THE STATE OF THE STATE OF STAT

FRINGE AND TASSELS. OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE, which he will dispose of on the most reason

able terms. Orders from a distance will be promptly 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.

A Catalogue of Reasons FOR USING

DR. PETERS' CELEBRATED VEGE TABLE PILLS:

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which 2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any 3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor discussing to ration, while they are not effective to

tressing to retain, while they are most effective to

operate.
5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which the human frame is incidental to.

7. Because they are cheap and profitable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and

for any length of time.

8. Because notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in case of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the bo

dy, they have a most happy effect in calming and in-11. Because they effect their cures without the usua attendants of other pills, sickness and gripings.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purfier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy

13. Because they different from the majority of me dicines in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved. 14. Because, as their application produces no debil-

Ity in the system, they may be taken without produ-cing any bindrance to business or the usual pursuits

of every day life.

15. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fe yor and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Janndice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Splecn, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Cholic, Heartburn, Nausca, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blatched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torper of the Bowells, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that DR. PETERS' Vegetable Pills is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general souther of bodily afflictions. For sale at the Drug Store of

January 5, 1838.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

CITIZENS 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 judging ourselves, 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 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 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 New York, devoted exclusively to the sale of the coun terfeit article, and another one is about being opened in Baltimore for the same vile purpose. 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 effronters it may be attempted, you will serve the cause of 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 counterfei Brandreth Pills. Philadelphia alone is uncoi 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 doors. 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 to purchase of regular appointed agents, who will, In all cases, have a certificate signed by the Gen eral Agent, Mr. William Wright.

The following are some of the regular appointed rgents; and are provided with certificates duly endorsed by the above Mr. William Wright, (the

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, Dillaburg. York county Mr. Wm. Gilmore, Chambersburg, Franklin co.

Mr. John Shifaner, 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.

HERNIA, OR RUPTURE,

CURED BY HULL'S TRUSS.

Thas been ascertained, beyond contradiction, that persons can be cured permanently and effectually of Hernia or Rupture by the use of Hull's Truss. Numerous certificates could be produced from Gentlemen of the first respectability that have been cured by wearing them. It is not only the easiest to wear of any Truss ever invented; but it keeps the Hernia per sed so that the person can ride or labor as well as if he was not thus afflicted. A trial of this instrument would at once convince every on of its superiority over any other article

that could be offered for the same disease. TA supply of the Genuine article is just re ceived and for sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT.

Gottysburg Pa. counting privileges, without air months previous

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE

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

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 Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Repre-

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

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

the United States or of this State.

Section IV. Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of ner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each: and shall never be less than eixty nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be antitled to a separate representation until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it, to entitle them to one representative agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established.

Section V. The senators shall be chosen for three years by the citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places where they shall vote

for representatives.

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

Section VII. The senators shall be chosen in dis-

tricts, to be formed by the legislature; but no dis-trict shall be so formed as to entitle it to elect more than two senators, unless the number of taxable in-habitants in any city or county shall, at any time. 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 adjoining

or two or more countries, they shall be adjoining; ineither the city of Philadelphia nor any county shall be divided in forming a district.

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

Section IX. The senators who may be elected at the first general election after the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall be divided by let 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 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 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 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 Section XV. Each house shall keep a journal of

its proceedings, and publish them weekly, excepsuch parts as may require secrecy; and the year and mays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the 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

eonsent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Section XVIII. The Senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth. They shall in all cases, exept 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 the present of the services of the s

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 monwealth, 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 the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

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, the shall be approved by t 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 that the other house is a law but in such that house, it shall be a law. cases the votes of both houses, shall be determined by year and nays, and the names of persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which ase 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 shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Section Y.Y.V. M. Section of the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

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

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

public notice of the intended application for the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law punic notice of the interest application for the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law Nor shall any charter for the purposes aforesaid, be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and every such charter thall contain a clause reserving to the levislature the same to all o the legislature the power to alter, revoke or annu to the legislature ine pour to which, returne or annual the same whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such rious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner however that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter exacted, shall create, ew or extend the charter of more than one corpo-

ARTICLE IL Section I. The Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor. Section II. The Governor shall be thosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the citizens of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall recommonwealth vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seal 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 vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a Committee to be selected from both bouses of the legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall

be directed by law.

Section III. The Governor shall bold 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

nine years. 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 tim receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. Section VIL He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this Commonwealth, and of

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

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

except in cases of impeachment. Section X. He may require information in writing, from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respec

Section XI. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient. Section XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly; and in case of

disagreement between the two bouses, 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

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 representatives, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within three calendar months immedi itely preceding such next annual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second suc-ceeding annual election of representatives. And if the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than until the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of Governor, the Govern the last year or the Speaker of the Senate who y be in the exercise of the executive authority, shall continue therein until the determination such contested election, and until a Governor shall

be duly qualified as aforesaid. Section XV. The Secretary of the Commo shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and ings of the Governor, and shall, when quired, lay the same and all papers, minutes and uchers 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 section 1. In elections of the election was the freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at lenst ten days before the election, shall enjoy the control of the light. the rights of an elector. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, an who shall have resided in the election district and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in the state six months. Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Section II. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capa-

cept those by persons in their representative capa-cities, who shall vote viva voce. Section III. Electors shall in all cases, except

reason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace be privileged from arrest, during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. The House of Representatives shall 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 outh or affirmation. No peron shall be convicted without the concurrent

wo-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 eases, 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 Common-wealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court Register's Court, and a Court of Quarter 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 long shall be somisted by the Governor, and by other Courts of Record as are or statistic established by liuv, shall be nominaled by the Governor, and by and with the consent of the Senate appointed and commissioned by him. The judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years if they shall so long behave themselves well. The president judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by brw, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of len years if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate judges of the Courts 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 for their services an adequate compensation to be by law, shall be nominated by the Governor, and by Courts of Common Pleas saint at such that yeterle 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 held any other office of profit under this Commonwealth.

Section III. Until otherwise 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 said Courts.
Section IV. The jurisdiction of the Suprem Court shall extend over the State: and the indees thereof, shall by virtue of their offices, be justices of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Section V. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas, is 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 ral 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 about the prescribed by law, remove the indictment shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the

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 vinon compotes mentis. And the legislature 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 judge proper, for the due administration of justice.

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

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

sclates 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. Vacan-cies in either of the said offices shall be filled by ointment, to be made by the Governor, 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 desence, when and in such manner as may he directed 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 Suprem Court shall be appointed by the said Court for the term of three years if they so long behave themselves well. Prothonotaries and clerks of the several other courts, Recorders of deeds, and Re gisters 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. shall hold their offices for three years if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their so tong behave themselves were, and that 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 gene 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, 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.

ection V. All commissions shall be in the na and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 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 con-stables by the qualified voters thereof, in such number as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years; but no township, ward or borough shall

elect more than two justices of the peace or alder-

men without the consent of a majority of the qua-

lified electors within such township, ward or bo-

Section VIII. All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any 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 have een so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long crected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken. No member of Congress from this state, or any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this state, to which a salary is, or fees or perquisites are by law, annexed; and the legisla ture may by law declare what State offices are in compatible. No member of the Senate or of the hunse 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 in

famous crime. Section X. Any person who shall, after th 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

manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

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

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

Section IV. The legislature shall not invest any corporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public use, withou 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 Commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised and unalterably established, WE DECLARE, THAT Section I. All men are born equally free and in-dependent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing

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 indefeatible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights

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

Section IV. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of the commonwealth. 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 proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government: And no law shall ever be made to strain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence: And in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

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 unreaonable 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 nay be, nor without probable cause supported by ath or affirmation

Section IX. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the acagainst him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the

Section X. No person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by informa-tion, except in cases arising in the land or naval in the militia when in actual service time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression and misdemeanour in office. No person shall, for the same office, be twice nu jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use, without the ensent of his representatives, and without just ompensation being made. Section XI. All courts shall be open, and every

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

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

quired, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel pu-nishments 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

uspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or in-vasion, the public safety may require it. Section XV. No commission of Oyer and Terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

Section XVI. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as

shall be prescribed by law. shall be prescribed by law.

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

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

Section XIX. No attainder shall work corruption

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 death; and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason

hercof.
Section XX. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manne to assemble together, for their com good, and to apply to those in vested 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 hear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be Section XXII. No standing army shall, in time

of peace, be kept up without the 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

owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner 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 the archibits of the probabilities.

ot be prohibited. Section XXVI. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and

shall for ever remain inviolate. ARTICLE X. 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 flouse, 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 proif in the legislature next afterwards chosen such pro-posed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time, at least three months, after being so agreed to by the typ houses as the legislature shall prescribe; by the two houses as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the qualified voters of this State voting thereon, such amend-ment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendme 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 Section I. All laws of this Commonwealth in love at the time when the said alterations and amendments 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 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 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 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 in argurated on the third Tuesday in January

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

eignteen authors and only-ane, to worch 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 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 Domini one thousand eight hundred and lifty-one; and the commission last dated shad expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and hity-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 shair expire as follows: The commissions of one-half of those who shall have held their offices 'en years or nore at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine the commissions of the other half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; the first half to embrace those whose commissions shall bear the oldest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges who shall not have held their offices for ten 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 commissions.

Section VIII. The Recorders of the several May-Section VIII. The Recorders of the several Mayors' Courts, and other criminal courts in this Commonwealth, shall be appointed for the same time, and in the same manner, as the president judges of the several judicial districts; of those now in office, the commission oldest in date shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the others every two years therefore according to their researcher. two years thereafter according to their respective dates

Those oldest in date expiring first. Section IX. The legislature at its first session un der 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 those of the second c'rss on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-one; of those of the third class on dred 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 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 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-

the amended Constitution, at the election of representatives in the year eighteen hundred and thirtynine, 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 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
sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said
offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, and such laws shall be enacted by the first legislasuch a such a such as the first regista-ture under the amended constitution. Section XII. The first election for aldermen and

section XII. The first election for aldermen and justices of the peace shall be held in the year eightern 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 aldermen and justices of the peace now in commission, or who may in the interim bo 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, heir 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.

Daniel Agnew.

Wm. Ayres, M. W. Baldwin,

John Y. Barclay,

Andrew Bedford,

Saml. C. Bonham

Jeremiah Brown,

William Brown

Pierce Butler,

Samuel Carey.

William Curll,

Wm. Darlington

George Chambers, John Chandler,

Jos. R. Chandler.

Ch. Chauncey, Nathaniel Clapp,

James Clarke,

John Clarke, William Clark,

A. J. Cline, Lindley Coates, R. E. Cochran,

Thos. P. Cope.

Joshua F. Cox.

Walter Craig, Richd. M. Crain

Geo. T. Crawford

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

E. T. M'Dowell, James M'Sherry

Harmar Denny,

Jacob Dillinger.

Joseph M. Doran.

Thomas Earle,

D. M. Farrelly,

Robt. Fleming

Walter Forwa

John Foulkrod,

Joseph Fry, Jr.

John Fuller, John A. Gamble,

Jas. Donagan, J. R. Donnell,

John Dickey, Joshua Dickerson,

Mark Darrah.

John Cummir

Ezra S. Hayburst, Wm. Hays, Abm. Helffenstein Wm. Henderson, Wm. Hiester, William High, Jos. Hopkinson, Thos. S. Bell, James Cornell Biddle, John Houpt, Jabez Hyde, Charles Jared Ingersoll, Lobbeus L. Bigelow, Phs. Jenks. George M. Keim, James Kennedy, Aaron Kerr, Jos. Konigmacher, Jacob Krebs, H. G. Long, David Lyons. W. M. Meredith, James Merrill, Levi Merkel, Wm. L. Miller, James Montgomery, Christian Meyers D. Nevin, Wm. Overfield. Hiram Payne, Matthias Pennypacker, James Porter, James Madison Porter, Saml. A. Purviance, E. C. Reigart, A. H. Read 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 H. Sill, Geo. Smith, Wm. Smyth, Joseph Snively, Jno. B. Sterigere, Jacob Stickel, Ebenezer W. Sturdevant

Jacob B. Weidman William Gearhart R. G. White, Geo. W. Woodward, Virgil Grenell R. Young. m L. Harris. Thomas Hastings, (Attest,) S. Shoch, Secretary. G. L. FAUS, J. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretaries.

Thomas Taggart, Morgan J. Thomas, James Todd,

Thomas Weaver,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, FEBRUARY 28, 1838. § I certify, that the foregoing is an exact and litera copy of "the Constitution of the Commonwealth of 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-tion in roman letter.

tion in roman letter.
THO. H. BURROWES, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

March 27, 1838. To Parents.

DR. STOUSE'S INFANT DROPS, a 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 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.

Feb. 6, 1838.

April 19, 1008.