritable or educational institution not an-der the absolute control of the Commonwealth

disapproved, shall be repassed by two of both houses, according to the rules

being disapproved, shall be reparsed by two thirds of both houses, according to the rules and ilmitations presented in case of a hill. Sace 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any morehandlise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such of-ficers when authorized by law. Sace 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been supported to the qualified cloc-tors of the Commonwealth, at a general election and ratified and approved by them. Sace 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, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employ-ment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or em-joyment, or of personal advantage or promise ment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or en-jorment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understand-ing, expressed or implied, that his vote or offi-cial action shall be in any way influenced there-by, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing afore-said for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to an-other, shall be held guilty of bribery within the mening of this constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for add offense, and such additional purishment as is or shall be pro-vided by law.

disabilities provided thereby for add offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law. Such a person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, be restimonial, priviles, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial offer or member of the General Assembly, to invite or official daties, shall be guilt, of or offer of the General Assembly of his public or official daties, shall be guilt, of the person of the General Assembly of the person of the General Assembly of the officient of the General Assembly of bribery, and be publiched in such manner as shall be provided by faw. Such a first of the General Assembly of provided by faw. Such a first official action, and be defined by law and shall be public or official action, and be compelled to the former or practice of the first official action, and be defined by law and shall be public of provided by faw. Such a person may be compelled to the proceeding, against any person who may be or practices of oblicitations, and shall not afterwards be prively or corrupt solicitation or practices of oblicitation, and shall not afterwards the proceeding, against him in any judicial proceeding, against him any fawlic in or practices of oblicitation, and shall not afterwards the provided of a such the final proceeding, against him any judicial proceeding, against him in any judicial proceeding, or convicted of either of the offense of prive or convicted of either of the offense of provide and shall on the permitted to a public or practices of provide that the may indical proceeding, or convicted of either of the offense of protony of box or provide of the offense of provide the intervent of the ponishment therefore, be disqualized from holding any office or box of the ponishment therefore of the ponishment therefore of the ponishment therefore of the provide and and the prove of the provide of the provide action. Such as any person convicted of either of the ponishment therefore of the provide and and t

private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE EXECUTIVE. THE EXECUTIVE. SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Common wealth shall consist of a Governor, Licutemant Governor, Secretary of the Common-wealth. Attorney General, Anditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. S. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take eare that the isws be faithfully executed ; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be scaled up and transmitted to the seat of gov-eroment directed to the President of the General Assembly. The person having the highest man-her of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be ethorem Governor shall hold his office into shall be determined by accommittee, to be selected from both houses of the General As-mently, and formed and regulated in such man-ner as shall be determined by they are of the man-ther aform both houses of the General As-mently, and formed and regulated in such man-ner as shall be determined by accommittee, to be selected from both houses of the General As-mently, and formed and regulated in such man-ner as shall be determined by accommittee, to be selected from both houses of the General As-mently, and formed and regulated in such man-ner as shall be determined by accommittee, to be selected from both houses of the General As-mently, and formed and regulated in such man-ner as shall be determined by accommittee, to be selected from both houses of the General As-mently, and formed and regulated in such man-mer as the methers for the next succeeding where the office for the next succeeding Barting four years from the third Turesday, of Jan-mary next consuma his be form formed and shall be chosen

be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term. Soc. 4. A Licutemant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor, he shall be president of the Sepste, but shall have no vote indees they be equally divided. Suc. 5. No person shall be eligible to the of-fice of Governor or Licutement Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been never years next preceding his election an in-hubitat of the State, uniess he shall have been absent on the public busiess of the United States or of this State. Suc. 6. No member of Congress or person

r of this State. SEC. 5. No member of Congress or person olding any office under the United States or his State shall exercise the office of Governor or instruct Concernor or

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Thation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the raise and limitations prescribed for the passage of other tills over the executive veta.
Sr. 7. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any converted election of Governor or Lientenaut Governor and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lientenaut Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their should be duity qualified.
Broch 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keeps a record of all official acts and produce his opinion upon other questions explored any endities of the commutee the trial of the Governor and Lientenaut Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their should be duity qualified.
Broch 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keeps a record of all official acts and product and be added and the governor and when required the governor, and when required the Governor, and when required the secretary of Internat Affairs shall be made by haw. This department shall be made by haw. This department shall be the shall discharge such duties relations to the Surveyor General, subject to such the shall be made by haw. His department shall exercise all the powers and prescribed by the shall anturally, and at such other times and ye required by haw, make report to the common Schools, subject to such changes as any be end by haw. He shall anturally, and at such other times down by the required by haw. Make report to the common Schools, subject to such changes as any be rescribed by the shall be the shall be chosen by the powers. These officers shall be chosen by the powers and prevent Assembly.

Sid. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsyl-vania shall be the seal of the State. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvan-is, and be scaled with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V. THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The indicial power of this Com-monwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Cont, in courts of common pleas, courts of over and terminer, and general jail delivery, courts of quarter seasions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish. establish

establish. Sice, 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of soven judges, who shall be elected by the quali-fied electors of the Stata at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief jus-tice, and thereafter each judge whose commis-siou shall first expire shall in turn be chief jus-tice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor. Swc. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Common-wealth, and of the militis, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the Uni-ted States. Swc. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be jus-thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be jus-thereof shall, by virtue of the state, and the judges of over and terminer and general jail de-livery in the several counties, they shall have virginal jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of ha-beas corpas, of maxmanus to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of qoo wannaxto at to all of-ticers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction

by said county ; all fees collected in as monwealth, shall be paid by the Prothesis monwealth, shall be paid by the Prothesis into the county treasury. Each court shall be said by the Prothesis into the county treasury. Each court shall be said to be which shall courts, as is or may be direct by taw. The said courts in the counties of philadelphils and Alleghens respectively shall from time to time, in furn, detail one or more of helf judges to hold the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Pesce of said counties to such manner as the Protect of the Courts of Common the respectively be likely and the courts of the Courts of the protocourt of the court of the courts of the pesce as to courts of the Pesce, and General Jail belivery, and of the Pesce, and General Jail belivery and of the Pesce, and General Jail belivery and of the Pesce of the pesce as to courts and the particles of the pesce as to court and the particles of the Pesce of

tive districts shall be justices of the peace as or eriminal matters. SEC.10. The infges of the Courts of Com-mon Piess, within their respective counties shall have power to besue write of centrionaut to jus-tices 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

Bender, bei her her and right and justice to be done.
 See 1. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be clected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the elections in the clock of the peace or aldermen within a shall be commissioned by the Gorernor for a term of five years. No township, ward, districts, is the several wards, districts, is such an anor as shall be directed by hav, and shall be commissioned by the Gorernor for a term of five years. No township, ward, districts, no person shall be clected to such office unless he shall be the township, ward or borough, is such as a solution of the years or aldermen without the comment of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or district for one year next preceding his cleation. In othes could be the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding in the statistic of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dolary is a sect of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dolary is a sect or office shall be tected and they wand as a base of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dolary is a sect office shall be tected and general ticket by the qualitaties to be paid by said country and shall exercise and they shall be cleeted on general ticket by the qualitaties, one cleated is record and civil causes, with jurisdiction or conferring policies and event and the sectore and they have the more than one are to be choser ; they shall be empeased only by law, and erminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by and court is a subject to such causes, its is a sub to make they are to be poly to a sectore. The subject to such causes, which interse shall be cleated by the dolary and the sectore and they be and they be and they be and they be anore shall be cleated by they are anot to be added by said.</l

Legislature may by law direct. Sec. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its

authority. Suc. 13. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive flues imposed; nor cruel punish-

Swe. 13. Exceeds to half shall not be required, nor extensive fines imposed; nor cruel punishments inflicted.
Swe. 14. All prisoners shall be ballable by sufficient suration, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is ordered or presumption great; and the privilage of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be anguaded, unless when in case of rebellion of investon the public affect may require it. Bac. 15. No commission of over and termination of the best divergence of the privilage of the write over and termination of over and termination of the best divergence of a divergence of the best divergence over and termination of the best divergence over and termination of the best divergence over any law inpairing the obligation of read, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estats for the benefit of the creditors, in such manner as dealt be present of a provide over any law inpairing the obligation of presents, or making treeboothes any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be parent of the set of the best of the b

decise of thomserver and the State shall not be questioned. SEC. 22. Ne standing army shall, in time of peace, he kept up, without the consent of the Legishirder, and the military shall, for all cases, and at all fimps, be in strict subordination to the civil power. SEC. 28. Ne soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the soldent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be preserving to how.

the burner rised by law. Bro. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or benefitary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior. Bro. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be traditioned.

Sr. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited. Sat. 26. To guard signifiest transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we the high powers which we have delegated, we decine that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ANTICLE IL.

THE LEGISLATERS.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commacurost. The logislative power of this com-mon wealth shall be yested in a Gonzard Assembly which shall counts of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Sau. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be shoken at the general election every sac-

atives. SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first sea-

BAC. 18. The Gammal Assembly at its operation alon after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial convex, shall proportion the State into Senstor-ial and Representative districts agreesbly to the provisious of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION J. No haw shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through other house as to change its original purpose. SEC. 3. No bill shall be considered unless re-

its original purpose. SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless re-forred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the nombers. SEC, 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. No. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on

subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. Suc. 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 unless on its first passage the vote be. Taken by yeas and mays, the names of the persons voting for and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor. Suc. 6. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a impority on the members elected to each house to taken by yeas and mays, and the names of these voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees the conference shall be adopted in eithere house on y by the vote of a majority of the members elected there of these voting free and reports of committees the pournal thereof; and reports of committees the numbers of those voting recorded upon the journal. Buc. 6. No haw shall be revived, amended, or

hainse of those voting recorded upon the jour-nal. BEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reformer to its title only, but so much thereof as in nerised; amended, catended, or conferred shall be re-enacted and published at length, SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass sur local or special law: Authorizing the arcaiton, extension or impair-ing of liens; Arge lien; Arge liens; Arge lien; Arge lien

But, 17. No appropriation shall be mide to any et a strable or educational institution not an-der the absolute control of the Commonwealth other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the pub-lic schools of the State, except by a vote of two thirds of all the inclusers elected to each house. But, 18. No appropriations except for pan-sions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, cor-portation or association.

any denominational or sectarian institution, cor-poration or sesociation. Sec. 19. The General Assembly may make ap-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 ap-plied exclusively to the support of such widows out or many

sud orphans, SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not del-

pied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphane.
 Boc. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any power to make, supervise or interfere with any numicipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trans or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any manicipal interfere with any numicipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trans or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any manicipal interfere with any numicipal improvement, money, property or to near the summary of the summary shall perform any summary of the summary shall be prosecuted in on any summary shall be prosecuted in on any summary shall be prosecuted in the summary of the sumary of the summary of the summary of the summary of the summ

ry. Sac. 25. When the General Assembly shall be onverted in special session: there shall be no agislation upon subjects other than those desig-sted in the proclamation of the Governor, est-

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Suck 3: He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Semate, appoint a Begretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasare, a Superlatendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be anthorized by the constitution or by law to appoint the shall have power to till all vacancies that may happen in officers to which he may appoint during the recease of the Semate by granting commissions which shall expire at the and of their next seesion; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the receas of the Semate by granting commissions which shall expire at the and of their next seesion; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recease of the Semate, in single of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or superintendent of Public Instruction, in a indical office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill.
If the Vacancy shall happen during the section of the Senate, in the office of auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or superintendent of Public Instruction, in a indical office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill.
If the vacancy shall happen during the section of the Senate, he Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their main adjournment, a proper person to fill add vacance.
But in any such case of vacance, in an elective of the section of the senate election, unless the vacancy which happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election.
In setting on Executive auditatione, the Senate.

the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In setting on Excentive nominations, the Sen-ste shall six with open doors, and in continuing or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and mays, and shall be entered on the journal. Suc. 9. He shall days power to remit fines and farinkness, to grant reprieves, commuta-tions of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon aball be granted, or sentence commuted, except upon the recom-mendation in writing of the Lisatenant Govern-or, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after fail hearing, upon the pub-lic notices and in open seasion, and such recom-mendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Common wealth.

shall be recorded and field in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. SEC. 10. He may require information in writ-ing from the officers of the Executive Depart-ment upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

redlent. SEC. 13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, onwene the General Assembly, and in case of assgraugent bety een the two houses, with re-sect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them sech the time of an orthogen in orthogen them o such these as he may think proper, not exceed-ing four months. He shall have power to con-the file Sonate in extinondinary section, by reclamation, for the transaction of exceedive attense.

Latiness. Size 13. In case of the death, conviction on impresement, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor. The powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the re-painder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Licutenant Governor. ing such sendon. Soc. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjourn-ment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or Soc. 14. In case of a meaney in the office of

extends over the State, but shall not exercise extends over the Saile, but anal, hot exercise any other original juridiction; they shall have appellate juridiction by appeal, carrierant or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may here-a ter be provided by isw. Size, 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the

a ter be provided by law. SEC, 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed ; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts. SEC, 5. Whenever a county shall contain for-ty thousand inhubitants it shall contain for-arate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the busi-ness of the said district smy require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to ness of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts of, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the Gener-al Assembly may provide. The office of asso-clate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in sevents formed in the district is abolished. in counties forming separate districts ; but the several associate judges in office when this con-stitution shall be adopted shall serve for their

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shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each homes of the General Assembly.
Ste 16 Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when there are to be chosen he shall vote for one only.
But 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 Court of Common Pheas for the same there the elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commussion, and eccut belr courts of Common Pheas, and the judges of the Supreme Court of the same there with.
Bet 18. The judges of the Supreme Court of the same adequate compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of proting of commonwealth ; and the other state.
But 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, they shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of proting deviating their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.
Stu 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.
Stu 29. The suprema Courts of Common Piess, busides the powers herein conferred, shall there be conferred within the suprema Court sof Common Piess of the Supreme Court of Nea First is the imposed by law, such chancery powers are now vester by law, such chancery powers are now vester by law, such chancery powers are now vester by law, such chancery powers are no

Court of Nial Prims is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurialiciton to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supremo Court shall be established. The very county wherein the popu-hation shall exceed one hundred and fifty thous-and the General Assembly shall, and in any gh-er courty may, ostablish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the judges of the Court of Common Field the orphans' Courts, and thereupon the ju-on, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the ju-roscedings, shall cease and doternine in any proceedings, shall cease and doternine in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and doternine in any protecting and the subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his officer he may pertained of such Court, shall be audited by the Court without exponse to parties, except where all parties in tatarest in a pending pro-ceeding shall nominate an anditor who the court without exponse to parties, except where all parties in discretion, appoint he gaines, except where all parties in futures in a pending pro-ceeding shall bound to a fegister's Court, shall be court without exponse to parties, except where all parties in futures in a pending pro-ceeding shall boundation and and the werk ounty Orphans' Courts shall posses all the very ounty Orphans' Courts and process all the sport and performed of a fegister's Court, and

and separate Registers Courts are interest ished. SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Penneylvania." All presentions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvariis, and conclude against the pence and dignity of the same.

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ARTICLE VI.

INPERTIMENT AND REMOVAL PRON OFFICE. Section 1. The Home of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. Suc. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Fen -