COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. AS AMENDED BY THE CONVENTION OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THURTY-SEVEN-THIRTY-EIGHT.

WE. The People of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, ordain and establish this Constitution its Government.

ARTICLE L. Section J. The legislative power of this Common-wealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Repre

Section II. The representatives shall be chosen

Section II. The representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia and of each county respectively on the second Tuesday of October.

Section III. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district in and for which he shall be chosen a representative, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Section IV. Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of

ner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than sixty nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a sepa-rate representation until a sufficient number of tax-able inhabitants shall be contained within it, to

entitle them to one representative agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established. Section V. The senators shall be chosen for three years by the citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties at the same time, in the same man-ner, and at the same places where they shall vote

for representatives.
Section VI. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature and appor-tioned among the districts formed as hereinafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabi-tants in each; and shall never be less than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third, of the number of

representatives.

Section VII. The senators shall be chosen in dis-Section VII. The senators shall be chosen in dis-tricts, to be formed by the legislature; but no dis-trict shall be so formed as to entitle it to elect more than two senators, unless the number of taxable in-habitants in any city or county shall, at any time, he such as to entitle it to elect more than two, but no city or county shall be entitled to elect more than four senators; when a district shall be composed of two or more countles, they shall be adjoining; neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county shall be divided in forming a district. forming a district.

Section VIII. No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State; and no person elected as aforesaid, shall hold waid affice after he shall have removed from such dis-

ction IX. The senators who may be elected at Section IX. The senators who may be elected at the first general election after the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall be divided by tot into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first vac; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that thereafter one-third of the whole number of senators may be chosen every year. The senators elected before the amendments to the constitution shall be adopted, shall hold their offices during the terms for which they shall respectively have been elected. Section X. The General A.

Section X. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January, in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

Section XI. Each house shall choose its Speaker and other officers; and the Senate shall also choose

a Speaker pro tempore, when the Speaker shall ex-ercise the office of Governor. Section XIX. Each house shall judge of the quali-

fications of its menthers. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be

Section XIII. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free

State.

Section XIV. The legislature shall not have power to enact laws annulling the contract of marriage in any case where, by law, the courts of this Commonwealth are or may hereafter be empowered to decree a divorce.

Section XV. Each house shall keep a journal of \$5 proceedings, and publish them weekly, except such parts as may require secrecy: and the year and mays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the controls.

Section XVI. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless, when the business shall be such as ought to be kept

Section XVII. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Section XVIII. The Senators and representatives

Section XVIII. The Senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same. And for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

not be questioned in any other place.
Section XIX. No Senator or representative shall,
during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Comnwealth which shall have been created, or the of which shall have been increased during such time: and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney at law and in the militis) under the United States or this Commonwealth, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in Congress or effice.

Section XX. When vacancies happen in either ouse, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to

bouse, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Section XXII. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

Section XXIII. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Section XXIII. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which likewise it shall be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall be a law. But in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined thirds of 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 persons voting for or sgainst the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it 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

their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, onless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Section XXIV. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) and before it

octibed in case of a bist.

Section XXV. No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking or discounting privileges, without six months previous public notice of the intended application for the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Nor shall any charler for the purposes aforesaid, be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the legislature the power to alter, revoke or annot the same whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the clivene of the commonwealth, in such finance however that no injustice shall be dofte to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted, shall create, renew or extend the charter of thore than one corporation. occibed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE IL.
Section I. The Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.
Section II. The Governor shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the clitical of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively wate for representative. Commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor. But if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested effections shall be determined by a Committee to be selected from both houses of the legislature. to be selected from both houses of the legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall

be directed by law.

Section III. The Governor shall hold his office during three years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding it longer than six in any term

of nine years.

Section IV. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and an inhabitail of this State seven years next before his election: this State seven years next before his election; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State. Section V. No member of congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor. Section VI. The Governor shall at stated times

receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Rection VII. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this Commonwealth, and of

the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States. Section VIII. He shall appoint a Secretary of the Section VIII. He shall appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth during pleasure, and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all judicial officers of courts of record, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution. He shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in such judicial offices during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session: Provided, that in actising on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by year and mays.

Section IX. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons,

and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. ion X. He may require information in writ-

ing, from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their re-Section XI. 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 shall judge expedient, Section XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly; and in case of disagreement between the two flottees, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four ction XIII. He shall take care that the laws

be faithfully executed.

Section XIV. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of representa-tives, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within three calendar months immetiand occur within three calendar months immeti-ately preceding such next dinual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second suc-ceeding annual election of representatives. And if the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than until the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of Governor, the Governor of the last year or the Speaker of the Senate who may be in the exercise of the executive authority shall continue therein until the determination such contested election, and until a Governor shall be duly qualified as aforesaid.

Section XV. The Secretary of the Commonweilth shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. In elections by the citizens every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having re-sided in this state one year, and in the election dis-trict where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified outer of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and ays before the election, shall paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in the state six months. Provided, that white froemen, citizens of the United States, between freemen, citizens of the United States, sand havages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election
district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to
vote, dithough they shall not have paid taxes.

Section II. All elections shall be by ballot, ex-

cept those by persons in their representative capa-cities, who shall vote viva voce.

Section III. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV. Section I. The House of Representatives shall

have the sole power of impeaching.

Section II. 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 convicted without the concurrence

person shall be convicted without as of two-thirds of the members present. Section III. 'The Governor, and all other civil officers under this Commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanour in office; but impeachment for any misdemeanour in office; but gment, in such cases, shall not extend further a to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment trial, judgment, and punishment according to law

ARTICLE V.

Section I. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail De-livery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for each county; in Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the legislature

Peace, and in such other Courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

Section II. The judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be nominated by the Governor, and by and with the consent of the Senate appointed and commissioned by him. The judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years if they shall so long behave themselves well. The president judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Revord as are or whall be established by law, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years if they shall so long behave quired to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for this term of five years if they shall so long behave themselved!. But for any reasonable cause which shall his be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the legislature. The judges of the Supreme Court and the presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas thall at shirld three receive for their services an adequate compensation. To be for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during

111. Intil otherwise directed by law, the Common Pleas shall continue as at present established. Not more than five counties shall at any time be included in one judicial district organizes

for said Courts. Section IV. The jurisdiction of the Sunr extend over the State; and the judges thereof, shall by virtue of their offices, be justice of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, is

several counties.
Section V. The judges of the Court of Common Section V. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in each county, shall by virtue of their offices, be justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders therein; any two of the said judges, the president being one, shall be a quorum: but fiby shall not hold a court of oyer and terminer, or jail defivery, in any county, when the judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county. The party accured as well as the same county. The party accused, as well as the Commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment edings, or a transcript thereof, into the

VI. The Supreme Court, and the several courts of common pleas, shall, beside the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the power of a court of Chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating of testimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the State, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are care of the persons and estates of those who are non compotes mentis. And the legislature shall vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relief in equity, as shall be found necessary: and may, from time to time, entarge or diminish those powers or vest them in such other courts as they shall udge proper, for the due administration of justice.

judge proper, for the due administration of justice.

Section VII. The judges of the court of common pleas of each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, and orphan's court thereof; and the register of wills, together with the said judges, or any two of them, shall compose the register's befurt of each county.

Section VIII. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, have

pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the like powers with the judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought pefore them, and the like right and justice to be

Section IX. The president of the court in each circuit within such circuit, and the judges of the court of common pleas within their respective justices of the peace, so far

relates to criminal matters.

Section X. A register's office, for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in

éach county.

Section XI. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. Sheriffs and coponers shall, at the times and places of election of representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county. One person shall be chosen for each office, who shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed sheriff, in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices shall be filled by an appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as afore-

Section II. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence, when and in such manner as may be directed by law. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear Those who conscientiously scruple to ms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay

an equivalent for personal service.

Section III. Prathonotaries of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the said. Court for the term of three years if they so long behave themselves well. Prothonolaries and clerks of the several other courts, Recorders of deeds, and Re-gisters of wills, shall at the times and places of election of representatives, be elected by the quali fled electors of each county, or the districts over which the jurisdiction of said courts extends, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their so long behave themselves well, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The legisla-ture shall provide by law, the number of persons in each county who shall hold said offices, and how many and which of said offices shall be held by one person. Vacancies in any of the said of-fices shall be filled by appointments to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until successors shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid.

Section IV. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the town of the county in which they, respecshall, for special reasons, dispense therewith, for any term not exceeding five years after the county shall have been erected.

Section V. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, and be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

Bection VI. A State Treasurer shall be elected inually, by joint vote of both branches of the legislature. tion VII. Justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, boroughs,

and townships at the time of the election of stables by the qualified voters thereof, in such number as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years; but no township, ward or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or alder-men without the consent of a majority of the qua-lified electors within such township, ward or bo-

Section VIII. All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have een so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the taken. No member of Congress from this state, or any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this state, to which a salary is, or fees or perquisites are by law, annexed; and the legisla ture may by law declare what State offices are incompatible. No member of the Senate or of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the to any office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Section IX. All officers for a term of years shall hold their offices for the terms respectively specified, only on the condition that they so long behave themselves well. we themselves well; and shall be rem conviction of misbehaviour in office or of any infamous crime.

Section X. Any person who shall, after the adoption of the amendments proposed by this Convention to the Constitution, fight a duel or convention to the Constitution, fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abetter in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honour or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is, or may be prescribed by law; but the executive may remit the said offence and all its disqualifications.

ARTICLE VIL Section I. The legislature shall, as soon as con-

section 1. The legiciature shall, as soon as conveniently may be provide by law, for the establishment of schools 'aroughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

Section II. The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.

Section III. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies, staff remain as if the constitution of this State had not been aftered or amended.

ad not been aftered or amended. Section IV. The legislature shall not invest and corporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public un without

give adequate security therefor, before such pro-perty shall be taken.

perty shall be taken.

ARTICLE VIII.

Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of this Cammonweaith, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government usay be recognised, and undersubly established, WE DECLARE, THAT

Section I. All men are born equally free and in-

unaterably established, WE DECLARE, THAT
Section I. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible
rights, among which are those of enjoying and delending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing
and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Section II. All power is inherent in the people,
and all free governments are founded on their authority, and inktituted for their peace, safety and
happiness; For the advancement of these ends, they
have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible
right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in
such manner as they may think proper.

such manner as they may think proper.

Section III. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty Go', according to
the dictates of their own consciences; no man can,
of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support
any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments of modes of worship.

modes of worship.

Section IV. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious senti-ments be disqualified to hold thy office or place of

trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

Section V. Elections shall be free and Section V. Elections shall be free and equal. Section VI. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof renain inviolate

Section VII. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of go-vernment: And no law shall ever be made to revernment: And no law shall ever be made to re-strain 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. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public in-formation, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence: And in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the force shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court; as in other cases.

Section VIII. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unrea-sonable searches and seizures: And no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things shall issue, without describing them as nearly as mag be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation. Section IX. In all criminal prosecutions, the ac-

cused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the ac-cusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory protess for obtaining nesses in his favour, and, in prosecutions by ment 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 deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. Section X. No person shall, for any indictable offence, he proceeded arrivate cripically he information. offence, be proceeded against criminally by informa-tion, 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 and misdemeanour in office. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice out in icopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's jeopardy of the or limb; nor shall any man's pro-perty be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made. Section XI. All courts shall be open, and every

man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, per-son or reputation, shall have remedy by the 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 thay by law direct.

Section XII. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature, or its authority. Section XIII. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Section XIV. All prisoners shall be builable by section Air. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or in-vasion, the public safety may require it.

Section XV. No commission of Oyer and Terminer or jail delivery shall be issued. Section XVI. The person of a debtor, where Section XVI. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be cottlinued in prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Section XVII. No expest facto law, nor any law impairing contracts shall be made.

Bection XVIII. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

Section XIX. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except defining the life of the offender.

of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the commonwealth; the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Section XX. The citizens have a right, in a peace-

anie manner, to azsemble together, for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address of remonstrance. Section XXI. The right of citizens to bear arms, m defence of themselves and the State, shall not be

Section XXII. No standing army shall, in time Section XXII. No standing stay
of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature; and the military shall, in all cases, and at
all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.
Section XXIII. 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.
Section XXIV. The legislature shall not grant Section XXIV. The legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Section XXV. Emigration from the State shall not be rephilited. not be prohibit

not be prohibited.

Section XXVI. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain involute.

ARTICLE V.

shall for ever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE X.

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senale or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published; and if in the legisliture next afterwards chosen such progued amendment or amendments shall be agreed to of in the legislature next ofterwards chosen such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to
by a majority of the member's elected to each house,
the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the
serme again to be published in thanner aforesaid, and
such proposed amendment or amendments shall be
submitted to the people in such manner and at such
time, at least three months, after being so agreed to
by the two houses as the legislature shall prescribe;
and if the people shall approve and ratify such
amendment or amendments by a majority of the quatified voters of this State voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall
be submitted to the people oftener than once in five
years; i Provided, that if more than once in five
years; i Provided, that if more than one amendment
be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner
and form, that the people may vote for or against
each amendment separately and distinctly.

SCHEDULE. That no inconvenience may arise from the alterna-tions and amendments in the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into aplete operation, it is hereby declared and ordain

ed, That,
Section I. All laws of this Commonwealth in force
at the time when the said alterations and ariendments in the said Constitution shall take effect, and
not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions,
prosecutions, claims, and contracts as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the
contract of the contrac

of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.
Section III. The clauses, sections, and article, the said Constitution, which remain unaltered, as continue to be construed and have effect as its said Constitution had not been amended.
Section IV. The General Assembly which as convene in December, eighteen hundred and the eight, shall continue its secsion, as heretofore, a withstanding the provision in the eleventh sees. withstanding the provision in the eleventh set of the first article, and shall at all times be toga-as the first General Assembly under the amount

Section V. The Governor who shall be eight

Section V. The Governor who shall be electrical Cotober, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall in an against a continuous of the third Tuesday in Jamus eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to which is the present executive term is hereby extended. Section VI. The commissions of the indges of the Supreme Court, who may be in office on the first of January next, shall expire in the following man of January next, of January next, shall expire in the following mener: The commission which bears the earliest as shall expire on the first day of January, Auno be mini one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; it commission next dated shall expire on the first of January, Anno Domini one, thousand eight in dred and forty-five; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January. expire on the first day of January, Ann Duo one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, commission next dated shall expire on the first

commission next dated shall expire on the first and of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight dred and fifty-one; and the commission last shall expire on the first day of January, Anno hamini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Section VII. The commissions of the Presides judges of the several judicial districts and of the associate law judges of the first judicial districts in expire as follows: The commissions of one-half those who shall have held their offices ten years a more at the admittion of the arms. more at the adoption of the amendments to the cora tution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of p bruary, one thousand eight hundred and third the commissions of the other half of those who shave held their offices ten years or more al the a tion of the amendments to the constitution, expire on the twenty-seventh day of February is thousand eight hundred and forty-two; the first in to embrace those whose commissions shall bear is oldest date. The commissions of all the remain judges who shall not have held their offlices for the judges who shall not have held their offices for in years at the adoption of the amendments to the castitution shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February next after the end of ten years from us date of their commissions.

Rection VIII. The Recorders of the several Martin Courts, and other criminal courts in this Courts of the several than the several th

monwealth, shall be appointed for the same top and in the same manner, as the president judge of the several judicial districts; of those now of the several judicial districts; of those now a office, the commission oldest in date shall expire of the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the others even two years thereafter alcording to their respectin dates. Those oldest in date expiring first.

Section IX. The legislature at its first session under the amended constitution, shall divide the offer associate judges of the State into four classes. The commissions of those of the first class chall to it.

commissions of those of the first class shall exp commissions of those of the first class shall expinent the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty; of those of the second class of the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen had dred and forty-one; of those of the third class of the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen had dred and forty-two; and of those of the fourth class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred, and forty-three. The said classes from his first to the fourth shall be arranged according to the several length.

Section X. Protionotaries, clerks of the several length. Section X. Protionotaries, clerks of the se courts, (except of the Supreme Court,) recorders deeds and registers of wills, shall be first elected unit

the amended Constitution, at the election of representatives in the year eighteen hundred and thirt nine, in such manner as may be prescribed by lad Section XI. The appointing power shall remain heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the executive department shall continue in the exerciof the duties of their respective offices until the legislature shall flads such laws as may be require by the eighth section of the wixth article of the mended constitution, and until appointments the made under such laws; unless their commission shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the sal offices shall become vacant by death or resignation and such laws shall be enacted by the first legisla-

re under the amended constitution. Section XIL. The first election for a dermen so justices of the peace shall be held in the year chat een hundred and forty, at the time fixed for the election of constables. The legislature at its fire session under the amended constitution shall be vide for the said election, and for subsequent sum elections: The aldermen and justices of now in commission, or who may in the interim appointed, shall continue to discharge the dulies their respective offices, until fifteen days after the day which shall be fixed by law for the listing of new commissions, at the expiration of which tim

their commissions shall expire.

In testimony that the foregoing is the amende constitution of Pennsylvania, as agreed to a ivention have hereunto signed our names : Philadelphia, the twenty-second day, ary, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-second

Ezra S. Hayhurst, Wm. Hays, Abm. Helflenstein, M. Henderson,

Wm. Henderson.

Wm. Hiester, William High,

Jos. Hopkinson,

Phs. Jenks, George M. Keim,

James Kennedy,

Jacob Krebs,

H. G. Long,

David Lyons,

Joel K. Mann,

W. M. Meredith.

James Merrill,

Wm. L. Miller, James Montgomery,

Christian Meyers,

Matthias Pennypacker,

James Porter, James Madison Porter,

Saml. A. Purviauce,

D. Nevin, Wm. Overfield,

Hiram Payne,

James Poliock,

E. C. Reigart, A. H. Read, Geo. W. Riter,

Ino. Ritter, H. Gold Rogers, Samuel, Royer,

James M. Russell,

Daniel Saeger, John Morin Scott,

Tobias Sellers,

Henry Scheetz, George Shilleto,

Thomas H. Sill,

Joseph Snively,

Jno. B. Sterigere, Jneob Stickel,

Thomas Taggart, Morgan J. Thomas,

James Tedd, Thomas Weaver,

Jacob B. Weidma

R. G. White, Geo. W. Woodward,

Ebenezer W. Sturdevant,

G. Seltzer, Geo. Serrill,

Geo, Smith, Wm. Smyth,

Levi Merkel.

Aaron Kerr, Jos. Konigmacher,

Charles Jared Ingersoll,

John Houpt, Jabez Hyde,

JOHN SERGEANT, President. Daniel Agnew, Wm. Ayres, M. W. Baldwin, Ephralm Banks, John Y. Barclay. Jacob Barndolar, Chas. A. Barnitz, Andrew Bedford. Thos. S. Bell, James Cornell Biddle, Lebbeus L. Bigelow, Saml. C. Bonham, Chag, Frown, Jeremiah Brown, William Brown, Pierce Butler, John Cummin. Thomas S. Cunningnam, William Curft, Wm. Darlington, George Chambers, John Chandier, Jos. R. Chandler, Ch. Chauncey, Nathaniel Clapp, James Clarke, John Clarke, William Clark, A. J. Cline, Lindley Coutes, R. E. Cochran, Thos. P. Cope, Joshua F. Cox, Walter Craig. Richd, M. Crain ien, T. Crewford, Cornelius Crum, Benjn. Martin, E. T. M'Dowell, Mark Darrah, Harmer Denny, John Dickey, Jacob Dillinger, J. R. Donnell, Joseph M. Doran, James Dunlop, Thomas Earle. D. M. Farrelly lobt. Fleming. Walter Forward, John Foulkrod Joseph Fry, Jr. John Fuller, John A. Gamble, William Gearhart, David Gilmore,

Thomas Hastings, R. Young. (Altest,) S. Saiocir, Secretary.
G. L. PACS.
J. WITHIAMS, Assistant Secretaries. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

I certify, that the foregoing is an exact and distri-copy of "the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as assented by the Commonwealth of nusylvania as amended by the Convention of one pussaid eight hundred and thirty-seven-thirty-tht," deposited in this office on the 26th day of eight," deposited in this office on the 2eth os, February, 1838; the amendments being in italit, and the retained portions of the present Constitution

THE H. BURBOWES

Virgit Grenell, William L. Harris,