

10 That no person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. — 11 That private property shall not be taken or applied to public use, without just compensation to the owner thereof. — 12 That in all prosecutions and indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and it shall appear to the jury that the libel is true, and published with good motives and for righteous ends, the truth shall be a justification; and the jury shall be judges of the laws and facts. — 13 That no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment or impeachment. — 14 That no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate. — 15 That retrospective laws, punishments or punishments shall be enacted before the offence, which laws, and by them only, declared penal or criminal, are applicable against, and incompatible with the liberty, whereto, no person shall be bound. — 16 That no law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall not be passed. — 17 That the people have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together to consult for the common good, and to apply to their representatives in their representatives, or other proper institutions, by petition, address, or remonstrance. — 18 That the people may, in this state, have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defence. — 19 That no soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, that no quarters prescribed by law. — 20 That no standing army shall be kept up without the consent of the Legislature; and the militia shall in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power. — 21 That the legislative and executive powers, and the powers of the courts, shall not be exercised, or exercised in this State. — 22 That no person's innocence to give dispensation principles, or absolutely necessary, to preserve the liberties of this State. — 23 That to grant against the consent of the people, or the rights of the people, we declare, that every thing in this article, is excepted out of the general power of impeachment, and shall never remain in effect; and that all laws contrary hereto, or to the following provisions, shall be void.

ARTICLE 2^d

1. Distributing the powers of Government.
1. The powers of the Government of this State, shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them executed by a separate body of Magistrates; to wit: those which are legislative; those which Executive; and those which are Judicial to wit: — 1. The power of collection of taxes, levies, or impositions, shall exercise, any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances expressly provided in this Constitution.

ARTICLE 3^d

Executive Department
1. The Supreme Executive Power, shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be elected the Governor of the State of Florida. — 2. The Governor, shall be elected for five years, by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold office for the term of years, and shall remain in office until a successor be chosen and qualified, and shall not be eligible to reelection until the expiration of four years thereafter. — 3. The person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States, ten years, or an inhabitant of Florida at the time of the last time of the Constitution being a citizen of the United States; and shall have been a resident of Florida at least five years next preceding the day of election. — 4. No citizen of every election for Governor, shall be granted up and down, that by the state government, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall, during the first week of the session, give and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly. — 5. And the person having the highest number of votes, shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal, and the electors in action, only of them shall be chosen. — 6. The great seal of the State, shall be made and executed by the Governor, shall be obtained by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. — 7. He shall at stated times, receive a compensation for his services, which shall not be increased, or diminished, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

6. We shall be Comptroller in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof. We may require information in writing from the Officers of the Executive Department in any matter relating to the duties of their respective Offices. We may by proclamation, or extraordinary addresses, convene the General Assembly at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that shall have become necessary from an emergency, or from disease, and in case of disagreement between the two Houses shall request the Senate of adjournments, he may adjourn them to such a time, as he shall think proper, not beyond the close of the next sennight, designated by this Constitution. 7. We shall from time to time give to the Governor before the expiration of the term of the Government, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he may deem expedient. 8. We shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. 9. If in all annual and general cases, except of taxes and expenditures, after consultation, he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by laws; and in cases of treason, he shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to grant reprieves and pardons, and to may in the cases of the Senate, except the sentence, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly. 10. There shall be a seal of the Senate, which shall be kept by the Comptroller, and used by him, especially, with such advice as the Governor first directed, may direct, and till present seal of the Senate, which is the seal of the State, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly. 11. All addresses, which shall be in the name, and by the authority of the State, shall be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary of State. 12. There shall be a Secretary of State, chosen by joint vote of both Houses, the General Assembly, who shall continue in office during the term of four years, and he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and records, relative thereto, before the General Assembly, and shall prepare such other duties as may be required him by laws. 13. There is that happen in office, the Governor, and to which is voted by the General Assembly, or given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be filled by the Governor, during the term of the General Assembly, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session. 14. Every bill, which shall have passed to the House of the General Assembly, shall be presented to the Governor, he appears, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the Senate or which shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journals, and forward to examine it, and if of the next consideration, a majority of the whole provided elected to that House, shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the Secretary to the other House, by which it shall likewise be recommended, and if approved by a majority of the whole, may be elected to that House, it shall become a law; but in such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively, and if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within four days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it. 15. The Governor shall be three re-eligements, prevent to return, in which case it shall not be a law. 16. If any other resolution, or order, which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except in questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, he shall be informed by him, or his deputy, of the reasons, according to the rules and forms, which are prescribed in case of a bill. 17. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the State, the President of the Senate shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, during the term for which the Governor was elected, unless the Senate, by a majority, shall provide by law for the election of a Governor to fill such vacancy or until the Governor elect, or appointed, shall be qualified. 18. If, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the President of the Senate shall be impeached, removed from office, or be qualified, resign, or die, or be absent from the State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, during the term for which the Governor was elected, unless the Senate, by a majority, shall provide by law for the election of a Governor to fill such vacancy or until the Governor elect, or appointed, shall be qualified. 19. If, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be impeached, removed from office, or be qualified, resign, or die, or be absent from the State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor, during the term for which the Governor was elected, unless the Senate, by a majority, shall provide by law for the election of a Governor to fill such vacancy or until the Governor elect, or appointed, shall be qualified.

20. The President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, during the term he or she serves the Government, shall receive the same compensation, which the Senate or House shall have received.

21. The Senate shall always receive the presence of the General Assembly of the State, or of the States where there is no such assembly, and at all other times whenever in their opinion, the public good may require.

22. No person shall hold the office of Governor, and any other office or commission civil or military, either in this State, or under any State, or the United States, or any other power, at one and the same time, except the President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, when he shall hold the office as aforesaid.

23. All State Officers, and Congressmen, and Congresswomen, shall be elected by joint vote of the Houses of the General Assembly, at each regular session thereof.

Article 2

Legislature Department

1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the Senate, the other the House of Representatives, and both together, the General Assembly of the State of Maryland; and the whole of the laws shall be made, enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of Maryland in General Assembly convened.

2. The number of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified voters, and shall serve for the term of one year, from the day of commencement of the present election and no longer, and the opinion of the General Assembly shall be a final and conclusive one in the premises.

3. Members in each year, as aforesaid, shall be chosen as may be prescribed by law.

4. The Representatives shall be chosen every year, in the first Monday in the month of October, until otherwise provided by law.

5. No person shall be a Representative, unless he be a white man, a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of the State, two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof, a resident of the county for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty five years.

6. The Senate, in which he shall be chosen by the qualified voters, in the same manner as the House of Representatives, and in the same places, unless they vote for Members of the House of Representatives, and they may, shall be a Senator, unless he be a white man, a citizen of the United States, and shall have attained the age of thirty years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof, a resident of the District or County, for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty five years.

7. The Senators, after their first election, shall be divided by lot, into two classes, and the seats of the Senators of the first class, shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class, at the expiration of the second year, so that one half thereof, at least, as far as possible, may be chosen for ever, though the Senate shall be renewed in two years.

8. The Chief of Representatives, when appointed, shall choose a Speaker, and all other officers, and the Senate, a President, and all other officers, and each House shall be judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members, but a contested election, shall be determined by such members, as shall be directed by law.

9. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, to do business, but a smaller number may act, when they shall so order, provided the other House be advised in such manner, and returns of its members, but a contested election, shall be determined by such members, as shall be directed by law.

10. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the consent of two thirds of each House, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

11. Each House, during the session, may punish by suspension or by expelling any person not a member, for disorderly conduct, but its disciplinary behavior in its proceedings, and its proceedings, shall not extend beyond the end of the session.

12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published immediately after its adjournment, and the other articles of the members of each House, shall be taken and published after the journals, after the final

page of every bill, and may, by any two members, be required upon any other question, and any member of either House, shall have liberty to dissent from or protest against, any act or resolution, which he may think injurious to the public, or unconstitutional, and have the reasons of his dissent entered upon the journal. 13 Senators and Representatives, shall on all appeals, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during the session of the Senate, before any writ or process to arrest them, or to answer for the same, on any day for every twenty miles, such privilege may extend from the places at which the several Senators sit, to any other place. 14 The Senate, jointly or separately, shall make provision by law, for supplying vacancies, that may occur, in either House, by the death, resignation, or absence of any of its members. 15 If the votes of each House, shall be five, except in such cases, as in the Chapter of the House, the public safety may imperiously require, majority.

16 In either House, without the consent of the other, no member shall be called to answer for any other place, than that in which they may be sitting. 16 The vote of each House, shall be taken, and all bills passed by one House, may be dissolved, unless the House of the several Senators, and all bills passed by one House, may be dissolved, unless the House, in which they sit, depending, may deem it expedient, by majority, five fifths of the members, shall be required, to be signed by the Speaker, and President of that respective House. 17 Each member of the several Houses, shall receive from the

United States Treasury, such compensation, as may be given by law, but no increase of compensation shall take effect, during the term for which the Representatives were elected, when such law passed. 18 The number of Members of the House of Representatives, shall never exceed

Article 3

Judicial Department. 1 The Judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and Equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Courts of Chancery, Circuit Courts, and Justices of the Peace, provided the several Justices, may also, not with annual re-election, as may be deemed necessary in Congress, in Courts that such jurisdiction shall not extend to capital offences. 2 The Supreme Court, may in cases likewise directed in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be consistent with the State, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this Constitution, as may from time to time be provided by law; provided that the said Court shall always have power, to issue writs of mandamus, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and writs of Habeas Corpus, and original writs, as may be necessary to give it a general superintendance and control, of all the Courts. 3 The first term of said Courts from the election of the Judges of the several Courts, and thereafter, until the several Justices shall choose their respective Justices of the Supreme Court, shall be held on the first day of January, and its duties performed by the Judges of the several Courts within this State, and they, or a majority of them, shall hold special sessions of the Supreme Court, at such times, as may be directed by law. 4 The State Justices, shall be holden at such times and places, as may be provided by law. 5 The State Justices, shall be holden at least four times in each year, and until their several Justices shall be provided for, by the several Justices, the arrangement of the several Justices, who shall, after his appointment, and for each circuit, three shall be appointed a Judge, who shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a salary of not less than two thousand dollars per annum, which shall not be diminished

during the absence of such judge in office, but the judges shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under the State; the United States, or any other part of this State, shall have criminal jurisdiction, in all matters, civil and criminal, with in such courts, excepted in this Constitution. § 8. Circuit Courts, shall be held in such counties and at such times, and places therein, as may be prescribed by law, and the Justices of the several Circuit Courts, may hold courts for each state, and shall do so, when directed by laws of the General Assembly, which have power to establish and organize a separate court, and convey of regional equity jurisdiction, but until such courts or courts shall be established and organized, the circuit courts shall exercise such jurisdiction. § 9. The General Assembly shall provide by laws for the appointment, in each county, of an officer to take oaths of office, to grant letters testis, signatures of advertisements, and proceedings, to attend to settlement of the estates of decedents, and of wards, and to discharge the duties, usually pertaining to such officers, subject to the direction and supervision of the court of chancery, as soon as provided by law. § 10. The competent members of the Courts of the Peace, shall be appointed by law, and in each county, in such number, and for such term of office as the General Assembly may direct, shall possess such qualifications, as may be prescribed by law, and in case there shall be a Justice of the Peace, the right of appeal shall be preserved, under such rules and regulations as may be provided by law.

§ 11. Justices of the Supreme Courts, Chancellors and Judges of the Circuit Courts shall be elected by the concurrent vote of a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly. § 12. The Justices of the Circuit Courts shall at the first session of the General Assembly to be held under this Constitution, be elected for the term of five years, and shall hold their offices for that term, unless sooner removed, within the provisions made in this Constitution for the removal of Judges by address expungements, and at the expiration of five years the Justices of the Supreme Courts, and the Justices of the Circuit Courts, shall be elected by the term of, and during their good behavior, and for actual period of three or other reasonable years, which shall not be sufficient, provided for in this Constitution. The General Assembly shall remove any of them, on the address of two thirds of each House of the General Assembly, provided however, that the cause or causes shall be stated at length in such address, and entered on the records of each House, and printed forthwith, that the cause or causes shall be notified to the Judges, or intended to be removed, and he shall be admitted to a hearing, in his own defence, before and not for such address shall pass, and in such cases, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journals of each House respectively. § 13. The Clerk of the Supreme Courts, and the Clerks of the Courts of Chancery, shall be elected by the General Assembly, and the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county as may be prescribed by law. § 14. The Justices of the Supreme Courts, Chancellors, and Judges of the Circuit Courts, shall in return of their fees or emoluments of the peace, throughout the State, and Justices of the Peace, in their respective counties. § 15. The debt of all judges shall be to the State of Maryland, and all criminal proceedings shall be carried on, in the name of the State of Maryland, and all civil proceedings shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the same. § 16. There shall be an Attorney General for the State, who shall reside at the seat of Government. It shall be his duty to attend to all appeals of the General Assembly, and upon the passage of any act, to draft and submit to the General Assembly, at the same session, all necessary forms of proceedings under such law, which, when approved shall be published forthwith, and he shall perform such other duties, as may be provided by law. He shall be elected by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office for five years, but may be re-elected by the Governor, or the thirds of the two Houses

of the General Assembly, and shall receive for his services, a compensation to be paid by law. —
There shall be one Justice in each county, who shall reside there, to be elected by joint vote
of the General Assembly, who shall hold his office for the term of five years; and shall receive for his ser-
vice, a compensation to be fixed by law. — 18. The Justices of the Supreme Court, shall sit as judges
in that part of the appellate court in the trial of every case which shall have been decided
by them in the court below. — 19. The General Assembly shall have power to establish in each county,
a board of Commissioners for the regulation of the county business therein. — 20. It shall not
be lawful to impeach any Justice of the Supreme Court, when the Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellors or the
Justices of the Circuit Courts of this State.

Article C

The Right of Suffrage and Qualifications of Officers, Civil Officers and Representatives, and Members of the Senate

Every free white person of the age of twenty five years and upwards, and who shall be at the time
of going to vote, a citizen of the United States; and who shall have resided, and had his habitation
at least three years and part of permanent abode in the State, for two years next preceding the election at
which he shall offer to vote, and who shall live at such time, and for six months immediately preceding
said time, shall have had his habitation, domicile, home, residence, or permanent abode in the county,
in which he may offer to vote, and who shall be enrolled in the list of voters, as established by law, compiled
from returns in this State, shall be deemed a qualified elector, at all elections under this Constitution,
and may exercise a right in election by general ticket in the State in District provided by law, or con-
tract where the elector must have been a resident of the State two years next preceding the election, and
six months within the election district, in which he offers to vote, provided that no other circumstances or
mode in the election, any or any of the United States, except as a qualified elector of the State,
prevents to his enjoyment as such elector, season or manner as the regular thing or any of the United
States, or of the Revenue Service, shall be considered a resident of the State, in consequence of being
stationed within the same. — 21. The General Assembly, and at its first session provide for all
regulation of all the qualified electors in each county, and throughout the State, in consequence of being
any Banking Company in this State. — 22. It shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Senator, or Justice
of the Peace, any citizen of this State, so long as he shall be such President, Senator, Justice,
or other officer, nor until the lapse of two months, from the time, at which he shall have ceased
to be such President, Justice, or Senator, or other officer. — 23. The General Assembly shall have power
to exclude from every office of honor, trust or profit, within this State, and from the right of
any place, a full person, incapable of being, or whether other in power, since, — 24. It shall
be lawful to hold, or of being elected to, any post of their profit, trust or emolument, and
in military, legislative or executive, or judicial, under the Government of this State, who shall have
after being a traitor or venditor, or accept of a challenge to fight a duel, the penalty, none of which may
be the death of the challenger, or a challenge, or who shall be a scoundrel, or who shall
in any manner act, or assist in such duels, or shall be known by the name of such challenger, or
acceptor, or, whether the name occur, or be committed in or out of the State. — 25. It shall be
lawful hereafter to a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either House
of the General Assembly, or to elect to any office of trust, or profit, under this State, and the
shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury, all moneys for which he may be accountable.

7. The Governor, members of Congress or the General Assembly of this State, shall receive no fees for any public or private, or any civil or criminal case, or when engaged in this State, or to which this State shall be a party, during the time he shall remain an officer. 8. The Governor, justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, or Judge in this State, shall be eligible to election or appointment, to any other and different station, or office, or post of honor, or employment within this State, or to the station of Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States from this State, until one year after he shall have ceased to be such Governor, Justice, Chancellor or Judge.

9. A Senator or Representative shall during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office or post within this State, which shall have been created, or the continuance of which shall have to be advanced, during such term, except such office, or may be filled by election to the post.

10. A Minister of the Gospel, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Senator, or member of the General Assembly of this State. 11. Whenever any Senator, Representative, and all Judges Civil and Military, before their entry upon the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, as it shall seem to them, that their duty requires, according to the Constitution of this State, to secure the same.

12. Every person (other than a convict) and well, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and 13. Every person shall be ineligible from serving as Governor, Senator, Representative or Judge before any other office or honor or post, in this State, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall have been convicted of having sworn to feed any law to procure his election. 14. No law shall be made by the General Assembly, to create a new office, and then suppose, those who shall have been or may thereafter be elected to such office, payers, or other high honors, or emoluments, and the public debt of the State shall be supported by laws, regulating elections, and protecting in due and legal manner, all the rights and liberties thereof, from any other law, statute or ordinance.

15. The said officers of the State at large, shall reside within the State, and all Circuit Judges at least, before their respective Courts or tribunals, and shall keep their respective offices open at least, places therein, as may be required by law. 16. It shall be the duty of the Governor, Assembly, to regulate by laws, in and over, and what deductions from the salaries of public officers, shall be made, for neglect of duty by their several offices. 17. The returns of elections by members of Congress, and the General Assembly, shall be made to the Secretary of State, in manner to be prescribed by laws. 18. No vote, election by the General Assembly, the vote shall be void, and all elections by the people, the vote shall be by ballot. 19. The number of Congress or person holding or exercising any office of profit under the State of this State, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible, as a member of the General Assembly of this State, or hold, or exercise any office of profit, under the State, and no person in this State, shall ever hold two offices, public or militia, but the same laws, except the office of Justice of the Peace, where public, or militia, with militia officers. 20. The General Assembly, shall be convened, or called for the appointment of elections, and the general term of year, shall be given every second year, and the appointment of elections, and the general term of year, shall be given by the General Assembly, in this Constitution. 21. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives. 22. The Government shall be tried by the State, and when sitting in that capacity, the Senate shall be open both to affirmations, and oaths, and shall be convened, without the nomination of two thirds of the members present. 23. The Governor and all civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any pretence or offence, but judgment in such cases, shall not extend further than to removal from office.

and, depending to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State, under this State, but the post-
er, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

Article 7

Militia

1. All Militia Officers shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty, within the term
of their next convening, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under such rules
and regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time direct and establish.

2. The Governor shall appoint all the Officers of the executive staff, except the Secretary,
General and Paymaster General, who shall be appointed by the Senate, by and with the con-
sent of a majority of the Senate. The major general and brigadiers generally, and command-
ing officers of regiments, shall appoint such staff officers as may be prescribed by laws provided
therefor, and shall be eligible to any staff appointment, unless he held a commission in the
line.

Article 8

Taxation and Revenue

1. The General Assembly shall devise and adopt a system of Revenue, having regard to con-
vivial and equitable mode of taxation to be general throughout the State. 2. No other
greater amount of tax or Revenue, shall at any time be levied, than may be required for the
necessary expense of Government. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasurers, but an
account of all appropriation by law, and a regular statement of the receipts and the expend-
itures of all public moneys, shall be published and promulgated annually with the laws of
the Senate, by public. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to authorize, the several
Counties and incorporated towns in the State, to impose taxes for County and corporation pur-
poses respectively, and all property shall be taxed upon the principles established, in regard to
State taxation.

Article 9

General and Representative

1. The General Assembly shall, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty five, and in
every fourth year thereafter, revise and amend the same, to be made of all the inhabitants of the
State and to the whole number of free white inhabitants, shall be added three fifths of the nu-
mer of slaves, and they shall then proceed to apportion the representation, equally among the
several Counties, according to such enumeration, since however the representation to every county
which increasing the number of representatives in a uniform ratio of population, according to the
following table, and which ratio, shall not be changed until a new census shall have been
taken. 2. The General Assembly shall also after every such enumeration, proceed to fix by law
the number of Senators which shall constitute the Senate of the State. 3. The ratio, and which shall in
no case be less than one for three, nor more than one half of the whole number of Representatives,
and they shall lay off the State into the several number of Senatorial Districts, as nearly equal in
extending nature, each of which Districts shall be entitled to two Senators. 4. When any Senatorial
District shall be composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such District consists shall
not be entirely separated, by any county belonging to another District, and no county shall be divided
in forming a District.

4. In case county shall be entitled to separate representation, until its population equal the ratio of representation then existing; nor shall any county be reduced in population by any law, which the existing ratio. § 6. Until the apportionment of representation by the General Assembly, as directed in the foregoing section, the several counties shall be entitled to the following Representatives, viz:—Counties three; Watauga one; Washington one; Jackson three; Buchanan two; Guilford two; Yadkin four; Lee one; Wayne one; W. Jones three; Forsythe one; Crutchfield one; Cherokee one; Cabarrus one; and until the apportionment of Senators under the census as aforesaid, there shall be eleven Senatorial Districts in this State; each shall be as follows:—The county of Craven shall compose the First District. The counties of Watauga and Washington, shall form the Second District. The counties of Jackson, shall compose the Third District. The county of Guilford, shall compose the Fourth District. The county of Rowan, shall compose the Fifth District. The county of Yadkin, shall compose the Sixth District. The county of Lee, shall compose the Seventh District. The county of Jones, shall compose the Eighth District. The county of Madison, shall compose the Ninth District. The county of Guilford, shall compose the Tenth District. The county of Cabarrus, shall compose the Eleventh District. The county of Forsythe, shall compose the Twelfth District. The county of Watauga, shall compose the Thirteenth District. The counties of Crutchfield, Forsythe, and Watauga, shall compose the Fourteenth District. And each Senatorial District shall elect one Senator, and the Senate shall be entitled to two

Article 11
Education

1. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the use of Schools, and a sum or sums of money, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which together with all moneys derived from any other source applicable to the same object, shall be available, appropriated to the use of Schools and Seminaries of Learning, respectively, and to no other purpose. § 2. The General Assembly shall take such measures as may be necessary to provide for such a fund, all land so granted and appropriated to the purpose of Education.

Article 11

Public Schools and Internal Improvements
1. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the protection of such and to manage the public lands now possessed, or that may hereafter be ceded to the Territory of North Carolina, and to manage the same for the sale of any part or parts thereof, and in such management for the sale of such lands, and appropriation of the proceeds. § 2. A land system of Internal Improvements, being subject to the determination of the owners of the lands, shall be increased by the government of this State, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to see and provide for the same, by laws, proper objects of improvement in relation to roads, canals, and navigable streams, and to provide for a suitable application of such funds, as may be appropriated for such improvements.

Article 12
Benevolence

general law, and a summary process to the expiation of its effects and evils. The
apprehensions of every individual citizen, and no stipulated charter, shall be restored. The
existing provisions shall not be withdrawn, to prevent the General Assembly from improving
their restrictions and provisions, in the creation of corporations. § 13 The General Assembly
shall not pledge the faith and credit of the State, to raise funds in aid of any corporation
whatsoever. § 14 The General Assembly shall at its first Session, have power to regulate, restrain
and extend, all associations tending to expand or protect privileges in this State, so as to
guard, protect and secure the interests of the people of the State, not violating vested rights
or impeding the Allegiance of emigrants. Article 14

A bond, under the seal and signature of the Convention, shall be taken from each of the members
of the General Assembly, § 1 A part of this Constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to
alter the same shall have been read three times in the House of Representatives, and three times
in the Senate, and agreed to by two thirds of each House of the General Assembly; neither shall
any alteration take place, until the bill so agreed to, be published six months previous to a new
election for members to the House of Representatives; and of this alteration, reported to the General
Assembly shall be agreed to, at their first session by two thirds of each House of the General Assembly.
After the same shall have been read three times in three several days in each House, then and
not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

Article 15

The Seal of Government of the State of Virginia, shall be and remain permanent at the
city of Richmond, for the longest time of two years, from each year the end of the first session
of the General Assembly, to be held on or after the 1st of January, and after the expiration of the said
two years, the General Assembly shall have power to remove the Seat of Government, from
Richmond, and fix the seat at any other point; provided, that the General Assembly shall
immediately after the expiration of ten years from the end of the said first session, there, for
parliamentary, the Seat of Government be. Article 16

Section 1

The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves. They shall
have no power to grant, or grant to this State, from bringing with them, such persons as may be
deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States; provided, they shall have power to make
laws to prevent the introduction of any slaves who may have committed crimes in other States.
§ 2 The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws to prevent free negroes, mulattoes
and other persons of color, from migration to this State, or from being discharged from or bound
any vessel, or any of the parts of Virginia; a decree against the State, shall amount only
to trying war against it, or in authorizing to its process, growing there out of conflict. A person
shall be arrested of treason, unless in the testimony of two witnesses, shall not be allowed, or
his confession in any court. § 3 No person shall be a witness, shall not be allowed, but
by the judgment of a court, as shall be prescribed by law. § 4 The General Assembly shall
alter the law, what parts of the common law, and what parts of the civil law, not inconsistent
with this Constitution shall be in force in this State.

— If the author of a law directed to be taken under this Constitution, was to be administered by any other authority of the Territory, or State of Florida, until otherwise provided in law.

ART. IV.

Subverts and Obstructs.

No order that no encumbrance may arise from the organization and establishment of the State Government, is declared; that all laws and parts of laws now in force, which may be brought forward by the Governor and Legislative Council, of the Territory of Florida, not repugnant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall continue in force until the expiration of three years, or until the same shall cease to be in force, or until the General Assembly of this State, shall alter or repeal the same; and all acts, actions, laws, orders, judgments, and contracts, shall be and continue unimpaired, and all powers which have heretofore existed, or which may be issued prior to the last day of the first session of the General Assembly of this State, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State; and nothing in this Constitution shall impair the rights of contracts, or vested and legal rights, claims of individuals, or of associations, claiming to exercise corporate privileges in this State.

§ 1. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, damages, and costs, according to the Statutes of Florida, shall remain full force and effect, until the 1st of May, 1845, unless hereinafter altered or otherwise provided for.

This Constitution, shall be in full force and effect, and shall not be suspended in the name of the State; and all bonds executed to the Governor of Florida, in the name of this State, or under any special agreement, shall be in full force and effect, until the expiration of their proper time, and to their respective offices, for the use thereon respectively expressed, and may be used for, and received as evidence; and all original proceedings, judicial actions, which have arisen, or which may arise before the organization of the judicial Department under this Constitution, and which shall then be depending, may be presented to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices, and appointments in the Territory, under the authority of the United States, or under the authority of the Secretary, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices, and appointments until otherwise provided; and all voters at large, or voters in shewings, or any proceedings pending, in actions may be pending in any Court, of Florida, or Florida, may be commenced and prosecuted to such Court of the State, as may have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

The same provisions shall be made in respect to collection of the duties on Cigars, in the first Monday of May next. Each year after that, shall be so provided, or directed to the Constitution, by altering the margins of said election, so as to appear to be, none on the full text, either the words "Constitution," or "to Constitution," and in case the same election for Cigars, be changed to any other day than the first Monday of May next, that the judges or Clerks of the Court, Courts respectively, shall appoint managers, who shall act as election or count part. The duty of any participation in the collection and sale of cigars, shall not be subject to election, in the manner provided, in the name of the Territory, respecting elections, and made return of the result of each vote, forthwith, by depositing the original list of names in the clerk's office of their counties respectively, and by transmitting a duplicate of the result to the President of the Convention, who shall exhibit such declaration of the same, and in case the

