A Company of the Company of the Company

This, our readers will recollect, is the district in which Mr. Calhoun resides!-We cannot say more to illustrate the glory of this triumph. The majority of the people of the Greenville district will be remembered, in all time to come, as among the most patriotic, virtuous and elightened freemen our country boasts. A greater moral-- 1 imph-was-never achieved than-that-theyhave gained.

ROMANCE IN UPPER CANADA. A Miss Strange, niece of the late member of Parliament of that name in the Upper Canada Legislature, was engaged to be married t) a Mr. Ducent, merchant, residing at the head of Lake Outario. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat thus tells how the enamored swain sped in his wooing.

The day was fixed for the union of the happy pair. By previous arrangement, they were to be married early in the morning, and-immediately take passage-for-New-York, on their way to Scotland to visit their friends. The Scotch Minister in Kingston, then being absent, Mr. Ducent brought a favorite parson with him, and arrived at the lady's house in the evening, anxiously waiting for the dawn of day when he was to become the husband to the fair, the accomplished Isabella Strange. 'The trunks and band boxes were all packed and ready, in one of which was deposited by the lady's uncle, for her special use, five hundred

Being thus arranged, and just before the parties retired to rest, a young gentleman of Kingston stepped up to the intented bride and bid her good bye, remarking at the sime time that he, supposed of saluting Miss Stranger!" and immediately left the house. Morning came, and every thing was irreadiness for the solemnization of of the nuptial vows when it was observed that Miss Strange did not make her appearance. The servant was despatched to the - lady's room, and returned with the astounding information that she was not there, and what was still more surprising, "her hed was not ruffled!" A letter was found on the table which disclosed the mystery. She had been induced by her friends, con trary to her own free will, to engage herself in marriage to Mr. Ducent, but had given her heart to the young man alluded- to, and they, that night, with the tranks, five hundred pounds, and all, fled to Gravely Point in this state, and by five o'clock in the morning, she who was to have been-Mrs. Duecent, had become Mrs. McLean!

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT GOV ERNOR DODGE .- We learn from the St. Louis Republican of the 5th inst. that the steamboat Gov. Dodge was lost on her voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans About 120 miles bel w the mouth of the Ohio river, and in the same bend where the - Rolla was lost, on the Wheilt, at about 8 "clock, A.-M. the bridge struck a snig, sunk below the surface or the water, nearly five feet and not proce that he which knocked a large hole in her homenad. Showas run to the shore and sand manufactely in ten fret water. The half of the boat is supposed to be a total loss. The engine and furniture, and all that was on deek will be saved. The enego consisted chiefly of lead. The passengers of crew were taken on board the steambont John Lintonno lives lost. The Dodge wiscinsured in the Missouri and Union Lasurance offices of St. Louis, at \$19,500. The cargo partly insured.

### MOST IMPORTANT WHIG VICTORY!

An election was held, in this city yesterday, for a Mayor, and members of both branches of the City Council, which has resulted in the complete success of the Whig nominees by most signal and triumphant majorities. SHEPPARD C. LEAKIN, the Whig candidate, is chosen Mayor by a majority of 467 votes and twenty-one Whigs have been elected to the City Councils, heing a majority in each branch and a majoriv of six on joint ballot.

The election, we are happy to say, was not characterised by those scenes of violence which disgraced our city two weeks ago. The money of the government was wanting, and no hired bullies appeared at the polls to prevent the aged, infirm or timid from depositing their ballots. The consequence was that the Whigs have obtained a majority of nearly five hundred votes-a majority which falls short of their real supremacy in Baltimore. This result shows conclusively that; but for the violence which prevented a fair election on the 3d of October, Mr STEELE would have obtained in Baltimore a sufficient majority to elect him the Governor of Maryland.

Since the result of the election in Pennsylvania has pecome known, the Loco Foco editors openly avow themselves in fayour of the Sub-Treasury scheme of Mr. Van Buren. Before, they dare not own that they were in favour of this iniquitons measure, and by their silence on this subject gulled many an honest man into the support of their candidate for Governor. It is now Democracy to give the sword and the purse of the nation to one man. They tell wou that such an act is "popular, very popular," and hence the laws which Washington and Madison approved as proper for the custody of the public money are uncon stitutional. Down with the Banks-down with credit, deposit the money of the people in the hands of Suba Frensurers, are the insurrectionary cries of the leaders of the Van Buren party in Pen sylvania, since the sham election of Porter. We go for a union of the gov rathant, the curency and the people, and shall clivays oppose the tory principles of concentrating power in the hands of one man. The republican party in Delaware County should keep up their organization, and prove to the country

# The Carlisle Merald and Urpositor.

#### CONSTITUTION

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

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

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

sentatives.

Section II. The representative Ashall be chosen annually by the citizens 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

Section III. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the Etate 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 representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphi; 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 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 soparate representation until a sufficient number of taxable 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 manner, and at the same places where they shall te

nor, and at the same places where they shall 'to

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

representatives.

Section VII. The senators shall be chosen in districts, to be formed by the legislature; but no district stall be so formed as to entitle it to elect more than two senators, in, ess tae number of taxaote the habitants in any city or county, shall, at any time, be such as to entitle it to elect more than two, but no city or county, shall be entitled to elect rore than two, but no city or county shall be entitled to elect rore than

e-city or county shall be entitled to elect. 1 ore 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 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 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 said-spice after he shall have removed from such district.

Section IX. The senators who may be elected at Section IX. The senutors who may be elected at the first general election after the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall be divided by tol 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 second year; and of the third class at the approach of the whole number of senators may be chosen every year. The senators exceed before the amendments to the constitution thall be adopted, shall hold their offices during the terms for which they shall respectively have teem elected. Section X. The Gederal Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of Lanary, in every year, unless sooner convenied 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 expendent the officers of the convenience.

a Speaker pro tempore, when the Speaker shall ex-ercise the office of Governor.

Section XII. Each house shall judge of the quali-

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

provided.

Section X111. Each house may determine the rules of its preceedings, punish its members, freisorderly-behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expely 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 Abate.

ate. Section XIV. The legislature small not have power to enact laws unfulling the contract of mirriage in-any-case where, by Liu, the courts of this Common-wealth are or may hereafter be empowered to decree

a divorce. Section XV. Each house that keep a journal of Section XV. Each house snat keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly, exceptisuch parts as may require secreey; and the year and mays of the members on any question-shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Section XVI. The doors of each house and of section XVI. The doors of each house and of section XVI. The doors of each house and of the section XVI.

enimittees 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

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 companyation for their receives. Section XVIII. The Senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasmy of the Commonwealth. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surely of the phace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Ression of their respective houses, and in going to and liturating from the same. And for any speech of debato in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

for any speech of 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 emoluments 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 militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth; shall be a member of either house during his continuance in Congress or incoffice.

office.

Section XX. When vacancies happen in either house, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to follower, the operation of the control of the contr

Section XXII. No money snair 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 suc. e-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall negre to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which likewise it shall he re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall be a law. But in such exists the votes of both houses shall be determined by year and nays, and 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, hy their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case 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 adjournment; shall be presented to the Governor, and before it the treasury but in consequence of appropriations

to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both

nat here at least a bastard Democracy NE THOUSAND Bushels ground Alum Sah shall never have a foot hold, and that thick just received and for sale low for cash by sacred principles of liberty shall be defended just received and for sale low for cash by OWEN McCABE. from every attack of its enemies. Harrisburg, Sept. \$1, 1888.

seribed in case of a bill.

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 preserted by law. Nor shall any charter for the purposes aforesaid, be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and everly such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the legisliture the power to allow reverving to the legisliture the power to allow, revoke or annul the same whenever in their opinion it may be injuriously to the citizens of the commonweal him such manner however that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted, shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

Section I. The Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.

Section II. The Governor shall be chosen on the Section II. The Governor shall be chosen on the record Tuesday of October, by the charges of the Commonwealth; at the places where they shall regarderively vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be scaled up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall upon and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature. The preson taying the highest number of votes shall be Governor. But if two or more shall be closen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contracted elections shall be determined by a Committee to be selected from both houses of the legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

and formed and regulated in such manner.

Section III. The Governor shall hold his office during three years from the third The dry fit 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 part leave been a citizen and an inhabitant of

bection IV. He shall be at least thirty years 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. 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 a services a compensation, which shall
be neithe mercased nor diminished during the
hich he shall have been elected. period for Section II. He shall have been elected.

11. He shall be commander-in-chief-of the aim and navy of this Commonwealth, and of the mill accept when they shall be called into the act service of the United States.

Section VIII. He shall appoint a Sectetary of the Comm weal h during pleasure, and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Sente amount all individual affects of courts of

nate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all judicial afficers of courts of record, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution. He shall have power to fill all vacancies that resplayment in such judicial affices daying the rocess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next system. Provided, that in acting on executive hominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and inconfirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays.

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

Section X. He may require information in writing, from the officers in the executive department upon

from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respec-

tive 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 uccasions convene the General Assembly; and in case of convene the General Assembly; and in case of 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 ease of the death or resignation be faithfully executed.

Section XIV. In ease 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 mon his timmediately 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 aforesid.

Section XV. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and shall keep a fair register of all the olderly when re-proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when re-quired, lay the same and all papers, minutes and variables adality e thereto, before either branch of The legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. In elections by the citizens 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 voe, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid preceding such election, and within two years paid as state-on-County-tax, which, shall have been disserted teast ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. But a citizen of the United States who had preciously herd a qualified valer 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 to vote; of eresiding in the state six months. Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the segs of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election is introducing they shall not have puted taxes. Section 11. All elections shall be by bailot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote viva voce.

Section III. Electors shall in all cases except the privileged from arrest, during their attendance

teason, 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. ion I. The House of Representatives shall

8 . ion I. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.
Si don II. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Sen to shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person to the sole of the members present.

Set on III. The Governor, and all other civil offices 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.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

Section I. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in wealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail 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, Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established other Courts of Record as are or shall be established only 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 shall be established by law, and all other judges regulared 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 the term of five 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 regislature. The judges of the Supreme Court and the presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall at slated times receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished durung their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of Sice, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth.

Section III. Until otherwise directed by law, the

20 BAELS Meacurel, and 3) Alf harrels do. just received and for sale as above. OWEN McCABE.

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

Section 1V. The jurisdiction of the Supreme

for said Courts.

Section IV. 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 Terminer and Geheral Jail Delivery, in the several counties.

Section V. The judges of the Gourt of Common, Section V. The judges of the Gourt 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 officeders 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 indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the Supreme Court.

Section VI. The Supreme Court, and the several courts of common pleus, shall, beside the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, tave 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 compotes mentis. And the legi-lature shill vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relief in equity, as shall be found necessary; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diffinish those powers or vest them in such other courts as they shall judge proper, for the due administration of justice.

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 commonstration of proper of the court of commonstration. 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 Ses-sions 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 registers.

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 waits of certionari 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 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

each 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 corelude "against the peace and dignity of the

Same."

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. Sherids 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 sherilf, 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 a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid. 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 compelled 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. Prothonolaries and elerks 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 enecessors shall be duly qualified. The legislative 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 offices 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 qualified as aforesaid.
Section IV. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphaus' courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they, respectively, that he officers unless when the Governor shall, 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 Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal, and signal but the Courage

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 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 alder men without the consent of a majority of the qua lified electors within such township, ward or bo-

rough.
Section VIII. All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this constitution, ehall 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 erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been 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 States, shall at the same time hold or the clear of yoffice 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 interestible. 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 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 behave themselves well; and shall be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office or of any in-

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 duel or send a challenge for 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 disconnifications.

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 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, shall remain as if the constitution of this State had not been altered or amended.

Bection 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 oroperty, or give adequate security therefor, is such property shall be taken.

pertý shall be taken.

Members of the General Assemb and all offi-cers, executive and judicial, shall be and by oath SOFT SHELL ALMONDS, CHAS. BARNITZ

or affirmation, to support the constitution of this commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised and unalterably 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 detending 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 athority, 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. ARTICLE IX.

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 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 or 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-

nishments, shall on account of his religious senti-ments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth. Section V. Elections shall be free and equal.

trust or profit under this Commonwealth.
Section VI. Elections shall be free and equal.
Section VI. 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 or 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 court, as in other cases.
Section VIII. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures: And in warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue, without describing them as nearly as may be, nor 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 tayour, and, in plusecutions by indict-

cusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his tayour, and, in pussecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannof-be-compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his Me, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his press or the law of the land.

Section X. No person shall, for any indictable of the proceeded grainst criminally by informa-

Section X. No person shall, for any indictable offence, he proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or haval 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, he twice put injeopardy 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 courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person—or-reputation, shall, have renedy 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 may by law direct.

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

thority.

Section XIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel pu-

nishments inflicted. Section XIV. All prisoners shall be ballable by Section XIV. All prisoners shall be ballable 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 invasion, 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 be continued in prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

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 treason or felony by the legislature.
Section XIX. No attainder shall work corruption

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. ereot. Section XX. The citizens have a right, in a peacesection AA. Inectitizens have a right, in a peak-able 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 remon-

Section XXI. The right of citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned.

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

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 any fills of rebuilty as hereful and the consent of the consent section AAIV. The legislature shall not grant any title of nobility of 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 notificated.

not be prohibited.

Section XXVI. To guard against transgressions 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 inviolate.

cepted 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 it the legislature next afterwards chosen such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority 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 voters of this State voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years; Provided; that if more than one amendment be submitted to the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations 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 amendments in the said Commonwealth in the said and alterations and amendments in the said Commonwealth and alteriations, and contracts as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made. made. Section II. The alterations and amendments in the

BLANKETS .- Rose, Duffield and Mackinaw Blankets, for sale by ARNOLD & CO.

said Constitution shall take effect 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 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, notwich at and 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.

of the first article, and shall at all times be regarded as the first General Assembly under the amended 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 the present executive term is hereby extended.

Section 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-eight; 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-one; and the commission last dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and the commission tast 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 districts hall expire as follows: The commissions of one-half of those who shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; the commissions of the other half of those who shall 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, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; the commissions of the other half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall bruary, one thousand eight number and those who shall have held their offices ten years or more at the adoption of the amendments to: the constitution, shall expire on the twenty-sevenith day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; the first half to embrace those whose commissions shall bear the oldest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges who shall not have held their offices for ten

pages 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 companies in the constitution. February next after the end of ten years from the date of their commissions.

Section VIII. The Recorders of the several Mayors Courts, and other criminal courts in this Commonwealth, shill 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-seventh day 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 IX. The legislatine acits first session under the amended constitution, shall dicide the other associate judges of the Strue into four classes. The commissions of those of the first class shall expire

Section VIX. The legislature at its first session under the amended constitution, and the test seems of the first class shall experent the twenty-eventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-oc; of thisse of the third class on the twenty-eventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-three. The said classes from the first both fourth shall be arranged according to the stability of the commissions of the several olders. Section XI. Phothomatics, eleks, of the several olders are to the fourth class of the fourth class of the ferril of the said that the contents of deeds and registers of whiles are legible to the several olders. Section XI. The appointing power shall remain as Nection February and the first classes of the duties of the duties of the duties of the first respective offices until the legislature shall postitution, and such awas unless their commissions shall be ensered by the executive department shall containe in the special behavior of the sixth article of the smended constitution, and until appointments, or shall be supersed by Jack of the several registers of the sixth article of t

constitution of Pennsylvania, as agreed to in convention, We the officers and members of the

convention have hereunto signed our names at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of Febru-ary, Anno Domini-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-second JOHN SERGEANT, President.

Ezra S. Hayhurst, Wm. Hays, Abin. Helifenstein, Daniel Agnew. M. Henderson, Wm. Henderson, John Y. Barelay Jacob Barndolar Chas. A. Barnit Jos. Hopkinson, Andrew Bedford John Houpt, Jabez Hyde, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Thos. S. Bell,
James Cornell Biddle,
Lebbeus L. Bigelow,
Saml C. Bonham, Phs. Jenks, George M. Keim, James Kennedy, Chas. Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Aaron Kerr. William Brown, Jos. Konigmacher Jacob Krebs, H. G. Long, Pierce Butler, Samuel-Carey, John Cummin, Thomas S. Cum David Lyons, William Curll. nes Metrilli. John Chandler, Jos. R. Chandler, James Montgemery, Christian Mevers, James Clarke, D. Nevin, Wm. Overfield A. J. Cline, Lindley Coates, R. E. Cochran, Thos. P. Cope, Joshua F. Cox, Hiram Payne, Matthias Pennypacker James Porter, James Madison Porter, Sami. A. Purvia E. C. Reigart,
A. H. Read,
Geo. W. Riter,
Jno. Ritter,
H. Gold Rogers, Walter Craig, Richd. M. Crait Benjn. Martin, John L. M'Cahen, Samuel Royer, James M. Russell, Daniel Saeger, John Morin Scott, Mark Darrah, Tobias Sellers, G'Seltzer,
Goo. Serrill,
H. nry Scheetz,
George Shilleto
Thonas k Sill Jacob Dillinger, Geo. Sint 4, Wm. Smyth, Joseph Snively, Jaco B. Sterigere, Jaco B. Stickel, Ebenezer W. Sturdevan

James Dunlop. homas Earle Robt. Fleming, Walter Forward, Joseph Fry, Jr. John Fuller, John A. Gamble, John A. Gamble, William Gearbart, David Gilmore, Virgil Grenell, William L. Harris, Thories Hastings. William L. Harris, Thomas Hustings, (Attest,) S. Snocii,

Secretary. G. L. FAUS. Assistant Secretarics. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISEURG, FEBRUARY 28, 1838.

certify, that the foregoing is an exact and literal eopy of 4 the Constitution of the Commonwealth of eopy of 4 the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as amended by the Convention of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven thirty-eight," deposited in this office on the 26th day of Pebruary, 1838; the amendments being in Halter and the retained portions of the present Constitution in Amendments. THO. H. BURROWES, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

Thomas Weaver, J. cob B. Weidman,

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

R. Young.

Collars, Liux and Russian Fur Tippets (for Ladies) for sale very low at ARNOLD & CO's. Sept. 18 FINE FUR CAPS For and Seal Skin

#### Address of the Democratic State Committee.

To the friends of Joseph Ritner! FELLOW-CITIZENS :- The General Elecion has resulted in a manner contrary to all our reasonable calculations and just expectations. The opponent of our candidate for the office of Governor, appears to be elected by at least 5000 of a majority. This is an event to which, if it had been fairly produced, we, as good citizens, would quietly, if not cheerfully submit. But there is such a strong probability of malpractice and fraud in the whole transaction, that it is our duty peacefully to resist it, and fully

to expose it.

The election has been characterized by features altogether unparalleled in the history of our State politics. A few of those of a more general nature, may be here in-

When the returns from all the counties shall be received, it will probably be found that the whole vote given for Joseph Ritner on the 9th inst. is greater than that which he received in-1835, by a number at least equal to the natural, regular and legal increase of votes in the whole state in three years. It will also be found that his friends nearly every county polled fully as many votes as they, before the election, expreted to do, upon the strength of which expectation a reasonable estimate gave him majority of 10,000. Then grave questions will arise-Whence came the majorities returned for his opponent? and how can he be defeated who has so well sustained himself with the people, and so largely in-

creased his vote? It will be discovered that in the districts in which the friends of Joseph Ritner had the control of the elections, a moderate increase of votes for him, arising from sufficient and well known causes, took place; while in the same districts his opponents had fair play and polled their full number of legal votes. On the other hand, it is known to all, that in the districts in which the Inspectors and Judges were the friends of Mr. Porter, not only were the friends of Joseph Rimer in many cases wholly excluded from voting, but his opponents ad-

once for investigating the manner in their commissions shall expire.

In testimony that the foregoing i the amended there it be favorable or unfavorable to our wishes. This is the duty of all-who contend for equal rights and the supremacy of

, the laws. But, fellow-citizens, until this investigaion be fully made and fairly determined, let us treat the election of the 9th inst. as if we had not been defeated, and in that at-

titude abide the result. In the mean time your state committee will take all proper measures on the occasion, and, when the whole facts are known and the returns received, will probably address you more at length.

THOS. H. BURROWES, Chm: State Committee. Harrisburg, Oct. 15, 2838.

## NOTICE to all concerned.

A LL persons indebted to the late firm of Ogilby & Hinner, are hereby notified, that their accounts have been placed in the hands of Robert-Sundgrass, inve been placed in the hands of Hoogit-Shagrass.

E.g. for collection, upon whom they are requested to call and discharge them without delay and save costs, CHARLES OGILRY, GEORGE W. HTNER.

October 15, 1838, -Sw. "The Carlisle Fémale Semimary,2

In the County of Cumberland, Penn'a. Through the liberality of the Legislature of the State, the Trustees of this Institution have been enabled to establish it upon a substantial and liberal foun-

sition of the Frincipal of Deart of Trustees.

Suitable arrangements are made for, Boarding and Lodging young ladies from abroad with the Teachers, in the two departments now organized.

By order of the Board.

he Board.
JOHN REED,
M. CALDWELL,

Carlisle, October 18, 1838.

ASSIGNEE ACCOUNT.

OTICE is hereby given, that the account of Thomas Craighead, Esq. Assignee of JOHN McC. No. 11.811, has been fresented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for confirmation and silowance, and said court have appointed the first day of November Court (being the 12th day the first day of November Court (being the 12th day of said month) for its consideration, and Rule on all concerned to show rause, why it shall not be confirmed and allowed.

GEORGE FLEMING,

Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, Cotober 5, 1838.