TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rt. Rev. Lewis S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolia. WA EIGH, March 2, 1835 Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services. I take pleasure in stating that his characterized civis

tian gentleman and experienced Physician, cutiles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti Dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in-aiding in impaired digrestion—and warding—off-bilious at-tacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security ngainst them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel, or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-Dyspeptic Pills of Dr. - Beck with which - he - prescribed in the first. instance himself, I have not been under the nebeing wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial results.

From the Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D St. Thoma New York, Feb. 3, 1836.

Thave no knowledge derived from experience of the efficacy of Dr Beckwith's Pills; but know that several of my personal friends in North Carolina, whom I left some years ago suffering severely under dyspepsia, were in good health when I saw them on a visit made a few months since, and all ascribed their recovery to the use of Beckwith's Pills.

I know that the certificates obtained by the Doctor in North Carolina, are from gentlemen of the highest respectability, and several of them stated to me verbally that which is contained in their published certificates. I have the most

entire confidence in them.

Lalso-know-Dr. Beckwith, and have known him from my boyhood, and I chegrfully state with Bishop Ives, "that his character as a chritian gentleman and experienced Physician, emi tles his testimony, inregnat to the use of his Anti Dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the

F. L. HAWKS. From Dr. E. G. Mygatt. Hannibal, N. Vork, Aug. 1837.

"Mr. II. D. Turner,
Sir—Several of my friends in this town have
used Dr. Deckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills with decided benefit:
Among the number is a Mrs. . . a membe

of one of our best families, who has been afflicted with dyspeps a of the worst grade for four years. I have niged the use of Beckwith's Pill, as affording her the best chance of relief. She had already tried various remedies, with little benefit or positive injury, and was therefore re-luctant to commence with this. Her symptoms, being-much alleviated by the use of the first box she came to my house for a farther supply; but finding that my stock of the article was exhausted, she expressed much anxiety to have more obtained as soon as possible, and wished that one box might be sent by mail, if they could not be

had in a short time by other means.
"I am not in the habit of employing nostrums and quack medicines in my practice, but the Polls which you vend should not be so classed. The recipe from which they are prepared is undoubt-

y a scientific one.

"Having spent two winters in North Carolina,

lan not ignorant of the reputation of some of
the highly respectable gentlemen there who have a scientific one. rendered their public testimony in favor of the

"I will only add that the trial of these Pills has been satisfactory in this place. You may send me, by the first opportunity, one quarter gross.

Truly and respectfully yours,

E. G. MYGATT."

From the Hon Charles Fisher, late member o

Congress ... Salisnenr, Feb. 24, 1837 Several years ago I was very much afflicted with a diseased stomach and bowels; nothing could eat appeared to agree with me, and I wa obliged to be very careful in my diet. A journe to the south west afforded me considerable relief and, as I supposed, had cured me; but when left off travelling, the disease returned again and 1 was obliged to take medicine constantly, among other things very often calonicl, this continued to be my state until about twelve months ago, when on the recommendation of Major John Beard, I began to try Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills n found relief from them, and have since taken no other medicine whatever. Whenever I find my stomach and bowels are becoming de ranged, I resort to these Pills and invariably fine relief. I have heard-a number of persons speak
of the benefits they have received from these Pills, in the most decided terms. I am well acquainted with Doctor Packwith; he for a time resided in this place, and was my family Physician. His own testimony with regard to the use of his Anti-Dyspeptic Pills may be fully relied on.

"CHARLES FISHER."

New York Gen. Theo. Sem. May, 11, 1837.

Mr. I. D. Turner—Dear Sir,—To those sub-

per to bilious attacks and especially to the Dyspeptic, Dr. Beckwith's Pills, will unquestionably afford relief, I speak with more confidence after having received material benefit from them, for having received material benefit from them, for which I had used almost every thing else in vain. They need but a fair trial to find a place in the Medicine Chest of every family; and to gain a reputation at the North, as respectable and extensive as they have secured, where they have been long known at the South.

Very respectfully yours.

Very respectfully yours,
N.S. RICHARDSON
Other testimonials in favor of these Pills from the most respectable sources, are given with the accompanying directions. Price for a single box, 50. Terms liberal to agents and those who buy to sell again. To be had of H. D. TURNER, Principal Agent, 180

Broadway, New York, and hy SAML. ELLIOTT, Carlisle. Dec. 4, 1837—1y

DR SHUBAEL HEWES' Célebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, and Bone LINIMENT.

Applied morning and night, has cured bith dreds. It gives relief in the swelling or the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbers and contractions of the limbs and will take swelllings down, and inflamations out of the flesh rheumatism, bruises and sprains—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.—A few drops on slicep's wool applied to the car of deaf persons, will by constant application, cause them to

hear in two months' time.

A great number of certificates of the most respectable and decent character may be examrespectable and decent character may ined where it is sold, Please call on S. C. Bolander

The Carlisle Merald and Erpositor.

CONSTITUTION

DF THE

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

WE, The People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ordain and establish this Constitution for its Covernment. ARTICLE I.

Section J. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shill be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
Section II. The representatives shall be chosen

annually by the citzens of the city of Philadelphia and of each county respectively on the second Tues-day 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 states three years next preceding his electing, and the stat year thereof an inhabitant of the district in and for which he shall be chosen a representative, unless

Inst year thereof an innabitant of the district in and for which he shall be chosen a representative with 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 he made in such manner 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 separate representation until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it, to chille 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 manner, and af the same places where they shall you

ner, and at the same places where they shall yote

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 inhabitants 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 also triefs, to be formed by the legislature; but no district shall be so formed as to entitle it to elect-more trict shall be so formed as to entire it to executive than the sensitors, unless no number of taxable inhabitants in any city or county shall, at any time, be such as to entitle it to elect. nore 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 counties, they shall be adjoining; neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county shall

neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county shall be divided in 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 had said office after he shall have removed from such district.

said office after he shall have removed from such district.

Section IN. The senators who may be elected at the first general electron after the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall be divided by tot into three classes. The scale of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; and of the third class at the expiration of the second year, and of the third class at the expiration 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 N. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January, in every year, unless somer convened by the Governor.

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

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 exercise the office of Governor.

Section XII. Each house shall judge of the qualifications of its members. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and required by a committee as shall be directed by and regulated in such manner as; shall be directed by law. A majority of cich 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 pegaltics as may be provided.

Section XIII. Each house way determine the and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by

provided.

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

scessary 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 couris of this Commonwalth are or may hereafter be empowered to decree a divorce.

Section XIV. Each house that keeps a jumped of

Section XV. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly, except such parts as may require secreey: and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the

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 shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of

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.

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 Commonwealth which shall have been created, or the emotiments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney

other person holding any office (except of attorney at law and in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in congress or in

Section XX. When vacancies happen in either fill such vacancies.

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

Section XXII. No money shall be drawn from

Section XXII. 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 ague 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 by year and nays, and the names of persons voting cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by year and nays, but the names of persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (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 it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days of the their pays meeting.

it shall be a law, unless 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 adjoirnment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by time, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both

ouses according to the rules and limitations pre-scribed in case of a bill.

Section XXV. No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking or dis-counting 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 charter for the purposes aforesaid, be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the leadstalure the power to after revoke or annul

to the legislature the power to after, revoke or annul the same whenever in their opinion it may be inju-rious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner however that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereufter enacted, shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corpo-

renew or extend the charter of more than a foregration.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. 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 citizens of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively, vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be scaled upoind 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. 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. Coptested elections shall be determined by a Committee to be selected from both houses of the fegislature. nd formed and regulated in such manner as shall

and formed and regulated in state the 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 the inhabitant of age, and have been a citizen and an inhabitant of 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.

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.

Section VII. He shall have been elected.

Section vII. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army, and navy of this Commonwealth, and of the militin, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

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 course 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 acting on efecutive nominations the

shall expire at the, end of their next session! Provided, that in acting on efecutive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by years and nays.

Section IX. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

Section X. He may require information in writing, from the officers in the executive department upon any subject felating to the duties of their respective offices.

Section XI. He shall, from time to time, give to

tivo offices.

Section XI. 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 shall judge expedient.

Section XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly; and in case of the state o disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four

months.

Section XIII. He shall take care that the laws
be-faithfully executed.

Section XIV. In case of the death or resignation 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 representatives, unless such death, resignation or removal, shall occur, within three calendar months immediately preceding such next annual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding 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 of such contested election, and until a Governor shall be duly qualified as aforesaid.

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

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. In elections by the cilizens every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two woese paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shallenjoy, the rights of an elector: But a citizen of the United, States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled havete, after residing in the state six months. Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages, of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days is aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Section III. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote viva voce.

Section III. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, excited which there are not during their effections. ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV. Section I. The House of Representatives shall

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 of two-thirds of the members present.
Section II. The Governor, and all other civil officers under this Commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanour in office; but judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than 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. - ARTÍCLE V.

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 the seneral Juli Delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' 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 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 Record 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 the years if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of the years if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of the years if they shall so long behave themselves well. But for any reasonable cause which shall not 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 shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in effice, but they shall veceive no fees or perquisites of effice, nor hold, any other office of profit under this Commonwealth. of profit under this Commonwealth.

Section III. Until otherwise directed by law-the

Carlisle, October 30, 1837.—1y. cow. 48.

Also for sale by S. ELLIOTT.

FROM 20 to 50 shares of Carlisle Bank Stock for sale.

FROM 20 to 50 shares of Carlisle Bank Stock for sale, on which there is 30 dollars per share pad. Enquire at this office.

Feb 9. J.J MYERS.

February 6, 1838—4:

From Sale.

FROWNLEE'S LIGHTS AND SHADOWS for sale, on which there is 30 dollars per share pad. Enquire at this office.

February 19, February 19,

Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as at presen

established. Not more than two counties shall at any time be included in one judicial district organized for said Courts.

Section 1V. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, shall extend over the State; and the judges thereof, shall by virtue of their offices, be justices of Oyer and Termirer and General Jail Delivery, in the several counties.

of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in the several counties.

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 they shall not hold a court of oyer and terminer, or jail delivery, in any county, when the judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused, as well as the Commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictiment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the Supreme Court.

Section VI. The Supreme Court, and the several courts of common pleas, shall, beside the powers

Supreme Court.

Section 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 non computes montis. And the legislature shall vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relifer in equity, as shall be found inceessary; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers or vest them in such other courts as they shall 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 orphans' court thereof; and the register of wills, together with the said judges, or any two of them, shall compose the register's court of each county.

Section VIII. The judges of the courts of common 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 before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

Section IX. The president of the court in each circuit within such circuit, and the judges of the receiver of courts of courts of courts.

circuit within such circuit, and the judges of the court of common pleas within their respective counties, shall be justices of the peace, so far as 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

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 same."

Section I. Sheriffs and coroners 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. Vacadecies in either of the said offices shall be falled by an appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

Section II. The freemen of this commonwealth ARTICLE VI.

Section II. The freemen of this commonwealth

said.

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 arms, shall not be compelied to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Section III. Prothonolaries of the Supreme-Court shall be appointed by the said Court for the term of three years if they so long behave themselves well. Prothonotaries and clerks of the several other courts, Recorders of deeds, and Registers of wills, shall at the times and places of election of representatives, be elected by the qualified 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 successors shall be duly qualified. The legislature 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 be covered. 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 county town of the county in which they, respectively, shall be officers, unless when the Governor their county is received to the county in which they received the county in the cou shall, for special reasons, dispense therewith, ic

shall have been erected.

Section V. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be scaled with the State scal, and signals with the Coverned.

ed by the Governor.

Section VI. A State Treasurer shall be elected annually, by joint vote of both branches of the legis-Section VII. Justices of the peace or aldermen

section VII. Justices of the peace or alternative shall be elected in the several wards, boroughs, and townships at the time of the election of constables 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 aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qua-lified electors within such township, ward or borough.
Section VIII. All officers whose election or ap-

Section VIII. All affeers 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 been so long creeted; but if it shall not have been so long creeted, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been 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 legislature 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 Governor to any office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Section IX. All officers for a term of years

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, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office or of any infamous crime.

famous 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 deter or send a challenge fir that purpose, or be aider or abettor 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 disnighting them. its disqualifications.

ARTICLE VII.

Section I. The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis. Section III. The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.

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

Section IV. The legislature shall not invest any corporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public use, without requiring such corporation or individual to make compensation to the owners of said property, or give adequate security therefor, before such property shall be taken.

perty shall be taken.

Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall be bound by eath

TUR and SILK Plush Bonnets, black and

.

or affirmation, to support the constitution of this Commonwealth, 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 may be recognised and unalterably established, W.E. DECLARE, THAT Section I. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible

dependent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending 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 instituted 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.

Section III. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man cau; 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

of conscience; and no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worshin.

modes of worship.

Section-IV.—No person who acknowledges the bearing of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

Section V. Elections shall be free and equal. section V. Elections shall be free and equal.

Section VI. Trial by jury shall be as heretotore,

Section VI. Trial by jury shall be as heretotore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Section VII. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government: And no law-shall-ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. 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 information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence: And in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the coprt, as in other cases.

Section VIII. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures: And no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, but it is a search any place, or to seize any person or things,

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 may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

Section IX. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face, to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in, his favour, 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 life, liberty, or property; unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the

Section X. No person shall, for any indictable Section X. No person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in-cases attsing 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 put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made.

Section Xi. All-courtes shall be open, and overyman for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the ductourse of law, and right and justice administered, without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the legislature may by law direct.

section XII. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature, or its au-

thority.

Section XIII. Excessive ball shall not be renishments inflicted.

Section XIV. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient surcties, 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 repullion or in-

suspended, unless when, in cases of receition or me-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 there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not, he continued 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 ex post facto law, nor any law impairing contracts shall be made. Section XVIII. No person shall be attainted of

Section XVIII. No person shall be attained of treason or felony by the legislature.
Section XIX. No attainder shall work corruption 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.

thereof.
Section XX. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble 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 or remonstrance.

Section XXI. The right of citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be Section XXII. No standing army shall, in time 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 Section XXIII. No soldier shall, in time of peace,

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 any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, not 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 prohibited.

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

copted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE X.

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate 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 legislature next afterwards chosen such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in manner 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 qualified volers of this State voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; for the proper of the street when the constitution in the cons ment or amendments shall become a part of the con-stitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years; Provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form, that the people may volv for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.

SCHEDULE. That no inconvenience may arise from the aftera-tions and amendments in the Constitution of this

commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained. That,

Section I. All laws of this Commonwealth in force at the time when the said alterations and amend-ments in the said Constitution shall take effect, and ments in the said constitution shall take effect, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts as well of indi-viduals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been ade. Section II. The alteration and amendments in the

February 19.

HATS: HATS!

CHAS BARNITZ,

February 19.

February 19. Caracter Datation / Testing 13.

said Constitution shall take offect from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine. Section III. The clauses, sections, and articles of the said Constitution; which remain unaltered, shall

the said Constitution; which remain unaltered, shall continue to be construed and have effect as if the said Constitution had not been amended.

Section IV. The General Assembly which shall convene in December, eighteen hundred and, thirty-eight, shall continue its session, as heretofore, notwithstanding the provision, in the eleventh section of the first article, and shall at all times be regarded as the first General Assembly under the amended Constitution.

Constitution.
Section V. The Governor who shall be elected in October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall be inaugurated on the third Tuesday in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to which time inaugurated on the third Tuesday in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, to which time the present executive term is hereby extended.

Scotion VI. The commissions of the judges of the Supreme Court, who may be in office on the first day of January next, shall expire in the following manner: The commission which bears the earliest date shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-five; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; the commission-next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

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

Section VII. The commissions of the President judges of the several judicial districts and of the associate law judges of the first judicial district shall expire as follows: The commissions of one-half of those who shall-have held their offices ten years or more at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution of the president properties of the state of the constitution of the president properties of the state of the constitution of the constitution of the president properties of the state of the constitution of the president properties of the state of the president properties of the constitution of the president properties of the president properties of the president properties of the constitution of the president properties of the pr

more at the adoption of the amendments to the consti-tution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of Fe-bruary, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nice; the commissions of the other half of those who shall the commission of the have held their offices ten-years or more at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, on thousand eight hundreband forty-two; the first half thousand eight hundrecound forty-wo'; the institute of the choice those whose commissions shall bear the oldest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges who shall not have held their offices for ten years at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February next-after the end of ten years from the date of their commissions.

-Rebruary next-after the end of ten years from the date of their commissions.

Section VIII. The Recorders of the several Mayors' Courts, and other triminal counts in this Commonwealth, shall be appointed for the same time, and in the same manner, as the president judges of the several judicial districts, of those now in office, the commission oldest in date shall expire on the twenty-seventheday of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the others every two years, thereafter according to their respective dates. Those oldest in date expiring first.

Section IVII. The Recorders of the several Mayors of the several mayor in the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-one; of those of the first class shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-one; of those of the fluid class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-three. The said classes from the first to the fourth, shall be arranged according to the chooses, nurchase as small farm, in any of several mayors.

hundred and forty-three. The said classes from the first to the fourth shall be arranged according to the seniority of the commissions of the several judges.

Section X: Prothonotaries, clerks of the several courts (except of the Supreme Court) recorders of deeds and registers of wills, shall be first elected under the amended Constitution, at the election of representatives in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Section X: Prothonotaries, clerks of the several judges.

Nection X: Prothonotaries, clerks of the several functions of the expiration of the term he can, if the chooses, purchase a small-farm in any of western States, and there settle himself competency of the several judges.

RECRUITING RENDEZOUS, Carlisle, in the Frame huilding in Fact Main states.

the amended Constitution, at the election of representatives in the year eighteen hundred and thirtynine, in such manner as nay be prescribed by law. Section XI. The appointing power shall remain as hefre(ofore, and all officers in the appointment of the executive department shall-continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices until the legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the reighth section of the sixth article of the arended constitution, and dutil appointments shall be under such laws; unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, and such laws shall be enacted by the first legislature under the amended constitution.

Section XII. The first election for aldermen and justices of the peace shall be held in the year eighteen hundred and forty, at the time fixed for the election of constables. The legislature at its first session under the amended constitution shall provide for the said election and for subsequent similar elections.—The oblemen-and-justices of their respective offices, until fifteen days after the day which shall be fixed by law for the issuing of new commissions, at the expiration of which time, their commissions shall excite.

new commissions, at the expiration of which time, their commissions shall expire.

In testimony that the foregoing is the amended

JOHN SERGEANT, President. Ezra S. Hayhurst, Wm. Hays, Abm. Helikenstein, Wm. Ayres, M. W. Baldwin, M. Henderson, Wm. Henderson, Ephraim Banks, John Y. Barclay, Wm. Hiester, William High, Jacob Barndolar, Chas. A. Barnitz, Andrew Bedford, Jos. Hopkinson, John Houpt, Jabez Hyde, Chark's Jared Ingersoll Thos. S. Bell, Jumes Cornell Biddle, Lebbeus L. Bigelow, Phs. Jenks. George M. Keim, James Kennedy, Maion Kerr, Chas: Brown, . Jeremiah Brown, William Brown, Pierce Butler, Jos. Konigmacher, Lacob Krebs, Samuel Carcy, H. G. Long, John Cummi Thomas S. Cunningham, David Lyons, Alex. Magee. Joel K. Mann, W. M. Meredith, Wm. Darlington, George Chambers, John Chandler, James Merrill, Levi Merkel, Wm. L. Miller, Lames Montgomery, Jos. R. Chandler, Ch. Chauncéy. Nathaniel Clapp, Christian Meyers, D. Nevin, Wm. Overfield, Hiram Payne, Matthias Permypacker, lohn Clarké Wittiam Clark, A. J. Cline, Lindley Coates, R. E. Cochran, James Purter, James Madison Porter, loshua F. Cox. E. C. Reigart, A. H. Read, Geo. W. Riter, Geo. T. Crawford. H. Gold Rogers, Samuel Royer, James M. Russell, John L. M'Cahen. E. T. M'Dowell. Daniel Sueger, John Morin Scott, Tobias Sellers, John Dickey. Geo. Serrill, Henry Scheetz, George Shilleto, Thomas II, Sill, Jasy Donagan, Joseph M. Doran, James Dunlop, Geo. Smith, Wm. Smyth,

D. M. Farrelly, Juo. B. Sterigere, Rolt. Flensing, Jacob Stirkel, Jacob Stirkel, Jacob Stirkel, Jacob Stirkel, Joseph Fry, Jr. John Foulkred, Flennas Taggart, John Fuller, James, Told, John A. Galuffe, James, Told, Thomas Weaver, William Gearliage, Jacob B. Wedman, Jacob B. Wedman, Vigil-Greek, Jacob B. Wedman, Jacob B. Wedman, Jacob B. Wedman, Vigil-Greek, Jacob B. Wedman, Vigil-Greek, Jacob B. Wedman, Vigil-Greek, Jacob B. Wedman, Jacob B. Jacob B. Jacob B. Wedman, Jacob B. Jacob B. Wedman, Jacob B. Jacob (Attest.) S. Smoon, Profile H. Constant Corporates. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARDSDURG, FURGUARY 28, 1838. S
Lecrify, that the foregoing is an exact and literal copy of "the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as amended by the Convention of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven-thirty-cight," deposited in this office on the 26th day of Schwarz, 1838. the guardness being in the lite.

Joseph Snively, Jno. B. Sterigere,

Thomas Earle;
D. M. Farrelly,
Rolt. Fleeing,
Walter Forward;
John Fontered

regat, deposition of the amendments being in table, and the retained portlons of the present Constitution in roman letter,

THO, II, BURROWES,

Secy of the Commonwealth.

UNITED STATES' ARMY.



Recruiting Service.

WANTED for the United States Ar-MY, a few able-hodied citizens, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, being about 5 feet 6 inches high, of good character, and of respectable standing among their fellow citi-zens. None need apply to enter the service, but those who are determined to serve the period of their culistment—which is only bree years,-hone tly and faithfully,

Pay of Dragoon ounted.

This table snows me amount of pay which enlisted soldiers, according to their respective grades, are entitled to receive for their services.

\$ \$ \$ To the Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Ch'f Mu-sician, & Ch'f Bugler-each 16 192 640 To the 1st Ser't of a Company 15 180 575 Ordnance Sergeants All other Sergeeants cach 12 144 432 Corporals 10-120-360-9 108 324 Musicians

10 120 360 Farriers and Blacksmiths Artificers 8 96 288 Privates

Besides the monthly pay, as above stated, one ration per day is allowed every soldier, which is amply sufficient for his subsistence—also, a large supply of comfortable and genteel clothing. Good quarters and fuel are at all times furnished; and every atten-

the frame building in East Main street, for-merly used as the Volunteer printing office.

December 4. 1837 .- tf The sum of TWO DOLLARS will be given to any citizen, Non-commis-sioned Officer, or Soldier, who shall bring to this Rendezyous an able-bodied-recquit, wellformed, sound, and otherwise duly qualified, (as above described,) for the duties of a soldier, and who shall be regularly enlisted.

Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's

PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP. An agreeable cordial, and effective remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, Colds, Pains in the Breast, Hard Breathing, and Difficult expectoration. For Adults & Children in cold climates and warm. The proprietors are aware that there are many remedies for coughs and discases of the lungs; some no doubt are good, but it has remained to a late day to discover an article so admirably fitted to the company of the compan to these complaints; so powerful and effectual,

and yet so perfectly innocent and mild.

Let not the public class the scientific result o constitution of Pennsylvania, as agreed to in convention, We the officers and members of the acconvention, We the officers and members of the convention have hereunto signed our names at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of February of the day. Let them make a careful perusal of the evidences attending this article; their reary, Anno Bomini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-second. that a single trial of it will do more to convince all of its merits than all they can see or hear on the subject. It is quite certain, that no injury has ever been known to arise from its fice use. An uncommon fact is, that this remedy is a syrup, as palatably and pleasant to the taste as the most popular French cordials and children take it always with the greatest readiness.

The proprietors are now making rapid arrangements to have this aride in the hands of every discountry. It was

dauggist and apothecary in the country. It may be known to be genuine by the following signa-ture as below of the Rev. Gentleman and Physician who is the author of it. It is with great, pleasure that the proprietors are enabled thus to bring forward an article so truly meritorious as this syrup, and from such a source, and they trust the community who have occasion for its use may always find it within their reach, both as to places at which it may be found, and the low price at which it is sold. A great number of the most wonderful cares may be seen by calling on Mr. Bolander, Carlisle,

at whose tore it is for sale. See Mr. Bolander's Also for sale by S. ELLIOTT.

LOUCKS

Famous Cure for the Rheumatism and other Pains.

Much need not be said in relation to this, wonderful remedy, as the proprietor feels confident that when applied, it will, as, can be proven by the number of respectable persons, effect an entire cure of the Rheumatic and other pains. It had not until lately been his intention to make it public, but by the frequent applications of his neighbours, and the wonderful cures it has effected, he feels it a duty he owes to society as well as himself, to make it more generally known and at sell, to make it more generally known and at the same time, have it put as near as he can, within the reach of all who may be afflicted with that painful disease. Hundreds of names could be published of

persons who have been cured by this celemated medicine, but the following are selected from the mass, as being amply sufficient to attest its power.

John Srove, Peter Lindemuth ir. Peter Lindemuth, Robert Richardson, Cornellus Stoner, Jacob Diffenbaugh, Aaron Bender, Jacob Hiestand, Hobert Dysart, Jacob L. Nagle, Henry Alsbaugh, Jolin Alsbaugh, Christian Organ, Samuel Fenely, Samuel Young, David Bender; George Fisher, Jacob Worlich,

John Cover, Jacob Miers. Mount Joy, Aug. 25, 1836. 'All orders from a distance addressed to the subscriber, Mount Joy, Lancaster county, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

SAMUEL LOUCKS.

Mount Joy, Feb. 7th, 1837.

The above medicine is a iso for sale by JOHN HATTIELD,

Carlisle, Feb. 12, 1838,

The first said

ECEIVED fresh ground Wheat Flour, and for sale by C. BARNITZ