



The United States of America
 Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2
 State of Pennsylvania
 Address: 8K0D9 PV0GX
 Judicial District # 39
 National Government of the State of Pennsylvania
 penregistrar@generalpostoffice.org

Constitution of Pennsylvania - September 28, 1776 and as amended July 20th, 2018

WHEREAS all government ought to be instituted and supported for the security and protection of the community as such, and to enable the individuals who compose it to enjoy their natural rights, and the other blessings which the Author of existence has bestowed upon man; and whenever these great ends of government are not obtained, the people have a right, by common consent to change it, and take such measures as to them may appear necessary to promote their safety and happiness.

AND WHEREAS the inhabitants of this commonwealth have in consideration of protection only, heretofore acknowledged allegiance to the king of Great Britain; and the said king has not only withdrawn that protection, but commenced, and still continues to carry on, with unabated vengeance, a most cruel and unjust war against them, employing therein, not only the troops of Great Britain, but foreign mercenaries, savages and slaves, for the avowed purpose of reducing them to a total and abject submission to the despotic domination of the British parliament, with many other acts of tyranny, (more fully set forth in the declaration of Congress) whereby all allegiance and fealty to the said king and his successors, are dissolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceased in these colonies.

AND WHEREAS it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and safety of the inhabitants of said colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent States, and that just, permanent, and proper forms of government exist in every part of them, derived from and founded on the authority of the people only, agreeable to the directions of the honorable American Congress. We, the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in general convention met, for the express purpose of framing such a government, confessing the goodness of the great Governor of the universe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happiness mankind may attain, by perfecting the arts of government) in permitting the people of this State, by common consent, and without violence, deliberately to form for themselves such just rules as they shall think best, for governing their future society, and being fully convinced, that it is our indispensable duty to establish such original principles of government, as will best promote the general happiness of the people of this State, and their posterity, and provide for future improvements, without partiality for, or prejudice against any particular class, sect, or people of faith, do, by virtue of the authority vested in use by our constituents, ordain, declare, and establish, the following Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government, to be this Constitution of this State of Pennsylvania, and to remain in force therein forever, unaltered, except in such articles as shall

hereafter on experience be found to require improvement, and which shall by the same authority of the people, fairly delegated as this frame of government directs, be amended or improved for the more effectual obtaining and securing the great end and design of all government, herein before mentioned.

Metes and Boundaries, State of Pennsylvania:

The East-West Boundary

The Trans peninsular Line starts at the Atlantic Ocean at Fenwick Island and runs approximately westward to the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of 69 miles and 298 perches (69.9313 miles). It was first surveyed in 1751 by colonial surveyors who marked the half-way point with a stone called Middle Point. The line is now marked with 35 monuments. Original stones set by are at mile intervals 0, 5, 10, 20, and Middle Point; brass disks set in concrete are at one-mile intervals between. The Middle Point monument was accepted by Mason and Dixon and became State of Delaware's southwest corner. It is the point from which the famous Mason-Dixon Line, State of Delaware's north-south boundary, begins.

The North-South Boundary:

The north-south boundary was first surveyed, in part, in 1761 by colonial surveyors and again in 1764 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. It is made up of three segments -the Tangent Line, Arc Line, and North Line. The north-south boundary is defined by 93 monuments, 80 of which are Mason-Dixon Stones. These measure 12" x 11"x 34" to 40" high and were carved from light buff oolitic limestone cut on the Isle of Portland, Dorsetshire, England.

Each mile stone has a "P" and "M" carved on opposite sides and each fifth mile stone has the Calvert and Penn coats of arms carved on opposite sides.

The Tangent Line starts at Middle Point on the Trans-peninsular Line and runs north 30 36' 6" west to mile stone 82 (Tangent Stone). There are 76 original Mason-Dixon stones still standing on the Tangent Line. At the Tangent Stone, the Tangent Line meets the Arc Line.

The Arc Line is a small portion of the 12-mile Circle that extends west of a line that would run due north of the Tangent Stone. The Arc Line is marked by five stones. Four are of a local rock and have no visible carvings, and one is actually mile stone 83 and is a Mason-Dixon stone.

The North Line begins at the Intersection Stone. This is the point where the Arc Line intersects the due north line extending from the Tangent Stone.

The North Line contains five stones ending with the State of Maryland-State of Delaware-State of Pennsylvania (MDP) Corner Stone, or the tri-State corner marker. Of these, three are Mason-Dixon stones. A double crown-stone matching the one at Middle Point was set at the MDP corner; however, it disappeared in the early 1800s and was replaced with a granite monument in 1849.

The State of Delaware-State of Pennsylvania Boundary.

The unique State of Delaware-State of Pennsylvania 12-mile Circular Boundary originated in 1681 when King Charles II of England granted William Penn land north of a 12 mile circle centered on New Castle. In 1701, Isaac Taylor of West Chester County and Thomas Pierson of New Castle County were appointed to survey and mark the boundary from the Delaware River westward for 120 degrees or two-thirds of a semicircle.

Because of errors in this difficult survey, the arc is a compound curve with several different radii (Figure 2). Lt. Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, during the 1849 resurvey of the northeast corner of State of Maryland, correctly located the 12-mile distance in the area of the junction of the three States, creating the area known as "The Wedge".

Graham's work was not ratified by State of Delaware as this would have given the Wedge to State of Pennsylvania. State of Pennsylvania did take steps to ratify the Graham line. The change was accepted on paper (maps) but was ignored in fact by State of Delaware which continued to exercise jurisdiction over the area. In 1892, W.C. Hodgkins, Office of The United States of America Coast and Geodetic Survey, was contracted by a joint commission to survey and monument the State of Delaware-State of Pennsylvania boundary. Hodgkins extended the northern boundary of State of Maryland eastward across the top of the Wedge to the 12-mile Circle.

This created the Top of the Wedge Line. Hodgkins then marked the 12-mile Circle every half-mile. Including the initial point and a terminal point there are 46 monuments. The initial and terminal stones are made of dark gneiss of the Wilmington Complex and bear the names of the commissioners representing State of Pennsylvania and State of Delaware. The rest of the stones are pyramidal frustums of gray gneiss monuments, 10 inches square at the top and projecting from 2 to 30 inches above the ground.

The half-mile stones bear a "1/2" on their west side . The mile stones bear a "P" on the north face, a "D" on the south face, the mile number from the initial stone on the west face, and the date 1892 on the east face.

The State of Delaware-State of New Jersey Boundary

In 1934, the U.S Supreme Court confirmed the State of Delaware-State of New Jersey boundary in a disputed part of the State of Delaware estuary.

The boundary is composed of two segments. The northern part falls within the 12-mile Circle. Within this area, State of Delaware extends to the 1934 mean low water line of the Delaware River along the State of New Jersey shore. This section is marked with six boundary reference monuments. Each has a precise location from which a specific direction and distance can be measured to find the actual boundary. From the northern tip of Artificial Island out to the shipping channel, the boundary follows the extended circular boundary. From there the State of Delaware Bay Line is defined by five specific turning points and distances outward to the vicinity of the Brandywine Shoal Light.

A Declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania

I. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, amongst which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

II. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and understanding: And that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry, contrary to, or against, his own free will and consent: Nor can any man, who acknowledges that an all mighty Creator exists, be justly deprived or abridged of any human right as an American National or Declared Resident, on account of his religious sentiments or peculiar mode of religious worship: And that no authority can or ought to be vested in, or assumed by any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control, the right of conscience in the free exercise of religious worship.

III. That the people of this State of Pennsylvania have the sole, exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

IV. That all power being originally inherent in, and consequently derived from, the people; therefore all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants, and at all times accountable to them.

V. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community; and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or soft of men, who are a part only of that community, And that the community hath an tangible, intangible, indubitable,unalienable, inalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish government in such manner as shall be by that community judged most conducive to the public weal.

VI. That those who are employed in the legislative and executive business of the State, may be restrained from oppression, the people have a right, at such periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public officers into dissolution and said office holder(s) shall face charges as deemed necessary to find remedy in the matter accordingly to American Jurisprudence Natural and Common Law, and supply the vacancies by certain and regular elections.

VII. That all elections ought to be free; and that all American Nationals or Declared Residents having a sufficient evident common interest with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office.

VIII. That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expense of that protection, and yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent thereto: But no part of a man's property can be justly taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of his choice of counsel: Nor can any man who is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such equivalent, nor are the people bound by any laws, but such as they have in like manner assented to, for their common good.

IX. That in all prosecutions for criminal offences, a man has unalienable rights to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses, shall never face any arbitrarily claimed power of attorney over his person, to call for evidence in his favor, and a speedy public trial, by an independent and impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous consent of which jury he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any man be justly deprived of his liberty except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

X. That the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers, and possessions free from search and seizure, and therefore warrants without oaths or affirmations first made, affording a sufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his or their property, not particularly described, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

XI. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the parties have a right to public trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred.

XII. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing, and publishing their sentiments; therefore the freedom of the press shall never be restrained.

XIII. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State; and as standing armies in the time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; And that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

XIV. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep a government free: The people ought therefore to pay particular attention to these points in the choice of officers and representatives, and have a right to exact a due and constant regard to them, from their legislatures in the making of laws in harmony with American Jurisprudence and Common Law and not repugnant to this constitution and the Chief Stewart in executing such laws, as are necessary for the good government of the State.

XV. That all men have a natural inherent right to emigrate from one State to another that will receive them, or to form a new State in vacant countries, or in such countries as they can purchase, whenever they think that thereby they may promote their own happiness.

XVI. That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition, or remonstrance.

National Government of the State of Pennsylvania

SECTION 1. The State of Pennsylvania shall be governed hereafter by an assembly of the representatives of the American National or Declared Residents of the same, and a governor, in manner and form following-

SECT. 2. The supreme legislative power shall be vested in a house of representatives of American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Pennsylvania.

SECT. 3. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a governor.

SECT. 4. Courts of justice shall be established in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this State.

SECT. 5. The American Nationals and Declared Residents and their sons shall be trained and armed for its defense under such regulations, restrictions, and exceptions as the general assembly shall by law direct, preserving always to the people the right of choosing their commissioned officers under that rank, in such manner and as often as by the said laws shall be directed.

SECT. 6. Every American National and Declared Resident of the full age of twenty-one Years, having stayed in this State for the space of one whole Year next before the day of election for representatives, and paid public taxes during that time, shall enjoy the right of an elector: Provided always, that sons of American Nationals and Declared Residents of the age of twenty-one years shall be intitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

SECT. 7. The house of representatives of the American Nationals and Declared Residents of this State shall consist of persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by the American Nationals and Declared Residents of every city and county of this State respectively. And no person shall be elected unless he has stayed in the city or county for which he shall be chosen two years immediately before the said election; nor shall any member, while he continues such, hold any other office, except in the militia.

SECT. 8. No person shall be capable of being elected a member to serve in the house of representatives of the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State of Pennsylvania more than four years out seven.

SECT. 9. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually by ballot, by the American Nationals and Declared Residents of the State, on the second Tuesday in October forever, (except this present year,) and shall meet on the fourth Monday of the same month, and shall be styled, The general assembly of the representatives for the National Government of the State of Pennsylvania, and shall have power to choose their speaker, the treasurer of the State, and their other officers; sit on their own adjournments; prepare bills and enact them into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members; they may expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; they may administer oaths or affirmations on examination of witnesses; redress grievances; impeach State criminals; constitute towns, boroughs, cities, and counties; and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State: But they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this constitution.

SECT. 10. A quorum of the house of representatives shall consist of 33% of the whole number of members elected; and having met and chosen their speaker, shall each of them before they proceed to business take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance hereinafter directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz:

I do swear (or affirm) that as a member of this assembly, I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution, which shall appear to be injurious to the people; nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared in the constitution of this State; but will in all things conduct myself as a faithful honest representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of my judgment and abilities.

And each member, before he takes his seat, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz: I do believe in one God, the Creator and Governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good and the punisher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration.

And no further or other religious test shall ever hereafter be required of any civil officer in this State.

SECT. 11. Delegates to represent this State in congress shall be chosen by ballot by the future general assembly at their first meeting, and annually forever afterwards, as long as such representation shall be necessary. Any delegate may be superseded at any time, by the general assembly appointing another in his stead. No man shall sit in congress longer than two years successively, nor be capable of reelection for three Years afterwards: and no person who holds any office in the gift of the congress shall hereafter be elected to represent this State in congress.

SECT. 12. The delegates of the State of Pennsylvania to the assembly of the American Continent shall, sometime in the month of June annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the House of Representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve as Delegate for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the seal of the Governor, and the great seal of the State of Pennsylvania; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.

SECT. 13. If any city or cities, county or counties shall neglect or refuse to elect and send representatives to the general assembly, 33% of the members from the cities or counties that do elect and send representatives, provided they be a majority of the cities and counties of the whole State, when met, shall have all the powers of the general assembly, as fully and amply as if the whole were present.

SECT. 14. The doors of the house in which the representatives of the American Nationals or Declared Residents of this State shall sit in general assembly, shall be and remain open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of this State may require the doors to be shut.

SECT. 15. The votes and proceedings of the general assembly shall be printed weekly during their sitting, with the yeas and nays, on any question, vote or resolution, where any two members require it except when the vote is taken by ballot; and when the yeas and nays are so taken every member shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes, if he desires it.

SECT. 16. To the end that laws before they are enacted may be more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determinations as much as possible prevented, all- bills of public nature shall be printed for the consideration of the people, before they are read in general assembly the last time for debate and amendment; and, except on occasions of sudden necessity, shall not be passed into laws until the next session of assembly; and for the more perfect satisfaction of the public, the reasons and motives for making such laws shall be fully and clearly expressed in the preambles.

SECT. 17. The style of the laws of this State of Pennsylvania shall be “The Laws of the National Government of the State of Pennsylvania, Be it enacted,” and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in general assembly convened, and by the authority

of the same." And the general assembly shall affix their seal to every bill, as soon as it is enacted into a law, which seal shall be kept by the assembly, and shall be called, the seal of the laws of the National Government of the State of Pennsylvania, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

SECT. 18. The city of Philadelphia and each county of this State respectively, shall on the first Tuesday of November in this present year, and on the second Tuesday of October annually for the two next succeeding years, viz. the year two thousand and nineteen, and the two thousand and twenty, choose six persons to represent them in general assembly. But as representation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants is the only principle which can at all times secure liberty, and make the voice of a majority of the people the law of the land; therefore the general assembly shall cause complete lists of the taxable inhabitants in the city and each county in the State of Pennsylvania respectively, to be taken and returned to them, on or before the last meeting of the assembly elected in the year two thousand and twenty, who shall appoint a representation to each, in proportion to the number of taxable in such returns; which representation shall continue for the next seven years afterwards at the end of which, a new return of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, and a representation agreeable thereto appointed by the said assembly, and so on septennial forever. The wages of-the representatives in general assembly, and all other state charges shall be paid out of the State treasury.

The treasurer of the State, trustees of the loan office, naval officers, collectors of customs or excise, judge of the admiralty, chief Stewart, and prothonotaries, shall not be capable of a seat in the general assembly, executive council, or congress.

SECT. 19. The Governor with the Lieutenant Governor, with the general assembly, five of whom shall be a quorum, shall have power to appoint and commission judges, naval officers, judge of the admiralty, attorney general and all other officers, civil and military, except such as are chosen by the general assembly or the people, agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter; and shall supply every vacancy in any office, occasioned by death, resignation, removal or disqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this constitution. They are to correspond with other States, and transact business with the officers of government, civil and military; and to prepare such business as may appear to them necessary to lay before the general assembly. They shall sit as judges, to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their assistance for advice only, the justices of the supreme court. And shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines, in all cases whatsoever, except in cases of impeachment; and in cases of treason and murder, shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until the end of the next sessions of assembly; but there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishments on impeachments, except by act of the legislature; they are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the general assembly; and they may draw upon the treasury for such sums as shall be appropriated by the house: They may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time, not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the house: They may grant such licenses, as shall be directed by law, and shall have power to call together the general assembly when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the forces of the State, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the general assembly, and then only so long as

they shall approve thereof. The Governor shall have a secretary, and keep fair books of his proceedings, wherein any representative may enter his dissent, with his reasons in support of it.

SECT. 20. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the State of Pennsylvania, sealed with the State seal, signed by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and attested by the secretary; which seal shall be kept by the general assembly.

SECT. 21. Every officer of the State of Pennsylvania, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the general assembly, either when in office, or after his resignation or removal for maladministration: All impeachments shall be before the Governor, lieutenant Governor and general assembly, who shall hear and determine the same.

SECT. 22. The judges of the supreme court of judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removable for misbehavior at any time by the general assembly; they shall not be allowed to sit as members in the general assembly, nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

SECT. 23. The supreme court, and the several courts of American Jurisprudence and Common Law shall, so far as relates to the perpetuating testimony, obtaining evidence from places not within the State of Pennsylvania, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are mentally incompetent, and such other powers as may be found necessary by future general assemblies, not inconsistent with this constitution.

SECT. 24. Trials shall be by jury as heretofore: And it is recommended to the legislature of this State, to provide by law against every corruption or partiality in the choice, return, or appointment of juries.

SECT. 25. Courts of sessions, and orphans courts shall be held quarterly in each city and county; and the legislature shall have power to establish all such other courts as they may judge for the good of the inhabitants of the State. All courts shall be open, and justice shall be impartially administered without corruption or unnecessary delay: All their officers shall be paid an adequate but moderate compensation for their services: And if any officer shall take greater or other fees than the law allows him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this State.

SECT. 26. All prosecutions shall commence in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Pennsylvania; and all indictments shall conclude with these words, "Against the peace and dignity of the same." The style of all process hereafter in this State shall be, the State of Pennsylvania.

SECT. 27. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall never be incarcerated in any prison, after delivering Up, bona fide, all his estate real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

SECT. 28. Excessive bail shall not be exacted forailable offences: And all fines shall be moderate and just.

SECT. 29. Justices of the peace shall be elected by the freeholders of each city and county respectively, that is to say, two or more persons may be chosen for each ward, township, or district, as the law shall hereafter direct: And their names shall be returned to the Governor in general assembly. But if any city or county, ward, township or in this State, shall hereafter incline to change the manner of appointing their justices of the peace as settled in this article, the general assembly may make laws to regulate the same, agreeable to the desire of a majority of the freeholders of the city or county, ward, township, or so applying. No justice of the peace shall sit in the general assembly unless he first resigns his commission; nor shall he be allowed to take any fees, nor any salary or allowance, except such as the future legislature may grant.

SECT. 30. Chief Stewart and coroners shall be elected annually in each city and county, by the American Nationals or Declared Residents; that is to say, two persons for each office, one of whom for each, is to be commissioned by the Governor of the general assembly. No person shall continue in the office of chief Stewart more than three successive years or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards. The election shall be held at the same time and place appointed for the election of representatives: And the commissioners and assessors, and other officers chosen by the people, shall also be then and there elected, as has been usual heretofore, until altered or otherwise regulated by the future legislature of this State.

SECT. 31. All elections, whether by the people or in general assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary: And any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalties as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise, or bestow any such rewards to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year.

SECT. 32. All fees, licenses money, fines and forfeitures heretofore granted, or paid to the governor, or his deputies for the support of government, shall hereafter be paid into the public treasury, unless altered or abolished by the future legislature.

SECT. 33. 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 city and county: The officers to be appointed by the general assembly, removable at their pleasure, and to be commissioned by the Governor and general assembly.

SECT. 34. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any part of government.

SECT. 35. As every American National or Declared Resident to preserve his independence, (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility unbecoming American Nationals or Declared Residents, in the possessors and expectants; faction, contention, corruption, and disorder among

the people. But if any man is called into public service; to the prejudice of his-private affairs, he has a right to a reasonable compensation: And whenever an office, through increase of fees or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the legislature.

SECT. 36. The future legislature of this State shall regulate initials in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECT. 37. The penal laws as heretofore used shall be reformed by the legislature of this State, as soon as may be, and punishments made in some cases less sanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crimes.

SECT. 38. To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes by continued visible punishments of long duration, and to make vigilante punishments prohibitible; neither houses ought to be provided for punishing by hard labor, those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital; wherein the capital criminals shall work too upkeep their stay incarcerated and work for recourse in damages to the victim(s) for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private persons: And all persons at proper times shall be admitted to see the prisoners at their labor.

SECT. 39. Every officer, whether judicial, executive or military, in authority under this State, shall take the following oath or affirmation of allegiance, and general oath of office before he enters on the execution of office.

THE OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE

I do swear (or affirm) that I will be true and faithful to the State of Pennsylvania: And that I will not directly or indirectly do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the constitution or National Government of the State of Pennsylvania thereof, as established by the-convention. -

THE OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE

I-do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of for the of-and will do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of my judgment and abilities, according to law.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF OFFICE

I, _____,
hereby duly claim the office of _____ of the
National Government of the State of Pennsylvania, and do hereby accept and
acknowledge the said position, duties and responsibilities and will faithfully fulfill the aforesaid
office; So solemnly sworn (or affirmed) on this ____ day of _____20____,”

"I, ____, do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare, that the State of Pennsylvania is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent State; and I do swear or affirm, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said State of Pennsylvania, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever:

And that I do renounce and adjure all allegiance, subjection and obedience to every other foreign power whatsoever: And that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, preeminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the State of California; except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their Delegates to the assembly of the American Continent: And I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me my Creator.

SECT. 41. NO public tax, custom or contribution shall be imposed upon, or paid by the people of the State of Pennsylvania, except by a law for that purpose: And before any law be made for raising it, the purpose for which any tax is to be raised ought to appear clearly to the legislature to be of more service to the community than the money would be, if not collected; which being well observed, taxes can never be burdens.

SECT. 42. Every foreigner of good character who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold, and transfer land or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed qualified thereof, and is always entitled to all the rights of a natural born inhabitant of this State, except that he shall not be capable of being elected a representative until after two years residence.

SECT. 43. The inhabitants of this State shall have liberty to fowl and hunt in seasonable times on the lands they hold, and on all other lands therein not enclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable waters, and others not private property.

SECT. 45. Laws for the encouragement of virtue, and prevention of vice and immorality, shall be made and constantly kept in force, and provision shall be made for their due execution: And all religious societies or bodies of men heretofore united or incorporated for the advancement of religion or learning except the religions with intent in purpose of compelled by forced association, or for other pious and charitable purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and estates which they were accustomed to enjoy, or could of right have enjoyed, under the laws and former constitution of this State.

SECT. 46. The declaration of rights is hereby declared to be a part of the constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any presence whatever.

Passed in Convention the 28th day of September, 1776, and signed by their order as amended on the 25th day of July, 2018.

James T. Michalski Jr

Matriya Shalai Johnson



Justin Yingling

Charles G Scott





The United States of America
 Address: 70PHZ P5FJ2
 State of Pennsylvania
 Address: 8K0D9 PV0GX
 Judicial District # 39
 National Government of the State of Pennsylvania
 penregistrar@generalpostoffice.org



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I, Justin James Yingling, certify under penalty of bearing false witness under the laws of the National Government of the State of Pennsylvania, that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct according to the best of my current information, knowledge, and belief.

The office of the registrar accepts and acknowledges the document:

National Government of the State of Pennsylvania – Pennsylvania Constitution and is recorded on:

July 28 th 2018	7:15 UTC-6	SoP-4AE67049-25FF-49E0-940B-A3626EA0C400
Document Date	Time	Record File Number

File Name:
 20180728-NGSoP-Constitution

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Date Issued: 130th day in the year of Yahweh, 6020
 Translated Date: July 28th, 2018

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