The Fashionable Hats, Caps and Bonnets.

Wm. W. Paxton, AS now on hand a very large assort

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS at his old stand in Chambersburg. Street, two doors from the Court House.

CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS Men's Castor HATS,

Rorain do.

Spanish body do. Silk do.

Plain Russia do. Youth's Fur de. Old Men's Broad Brims do.

Low Crown do. Also Second hand HATS. Ladies FUR BONNETS. " SILK do. Also-A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

FUR CAPS, of different kinds: HAIR SEAL CAPS for MEN and BOYS.

All of which he will sell at Low Prices wholesale and retail—for Cash and Country Produce-such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats, Wood, Wool, &c. &c.

Call and judge for yourselves. November 17, 1837.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

OITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA!
Two short years have scarcely elapsed since I opened my present office at 169 RACE STREET, for the sale of the Vegetable Universal Medicine, known by the name of BRAND-RETH'S PILLS. Conscious of its superiority over every other medicine then in use. I praised it in the most unqualified terms, and thereby prevailed on a majority of my fellow citizens to test its powers. Subsequent events have shown that I did not exaggerate its virtues. You generously depended on my recommendations, and judgin for yourselves, gave the medicine a trial, and it deserved all my encomiums. It is source of much gratification to me to reflect that in no one instance where the pills have been purchased at my Ruce street office, have they failed in producing the most beneficial effects; but, on the contrary, they have cured many and relieved all The pleasure arising from the above happy state of things in this city, is much alloyed by the knowledge that this health restoring remody is counterfeited in every part of the Union. From the New England States to New Orleans, and from St Louis to the Atlantic, do counterfeiters abound; and to such an extent have some of these persons pushed their contemptible calling, that one of the fraternity has an office publicly in New York, devoted exclusively to the sale of the counterfeit article, and another one is about being opened in Baltimore for the same vile purpose. Our own good city is, as yet, comparatively free om these heart'ess impostures. How long it may remain so, depende, my fellow citizens, on you. If you still continue,us heretofore, steadily refusing to encourage any and every kind of im posture, no matter by what barefaced effrontery it may be attempted you will serve the cause of morality, as well as minister to your own weltare, by obtaining the medicine in its original purity Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, &c. all teem with counterfeit Brandreth Pills. Thiladelphia alone is uncon tuminated, and the old established RACE STREET office still stands as a Beacon light to guide the valentudination to the port of sufety .-Awake, citizens! and drive the prowling caitiffs from your doors. Tell them, Philadelphians nover have, and never will encourage impostures, and that, in this city, there is no abiding place for them By these means, their nefarious and murderou designs, directed against your health, will be defeated, and the character of our city, for honesty

and good faith be preserved. CAUTION -Great care should be taken to purchase of regular appointed agents, who will, in all cases, have a certificate signed by the Gen oral Agent. Mr. William Wright.

The following are some of the regular appoint ed rgents; and are provided with certificates duly endorsed by the above Mr. William Wright, (th General Agent.) Dr. JESSE GILBERT, Gettysburg, Adams co

Who has just received a fresh supply of the GENUINE ARTICLE. Dr. Benjamin Ziegler, York, York co. Mr. Henry Sidle, Dillsburg, York county.

Mr. Wm. Gilmore, Chambersburg, Franklin co. Mr. John Shiffaner, Lancaster, Lancaster county Remember Dr. Brandreth's General Office for the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, is at 169 Race street, and 43 Chesnut street, Phila

April 3, 1838.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills.

MIHE immense and increasing popularity of these pills is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised, & recommended until the demand for them has become almost Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the

public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, bu scientific compound of simples which has been the result of many years intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many paculiar virtues of the Vegeta-ble Pills is, that while very powerful in its effects, it is particularly mild and gentle in its action .-Unlike the generality of medicines, its application is never attended with nausca or griping. For sale at the Drug Store of

Dr. J. GILBERT, Agent. Getiveburg Jan. 5, 1838.

To Parents.

DR. STOUSE'S INFANT DROPS, safe, effectual and speedy remedy for the diseases of young children, such as colic, convulsions, restlessness, griping, disordered bowels, green stools, sour vomiting, flatnlency, &c. This article is not a new inven tion, but one whose merits have been tested by time, and found fully adequate to the purposes for which they are recommended.

Price 25 cents a bottle, and for sale at the Drug Store of

Dr. J. GILBERT. Feb. 6, 1939.

CONSTITUTION

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

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

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

sentatives.

Section II. The representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphi 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-emyears, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the

State three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district in any for which he shall be chosen a representative, unless ie shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State

Section IV. Within three years after the fire meeting of the General Assembly, and within even subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such management. ner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each: and shall never be less than sixty nor greater than one hundred. Each county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation until a sufficient number of the able inhabitants shall be contained within entitle them to one representative agreeably to the

ratio which shall then be established. Section Y. The senators shall be chosen for three years by the citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties at the same time, in the same man

ner, and at the same places where they shall vot 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 apportioned among the districts formed as herein (for directed, according to the number of taxable make) tants in each; and shall never be less than onefourth, nor greater than one-third, of the number of

Section VII. The senators shall be chosen in di tricts, to be formed by the legislature; but no dis-trict shall be so formed as to entitle it to elect men-than two senators, unless the number of taxable in habitants in any city or county shall, at any time be such as to entitle it to elect more than two, but i 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 sha be divided in forming a district. Section VIII. No person shall be a senator, whe 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 these of the state thereof an inhabitant of the district for which h shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent of the public business of the United States or of the State; and no person elected as aforesaid, shall hold said office after he shall have removed from such dis

Section IX. The senators who may be elected Section IX. The senators who may be elected a the first general election after the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall be divided by lot into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that thereafter our third of the whole number of senators may be closed every year. The senators elected before the amendments to the constitution shall be adopted, shall hole their offices during the terms for which they shall their offices during the terms for which they shall respectively have been elected.

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

Section XI. Each house shall choose its Speaker

and other officers; and the Senate shall also choose a Speaker pro tempore, when the Speaker shall 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 regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be

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 necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free

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

a divorce.

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

Section XIX. No Senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this 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 in

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

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 bills. Section XXII. No money shall be drawn from he treasury but in consequence of appropriations

Section XXIII. Every bill which shall have section AAII. Every bin which said 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, the shall be adjusting at large upon their tions to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which likewise it shall be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall be a law. But in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by year and may and the names of persons voting cases the votes of both nodes? said by yeas 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 had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which

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 shall take effect, be approved by him, or being dis-approved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses 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 discounting privileges, without six months previous

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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 aforesoid, be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the legislature the power to alter, revoke or annu-the same whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in 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 corpo

ARTICLE II.-

Section I. The Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor. Section II. The Governor shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the citizens of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall re-spectively vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up of very election for covering shaft to scaled up-and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor. But if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Con-tested elections shall be determined by a Committee to be selected from both houses of the legislatur and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Section III. The Governor shall hold his office

during three years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding it longer than six in any term

of nine years.

Section IV. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and an 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 the

State shall exercise the office of Governor.

Section VI. The Governor shall at stated time receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither increased nor diminished during the riod for which he shall have been elected. Section VII. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this Commonwe dth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called inte the actual service of the United States.

Section VIII. He shall appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth during plassice, and he shall noninate and by and with the advice and coasest of the Senate appoint all judicial afficers of courts of record, unless otherwise provided for in this Cons. i tution. He shall have presents fill all rangeries that may happen in such judicial affices during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions whi shall expire at the end of their next wascon : Provided, that in acting on elecutive momina ions the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the numinations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by years and days.

Section IX. He shall have power to remit fine and forfeitures, and good to a neves and pard except in cases of imperchment.

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

Section XI. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and tecommond to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.
Section NII, He may on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly; and in case of disagreement between the two bases, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four

Section XIII. He shall take care that the law be faithfully executed.
Section XIV. In case of the death or resignation Section XIV. In case of the death or resignation of the Gevenior, 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 these calcular marks investigation. shall occur within three calendar months impact ately preceding such next annual election, in whice case a Governor shall be chosen at the second suc diety preceding such next annual election, in and case a Governor shall be chosen at the second su ceeding annual election of representatives. At if the trial of a contested election shall contin longer than until the third Monday of Janua next ensuing the election of Governor, the Governof the last year or the Speaker of the Senate wh

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.

Section XV. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a fair register of all the official acts as: proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform:

as shall be enjoined him by law. ARTICLE III.

Section I. In elections by the citizens every whit freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having a sided in this state one year, and in the election di trict where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years gain a State or County tax, which shill have been as sessed at least ten days before the electron, shall enj the rights of an elector. But a citizen of the Unit States who had previously been a qualified veter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, an paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vete, at residing in the state six months. Provided, that whiteenen, citizens of the United States, between 49 ages of liventy-one and twenty-two years, and how ing resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Section II. All elections shall be by ballot, ex cept those by persons in their representative capa-cities, who shall vote viva voce. Section III. Electors shall in all cases, excep-

treason, felony, and breach or succty of the peace he privileged from arrest, during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from

ARTICLE IV. Section I. The House of Representatives shall

have the sole power of impeaching.

Section II. All impeachments shall be tried by
the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No per son shall be convicted without the concurrence of

two-thirds of the members present. Section III. The Governor, and all other civil officers under this Commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdenceanour 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 thi Commonwealth: The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Section I. The judicial power of this Common-wealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Deivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court. Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter Session 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 by Itto, shall be nonlineated by the Overlan, and wind and with the consent of the Senate appointed and commissioned by him. The judges of the Supremi 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 re-quired to be learned in the law, shall hold their office. quired to be learned in the law, shall hold their effice, 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 legislature. The judges of the Supreme Court and the presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall at stated times receive Courts of Common Pleas shall at stated times réceive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth.

Section III. Until otherwise directed by law, the Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as a ctablished. Not more than five counties shall at an time be included in one judicial district organized

for said Courts.

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

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Section V. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas, it each county, shall by virtue of their offices, he 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 indictment edings, or a transcript thereof, into the

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 compotes mentis. And the legislature shall vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relief in equity, as shall be found necessary; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers or vest them in such other courts as they shall independent of the dual administration of instead 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 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

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

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 of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl and conclude " against the peace and dignity of the

ARTICLE VI. 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 o appointed sheriff, in any term of six years. eles in either of the said offices shall be filled by an appointment, to be made by the Governor, continue until the next general election, and un a successor shall be chosen and qualified as afore-

Section II. The freemen of this confmonwealth 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. Be Section III. Prothonolaries of the Supremu Court shall be appointed by the said Court for the term of three years if they so long behave hemselves well. Prothonotaries and clerks of the several other courts, Recorders of deeds, and Re gisters of wills, shall at the times and places of election of representatives, be elected by the 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 legisla ture shall provide by law, the number of persons in each county who shall hold said offices, and how many and which of said offices shall be held by one person. Vacancies in any of the said of-fices shall be filled by appointments to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until successors shall be elected

and qualified as aforesaid.
Section IV. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they, respectively, shall be 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.

and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be scaled with the State seal, and signed 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 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 qualified electors within such township, ward or bo

Section VIII. All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been o 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, then within the limits, of the county or counties out of which it shall have been 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 of 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 year. 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 in

Section X. Any person who shall, after the adoption of the amendments proposed by this Convention to the Constitution, fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be under 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 disqualifications.

ARTICLE VII. Section I. The legislature shall, as soen 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 pro

moted 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.

Section IV. The legislature shall not invest any corporate body or individual with the privileg 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. ARTICLE VIII.

Members of the General Assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of this mmonwealth, 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, WE DECLARE, THAT Section I. All men are born equally free and i dependent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and deending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing

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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 au-thority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefe right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in

such manner as they may think proper.
Section III. All men have a natural and indefea-sible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or supportany place of worship, or to maintain any ministry inst his consent; no human authority can, in an 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 sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or plac-trust or profit under this Commonwealth. Section V. Elections shall be free and equal.

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

Section VII. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the ceedings 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 interesting the truth themselves. formation, the truth thereof may be given in evi dence; And in all indictments for libels the jur shall have a right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases,

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

oath or affirmation. Section IX. In all criminal prosecutions, the accounsel, to demand the nature and cause of the ac counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the ac-cusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining wit-nesses in his favour, and, in prosecutions by indict-ment or information, a speedy fliblic trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he' cannot be com-pelled to give evidence against himself, nor can be be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Section X. No person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or **nava** 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 iconardy of life or limb; nor shall any man' perty be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just ompensation being made.

Section XI. All courts shall be open, and ever man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, percon or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered, without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such ourts, and in such cases as the legislature may by

law direct.

Section XII. No power of suspending laws shall exercised, unless by the legislature, or its au-Section XIII. Excessive bail shall not be re-

quired, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Section XIV. All prisoners shall be bailable by 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 faud, 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.

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

Section XVIII. No person shall be attainted of tresson 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 casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason

Section XX. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manne 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 auestioned.

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

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, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Section XXV. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited. Section XXVI. To guard against transgressions Section AXVI. 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.

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 pro-posed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to posed amendment or amendments shall be greatly 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 quatified voters of this State voting thereon, such amend-ment or amendments shall become a part of the conment or amendments shall occome 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 vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.

SCHEDULE.

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

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

Section II. The alterations and amendments in the 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 unaftered, 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 thirtyeight, shall continue its session, as heretofore, not-withstanding 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. Section V. The Governor who shall be elected in October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall be inaugurated on the third Tuesday in January

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

eighteen hounded and timity-nine, to who mue 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 man ner: 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 Demun one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and the commission last dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Do-

noini 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 effices ten years or more at the adaption of the amendments to the consti-tution, shall expice on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; the commissions of the other half of those who should 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 forty-two; the first half commissions of the other half of these who shall theusand eight hundred and forty-two; the first half to embrace those whose commissions shall bear the dilest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges who shall not have held their offices for ten titution shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February next after the end of ten years from the

Late of their commissions,
Section VIII. The Recorders of the several Mayis Courts, and other criminal courts in this Com-monwealth, shall be appointed for the same time, nonwealth, 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 dice, the commission oldest in date shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand aght hundred and forty-one, and the others every two years thereafter according to their respective lites. Those oldest in date expiring first.

Southor LY The herislands of its first session up-

Section IN. The logislature at its first session under the amended constitution, shall divide the other associate judges of the State into four classes. The commissions of those of the first class shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty; of these of the second class on the twenty-seventa day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-one; of those of the third class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundied and forty-two; and of those of the fourth class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-three. The said classes from the first to the fourth shall be arranged according to the seniority of the commissions of the several judges. Section X. Prothonovaries, 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 XI. The appointing power shall remain as heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the executive department shall continue in the exercise. of the dries of their respective officer until the legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the eighth section of the sixth article of the amended constitution, and until appointments shall be made under such laws; unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall somer 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 legisla-

ture under the amended constitution.

Section NII. 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 pro-vide for the said election and for subsequent similar elections. The aldermen and justices of the peace now in commission, or who may in the interim be ppointed, shall continue to discharge the duties 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 expire.

In testimony that the foregoing is the amended 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 February, 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, Daniel Agnew. Wm. Hays, Abm. Helffenstein, Wm. Ayres, M. W. Baldwin, M. Henderson, Wm. Henderson, Cobraim Banks. John Y. Barclay, Jacob Barndolar, Wm. Hiester, Chos. A. Barnitz, William High, Andrew Bedford, Thos. S. Bell, James Cornell Biddle, Jos. Hopkinson, John Houpt, Jabez Hyde, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Lebbeus L. Bigelow, Saml. C. Bonham, Phs. Jenks George M. Keim, Chas. Brown, Jeremiah Brown. James Kennedy, Aaron Kerr, - Jos. Konigmacher, Pierce Butler, Samuel Carey, Jacob Krebs. H. G. Long, David Lyons, John Cummin, Thomas S. Cunning William Curll, Alex. Magee, Joel K. Mann. W. M. Meredith, George Chambers, John Chandler, Jos. R. Chandler, James Merrill. Levi Merkel Wm. L. Miller, Ch. Chauncey, Nathaniel Clapp, James Montgomery, Christian Meyers James Clarke, D. Nevin, Wm. Overfield, John Clarke, William Clark, A. J. Cline, Lindley Coates, R. E. Cochran, Joshua F. Cox, Walter Craig, Richd. M. Crain

Geo. T. Crawford

Cornelius Crum,

Benjn. Martin, John J. M'Caben,

E. T. M'Dowell.

Jacob Dillinger,

Joseph M. Doran,

Thomas Earle, D. M. Farrelly,

Robt. Fleming

John Foulkrod,

Joseph Fry. Jr.

John Fuller, John A. Gamble,

Virgil Grenell,

William Gearhart.

Walter Forward,

Mark Darrah,

Hiram Payne, Matthias Pennypacker, James Porter, James Madison Porter, Saml. A. Purviance, E. C. Reigart. A. H. Read. Geo. W. Riter, Juo. Ritter, H. Gold Rogers, Samuel Royer, James M. Russell, Daniel Saeger, John Morin Scott, Tobias Sellers, G. SeltzerA Geo. Serrill. Henry Scheetz, George Shilleto, Thomas H. Sill. Geo. Smith, Wm. Smyth, Joseph Snively, Juo. B. Sterigere, Jacob Stickel, Ebenezer W. Sturdevant Thomas Taggart, Morgan J. Thomas, James Todd. Thomas Weaver, Jacob B. Weidman R. G. White.

Geo. W. Woodward,

R. Young. William L. Harris, (Attest,) S. Shoch, Secretary. G. L. FAUS, J. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretaries.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISDURG, FEBRUARY 28, 1838. I certify, 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-eight," deposited in this office on the 26th day of February, 1838; the amendments being in italic, and the retained portions of the present Constitu-

THO. H. BURROWES, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

MAKE Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed Tuesday the 29th of May next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Courthouse in the Borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think PETER ANDREWS, proper.

WASHINGTON SMITH.

April 24, 1838.