

## CHAPTER MCCCCLXXIII.

1790.

An ACT to divide the county of Fayette into election districts.

SECT. I. WHEREAS, by the eighteenth section of the constitution, it is provided, that each county, at its own choice, may be divided into districts, hold elections therein, and elect their Representatives in the county, and their other elective officers; and as a division of the county of Fayette would contribute to the ease and convenience of the good citizens thereof, in holding their annual elections:

SECT. II. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That* Fayette divided into election districts.  
 from and after the enacting hereof, the elections of the county of Fayette, which is hereby divided into four districts, shall be held in four places, to wit; the freemen of the townships of Union, Franklin and Wharton, the first district, shall hold their elections at the court-house in Union-town; the freemen of the townships of Springhill, German and George's, the second district, shall hold their elections at the house now occupied by Nicholas Riffe, in German township aforesaid; the freemen of the townships of Luzerne, Manallen and Washington, the third district, shall hold their elections at Fort Burd; and the freemen of the townships of Tyrone and Bullskin, the fourth district, shall hold their elections at the house now occupied by Samuel Hicks, in Bullskin township aforesaid; any thing in the act, entitled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein," contained to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding.

Passed 3d March, 1790.—Recorded in Law Book, No. III. page 62.

## CHAPTER MCCCCLXXX.

An ACT to alter the place of holding elections in the second district of Washington county.

SECT. I. WHEREAS the people of the second district of Washington county, have, by their petition, set forth, that the line which divides the counties of Washington and Allegheny, has passed through said district in such direction, as to render the place of holding their public elections not central for the people of said district to meet at, and it being necessary to fix the place of election, so as to suit the convenience of the people: Therefore,

SECT. II. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That* the freemen of the second district of Washington county, (known by the name of Bently's district) shall, from and after the passing of this act, meet and hold their elections at the house of Thomas Hill, on the road leading from the town of Washington to Brown's  
 Place of holding the election in the second district of Washington county

1790. Ville, any thing in the law which divides the county of Washington into election districts, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed 8th March, 1790.—Recorded in Law Book, No. IV. page 69.

## CHAPTER MCCCCLXXXI.

*An ACT declaring the assent of this state to certain amendments to the constitution of the United States. (b)*

SECT. I. WHEREAS, in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution of the United States, certain articles of amendment to the said constitution have been proposed by the Congress of the United States, for the consideration of the Legislatures of the several states. And whereas this House, being the Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, having maturely deliberated thereupon, have resolved to adopt and ratify the articles hereafter enumerated, as part of the constitution of the United States.

SECT. II. *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress thereof, viz.*

Ratification  
of certain  
amend-  
ments.  
The third;

“*Article 3.* Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

fourth;

“*Article 4.* A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

fifth;

“*Article 5.* No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

sixth;

“*Article 6.* The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

seventh;

“*Article 7.* No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor

(b) By an act of the 21st of September, 1791, the first amendment proposed by Congress is also ratified, vol. 3, chap. 1570. See, also, an act passed

6th February, 1811, adopting an amendment respecting titles of nobility, pensions, &c.