

shall fail, on that day, to elect the representative or representatives to which such town shall be by law entitled.

Provided that in all elections of officers of the state, or members of the general assembly, the votes of the electors shall be by ballot, either written or printed.

ARTICLE VII.—*Adopted October, 1838.*

A sheriff shall be appointed in each county by the electors therein, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, who shall hold his office for three years, removable by the general assembly, and shall become bound with sufficient sureties to the treasurer of the state, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Adopted October, 1845.*

Every white male citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this state for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector, at least six months next preceding the time he may so offer himself, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

ARTICLE IX.—*Adopted October, 1850.*

The judges of probate shall be appointed by the electors residing in the several probate districts, and qualified to vote for representatives therein, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE X.—*Adopted October, 1850.*

The justices of the peace, for the several towns in this state, shall be appointed by the electors in such towns; and the time and manner of their election, the number for each town, and the period for which they shall hold their offices, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI.—*Adopted October, 1855.*

Every person shall be able to read any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of this state before being admitted as an elector.

ARTICLE XII.—*Adopted October, 1856.*

The judges of the supreme court of errors and of the superior court appointed in the year 1855, and thereafter, shall hold their offices for the term of eight years, but may be removed by impeachment; and the governor shall also remove them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the general assembly. No judge of the supreme court of errors or of the superior court shall be capable of holding office after he shall arrive at the age of seventy years.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK.

We, the people of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom: in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

2. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

4. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of the militia, when in actual service; and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be