HE Subscriber has now on hand a large stock of very superior

COACH BACB. fringe and tassels, OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

which he will dispose of on the most reason able terms. Orders from a distance will be prompt-

ly attended to. Any Pattern made to order. Address

JOHN ODELL, Gettysburg, Pa.

N. B. All kinds of MILITARY work done to order. November 17, 1837.

Just received by the subscriber, a fresh supply of ĞARLEGANT'S Balsam of Mealth. Pr pared only by JOHN S. MILLER,

Frederick City, Md. HIS valuable Medicine has only been introduced to the public in various parts of the country, and hundreds of persons have used it, and found its beneficial effects, and 7 out of ten cases have been permanently cured of the Dyspepsia, Cholics, Nervous Tre-mors, lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the heart; and all these trains of diseases, resulting from a disorder-ed condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive function, such as general debility or weakness, flatulency, loss of appetite, sour cructations and acidities of the stomach, costiveness, head ache, jaundice, flatulent and bilious cholic, &c.

The proprietor does not recommend it as most pat ent medicines, as a cure all, and when used is found ent medicines, as a cure all, and when used is foun wanting, so that the public have got so much deceiv wanting, so that the public have got so much descrived, that they can searcely be prevailed upon to try any more, which is not the case with this Balsam of Health, as hundreds of persons have received the most happy and good effects, which the proprietor can prove, if required by the testimony of many respectable persons that have been cured of the above diseases, he has only given the certificates of several persons below, as it would occupy too much room in this advertisement to insert all the certificate, which he has in his possession—many of which can be seen he has in his possession—many of which can be seen in his Directions, which accompany each Bottle.

Certificate of Nicholas Weaver.

Certificate of Nicholas Weaver.

This is to certify that I bought of your agent at Gottysburg, several bottles, of your valuable Balsam of Health, which completely cured me of the Dyspepsia. I had taken much of other patent Medicines, but found no reliof, until I made use of your Balsam of Health, which affected a radical cure, and do recommend it to all these who are troubled with that obstinate disorder Dyspepsia.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettvahurg. Pa. Nov. 2, 1836.

Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 2, 1836.

Certificate of Jos. S. Snapp, Frederick Co. Va. Mr. John Miller.—Sir—I do hereb; certify, that I have been afflicted with Dyspapsia for the last 4 or 5 years, which has been increasing on me ever since to such a degree, that for the last 3 or 4 weeks previous to using your valuable Garlegant's Balsam of Health, I am certain I had not eat one counce a day of the provident of food not beauty lable to the print and the second of the such which are the provident of the provident and the second of Health, I am certain I had not cat one ounce a day of any kind of food, neither was I able to sleep with any kind of comfort during the time, because of a severe pain in the stomach. In fact, I had given up myself as incurable, as I had recourse to so many different remedies without any benefit.—At longth I heard of your Balsam of Health being advertised, and was induced to 'ry it. I accordingly bought one bottle from your agent, (Wm. Miller, Winchester) After taking the first three doses, I found the stomach to retain a come degree, what I sat and the main in a reset ing the first three doses, I found the stomach to retain in some degrees what I cat, and the pain in a great measure subsiding. After using only one and a half bottles I found myself entirely well, and can now eat any thing I have an inclination for, and can sleep well a nicht. It was surprising to see the quantity of morany thing I nave an incinnation for and can steep wear at night. It was surprising to see the quantity of mor-bid matter I discharged from my stomach, which I am inclined to believe was coated thick with it, which no doubt rendered all diet indigestible. Given under my hand this 1st day of December, 1836.

JOS. S. SNAPP.

Frederick County, Va. The proprietor requests all those persons that are afflicted in the way above described, to give his medicine a fair trial, and he assures them they will not be

He does assure the public and citizens of this place and county, that his Balsam is Botanical in its composition, and is perfectly innocent, and can be used by both sexes of any age, with perfect safety without any change of habit or diet.

For sale only in Hagerstown, by MILLER & LUTZ, in Waynesboro', Pa. by M. M. STONER, and in Shippensburg, by JOHN BRECKENBRIDGE.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 15, 1838.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

MITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA Two short years have scarcely clapsed 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 judging for yourselves, gave the medicine a trial, and found it deserved all my encomiums. It is a source of much gratification to me to reflect that in no one instance where the pills have been purchased at my Race street office, have they failed in producing the most beneficial effects; but, on 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 remedy 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 Now York devoted exclusively to the sale of the coun terfeit article, and another one is about being opened in Baltimore for the same vile purposo. Our own good city is, as yet, comparatively free from these heartless impostures. How long it may remain so, depends, my fellow citizens, on you. If you still continue, as 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 o morality, as well as minister to your own welfare by obtaining the medicine in its original purity. Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, &c. all teem with counterfeit Brandreth Pille. Philadelphia alone i taminated, and the old established RACE STREET office still stands as a Beacon light to guide the valentudination to the port of safety .-Awake, citizens! and drive the prowling caitiffs from your doore. Tell them, Philadelphians never have, and never will, encourage impostures, and that, in this city, there is no abiding place for them. By these means, their neferious and murderous 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 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 egents; and are provided with certificates duly endorsed by the above Mr. William Wright, (the 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 Shffaner, 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.

CONSTITUTION

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

WE, The People of the Commonwealth of Penn ylvania, ordain and establish this Constitution for

its Government. ARTICLE I. Section I. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Repte-

sentatives.

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

Section III. No person shall be a representative Section III. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of tweaty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district in and which he shall be chosen a representative, unles

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 manager as shall be directed by the T. ner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such commeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphic and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than sixty nor marker than each. than sixty nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a sepa-rate representation until a sufficient number of 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 th several counties at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places where they shall vote for representatives.

Section VI. The number of Senators shall, at th section VI. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of tanking the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature and appor-tioned among the districts formed as herein (for directed, according to the number of taxable inhabi-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 districts, to be formed by the legislature; but no dis-trict shall be so formed as to entitle it to elect more than two sensions, unless the number of tarebla inhabitants in any city or county shall at any be such as to entitle it to elect more than two, but no city or county shall be entitled to elect more than four senators; when a district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be edjoined neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county shall 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 thereof an inhabitant of the district for which h shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent or the public business of the United States or of thi 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 of 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 one-third of the whole number of senators may be chosen-every year. The senators elected before the amend-ments to the constitution shall be adopted, shall hold their offices during the terms for which they shall

respectively have been elected.

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

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

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

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 b Section XIII. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of

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

Journals.

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. wo houses shall be sitting.

Section XVIII. The Senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of 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

and in going to and returning from the same. And for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section XIX. No Senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, he appointed to any civil office under this Com-monwealth which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time: and no member of Congress or 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 office.

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 the treasury but in consequence of appropriations

made by law.
Section XXIII. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which likewise it shall be re-considered, and if approved by twothirds of that house, it shall be a law. But in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of 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 it he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by

their adjournment, pievent 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 its shall be presented to the Governor, and before i shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section XXV. No corporate body shall he hereafter created, renewed or extended, with banking or dis-

public notice of the intended application for the same in such makner as shall be prescribed by law Nor shall any charter for the purposes aforesaid, be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the legislature the power to alter, revoke or annul the same whenever in their opinion it may be inju-rious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner however that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law 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-Commonwealth, at the praces where they shall respectively vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor. But if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Con-

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

tested elections shall be determined by a Committee

to be selected from both houses of the legislature.

capable of noising 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 this State shall exercise the office of Governor.

Section VI. The Governor shall at stated time receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. Section VII. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this Commanwealth, and of

the army and navy of this Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States. Section VIII. He shall appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth during pleasure, and he shall nomi-nate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all judicial officers of courts of record, unless otherwise provided for in this Consti-tution. He shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in such judicial offices during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session: Pro-vided, that in acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming regarding the number tions of the Governor, the vote shift be taken by jets and mays.

Section IX. He shift have power to remit fine:
I following, and group to remove and produced to following.

except in cases of impeachment. 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 recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient. Section XII. He may, on extraordinary decasions, 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

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

Section XIV. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of representaqualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of representatives, unless such death, resignation or removal, shall occur within three calendar months immediately preceding such next annual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of representatives. And if the trial of a contexted 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 shall continue therein putil the determination of such contested election, and until a Governo, shall be duly qualified as aforesaid.

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

ARTICLE III.

Section I. In elections by the citizens every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having re-sided in this state one year, and in the election dis-trict where he offers to ove, len days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tar, which shall have been as sessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjothe rights of an elector. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid laxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, often residing in the state six months. Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the freemen, citizens of the United Suries, between the ages of twenty-two pears, and having 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 builty, except those by persons in their representative experities, who shall vary view year.

cities, who shall vote viva voce.

Section III. Electors shall in all cases, exce

be privileged from arrest, during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Section II. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Section III. The Governor, and all other civil

officers under this Commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanour in office; but 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.

Section I. The judicial power of this Commonwealth 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, Pegister's Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Pence, for each county; in Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

may from time to time establish.

Section 11. The judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be nominated by the Governor, and by and with the consent of the Senate appointed and commissioned by him. The judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their effices for the term of jifteen 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 required 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 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 no he 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 ni stated times receive Courts of Common Pleas shallow stated times receive 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

f profit under this Commonwealth. of profit under this Commonwealth.
Section III. Until etherwise directed by law, the
Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as at present
established. Not more than five counties shall at any
time be included in one judicial district organized
for well Court.

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, he justices Over and Teminer and Genera Jail Delivery, ir THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties sail 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 states, shau at the same time inputs the cost in office in this state, to which a salary is, or fits or perquisites are by law, annexed; and the legislature may by law declare what State offices are incompatible. No member of the Senate or of the house of representatives shall be appointed by the Governor to any office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

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

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 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 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 namer 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 aftered or amended.

Section IV. The legislature shall not invest and orporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public use, without requiring such corporation or individual to make ompensation to the owners of said property, or give adequate security therefor, before such pro perty shull 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 Commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised an unalterably established, WE DECLARE, THAT Section 1. All men are born equally free and in dependent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and de-fending life and liberty, of acquiring mossessing Section V. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas, it each county, shall by virtue of their offices, be justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other

offenders therein; any two of the said judges, the president being one, shall be a quorum: but the shall not hold a court of over and terminer, or jain 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 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 severa courts of common pleas, shall, beside the power 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 test in the said courts such other nowers to grant 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 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 Ses quorum, shall compose the 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 register's

court of each county. Section VIII. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the like powers with the judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings 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 authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 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 or appointed sheriff, in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices shall be filled by an appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until ARTICLE VI.

continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as afore-Section II. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence, when and in such manner as man 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. Prothonotaries of the Supremo Court shall be appointed by the said Court for the term of three years if they so long behave hemselves well. Prothonolaries and clerks of the several other courts, Recorders of deeds, and Registers of wills, shall at the times and places of election of representatives, be elected by the quali fied electors of each county, or the districts over which the jurisdiction of said courts extends, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The legislature shall provide by law, the number of persons 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 gen ral 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, respec-tively, 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.

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

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 lownship, ward or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or uldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualifted electors within such township, ward or bo

Section VIII. All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this constitution chall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any of-fice within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall those

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

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

such manner as they may think proper.
Section III. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man 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 ase whatever, control or interfere with the right 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 be-

ing of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of

trust or profit under this Commonwealth.
Section V. Elections shall be free and equal.
Section VI. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore,
and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Section VII. The printing presses shall be free to 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 or 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 internation, the truth thereof may be given in a public and the proper for public internation. formation, 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 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 ac-cused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can 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 informa-tion, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression and misdemeanour in office. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's pro-perty be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made.

Section XI. All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered, without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the legislature may by Section XII. No power of suspending laws shall

be exercised, unless by the legislature, or its au-Section XIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel pu-

ishments inflicted.

Section XIV. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or in-vasion, the public safety may require it. Section XV. No commission of Oyer and Terminer or itil delivery shall be issued.

section XV. No commission of type and Terminer or juil delivery shall be issued.

Section XVI. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of finald, 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 expost facto law, nor any law impairing contracts shall be made.

Section XVIII. No person shall be attainted of reason or felony by the legislature.

Section XIX. No attainder shall work corruption of the latter than the section XIX.

blood, nor, except during the life of the offender. infeiture 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 thereof.

Section XX. The citizens have a right, in a peacesection A.A. The citizens have a right, in a peace-able maune—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-strance.

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

uestioned.

Section XXII. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the concent of the Le-gislature; 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 be the prohibited. Section XXVI. To guard against transgression

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 constitu-tion may be proposed in the Senate or House of Re-presentatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by presentatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published; and if in the legislature next afterwards chosen such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such lime, 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 qua-lificd voters of this Stale voting thereon, such amend-ment or amendments shall become a part of the con-stitution; but you consulve to a mandments shall ment or amendments shall become a part of the con-stitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years; Provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form, that the people may 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 imonwealth, 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 indi-viduals 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 unaltered, shall continue to be construed and have effect as if the said Constitution had not been amended.

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

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.

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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 Doshall expire on the first day of January, Anno minione 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 Dominione thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day 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-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 and of the associate law judges of the first judicial district shall expire as follows: The commissions of one-half of those who shall have held their offices 'en years or more at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February one thouse height have. bruary, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-wine; 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 forty-two; the first halt to embrace those whose commissions shall bear the oldest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges who shall not have held their offices the judges who shall not have held their offices for ter years at the adoption of the amendments to the con-stitution shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February next after the end of ten years from the date of their computations

Section VIII. The Recorders of the several Maysection viti. The recorners of the several may-ors' Courts, and other criminal courts in this Com-monwealth, shall be appointed for the same time, and in the same manner, as the president judges of the several judicial districts; of those now in office, the commission oldest in date shall expire on the twenty-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 legislature at its first session under the amended constitution, shall divide the other associate judges of the State into four classes 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 those of the second class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-one; of those of the third class on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-two; and of those of the fourth class on the trenty-seventh day of explanation of the seventy-seventh day of the fourth class on the trenty-seventh day of the fourth class on the trenty-seventh day of the fourth class o 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. Prothonotaries, clerks of the several

Section A. Promonouries, cierks 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 sentitives 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 duties of their respective officer until the legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the cighth section of the sixthericle of the by the eighth section of the sixth article of the amended constitution, and until affordments shall be made under such laws; unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, and such laws shall be enacted by the first legislature under the amended constitution.

Section XII. The first election for addermen and justices of the peace shall be held in the year eighteen hundred and forty, at the time fixed for the election of constables. The legislature at its first session under the amended constitution shall provide for the said election and for subsequent similar. elections. The ablermen and justices of the peace now in commission, or who may in the interim by appointed, 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, deir 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 he and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-second. JOHN SERGEANT, President.

baniel Agnew.

Wm. Ayres, M. W. Baldwin,

Enhraim Banks.

Jacob Barndolar,

Chas. A. Barnitz.

Andrew Bedford, Thos. S. Bell,

William Brown,

Wm. Darlington, George Chambers,

Jos. R. Chandler.

Ch. Chauncey, Nathaniel Clapp,

James Clarke,

A. J. Cline, Lindley Coates, R. E. Cochran, Thos. P. Cope,

Joshua F. Cox.

Geo. T. Crawford

Cornelius Crum, Benjn. Martin, John J. M'Cahen,

E. T. M'Dowell

Mark Darrab,

Harmar Denny,

Jacob Dillinger,

James Dunlop, Thomas Earle.

Robt. Fleming.

Joseph Fry, Jr.

David Gilmore,

William Gearhart.

Walter Forward

Pierce Butler,

Samuel Carey,

John Cummi

Ezra S. Hayhurst, Abm. Helflenstein M. Henderson, Wm. Henderson, Wm. Hiester. William High, Jos. Hopkinson, John Houpt, James Cornell Biddle, Jabez Hyde Charles Jared Ingersoll, Phs. Jenks, George M. Keim, James Kennedy, Lebbeus L. Bigelow, Saml. C. Bonham, Chas. Brown, Jeremish Brown, Aaron Kerr, Jos. Konigmacher, Jacob Krebs, H. G. Long, David Lyons, Thomas S. Cunning William Curll, Alex. Magoe, Joel K. Mann W. M. Meredith, James Merrill, Levi Merkel James Montgomery, Christian Meyers Hiram Payne, Matthias Pennypacker, James Porter, James Madison Porter, Saml. A. Purviance Geo. W. Riter, Jno. Ritter, H. Gold Rogers, Samuel Royer, James M. Russell, Daniel Saeger, John Morin Scott, Tobias Sellers,

G. Seltzer. Geo. Serrill, Henry Scheetz, George Shilleto, Thomas II. Sill, 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,

Thomas Hastings, (Attest,) S. Snocn, Secretary. G. L. FAUS, J. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretaries.

R. Young.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. HARRISBURG, FEBRUARY 29, 1838. I certify, that the foregoing is an exact and litera copy of "the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as amended by the Convention of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven-thirty-February, 1838; the amendments being in italic, and the retained portions of the present Constitu-

tion in roman letter.

THO. H. BURROWES,
See'y of the Common March 27, 1838. Pro Parents.

Pro Parents.

Pro Parents.

Pro Parents.

Pro Parents.

Pro Parents.

safe, effectual and speedy remedy for the diseases of young children, such as colic, convulsions, restlessness, griping, disordered bowels, green stools, sour vomiting, flatnency, &c. This article is not a new invention, 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.

tf-45 Feb. 6, 1838.

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counting pricileges, without six menths practions la selegral considera-