
1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same whenever they shall believe the public good so requires it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the insubstantial privilege of speaking to Almighty God in a manner convenient to the dictates of his conscience, nor render any pains or penalties whatever to prevent any person from attending any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or chapel, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministers, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of anreligious sect or in preference to another; nor shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust, or public trustee, the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his opinion on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or writing. No all publications or writings, or for libel, the truth may be given as evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged is libellous and true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

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 warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.
1. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits when the amount in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a judge of the same.

5. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

9. A person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or information of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases arising under the laws of war or and in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

18. No person shall be held to answer for a capital offense, unless on presentment or information of the grand jury; before a competent tribunal, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or probable.

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

20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

21. In all suits in equity, no writ shall issue without the consent of the party sued, except in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

22. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to the enemy against it, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act.

23. Evidence that shall not be required, except for subscriptions shall not be imposed, and shall be annexed to the same as a condition of surety.

24. No person shall be held to answer for a capital offense, unless on presentment or information of the grand jury; before a competent tribunal, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or probable.

25. A person shall be held to answer for a capital offense, unless on presentment or information of the grand jury; before a competent tribunal, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or probable.

26. The people have the right to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their sentiments to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

27. The enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to imply a right to any other power retained by the people.
The military, naval, and marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this state, by
being stationed in any quarter, battery, or military or naval place or station within this state, and no
private house, tenement, or coach consisting of a crew which shall include how from being a vessel
merely portanted or referred by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

3. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted
of bribery at elections.

Article III. Distribution of the powers of Government.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments - the Legislative, Executive
and Judicial; and no person or persons belonging to one, nor constituting one, of these departments, shall exercise
any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein especially provided.

Section IV. Legislative. Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives.

2. A justice shall be a member of the Senate and shall have attained the age of thirty years, and
have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the County for which
he shall be chosen two years, next before his election; and no justice shall be a member of the Senate
who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of
the State for two years, and of the County for one year, next before his election; provided, that no
justice shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the
right of suffrage.

3. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be elected yearly and every
year, on the second Tuesday of October, and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in
January next after the first day of election, at which time the legislature shall convene; but the time of
holding such elections may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The Senate shall be composed of two senators from each County in the state, elected by the legal
vote of the County, respectively, for their term.

Section III.

1. At term at the Senate shall meet after the first election to be held pursuant to this Constitution,
and shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The term of the senators of the first class
shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year of the second class at the expiration of the
second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one
third may be elected every year, and if vacancy happen by resignation or otherwise, the person selected to supply
such vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term only.

Section IV.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal
vote of the County, respectively, to be apportioned among the several Counties according to the number
of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next session of the United
States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the House of Representatives
shall be made by the legislature at its first session, after the roll and terms of several new counties in
Ohio shall have been ascertained, and the election shall remain unalreaded until another incumbrance shall have been taken; provided that such
county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall exceed
three thousand.
3. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and quasi-judicial actions of the other house, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

5. At their houses, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other house, for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

7. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be determined by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state, which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session, and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When Members of the Senate or the House of Representatives shall receive their compensation by the aforesaid law, the house in which they shall be seated shall pay them the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each day they shall attend, in going to and returning from their place of meeting, in the most direct route. The President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall, as heads of their respective houses, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their particular allowance as members.

Sect. V.

1. No member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed or employed by the Governor to be the legislature or joint meetings, nor shall any member under the authority of this state, which shall have been created, or the incumbent thereof, shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the Senate or General Assembly shall be elected to represent this state in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, a salary or compensation, he shall resign his seat in the legislature of this state, which term of his seat shall have been vacated, during such time.
5. The judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of any other Court, Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, or any person or persons possessing any office of profit under the Government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat, either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, but on being elected and taking his seat, such person shall be admitted to the Senate or to the House of Representatives, as the case may be, and no person holding any office of profit under the Government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.
1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as often as it shall think fit.
2. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but for appropriation made by law.
3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned on any one.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State, which shall mature or be due the aggregate with any previous debt or debts, liability or liabilities at any time before the hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrections. But, under the same laws shall be authorized by law, for some single object or work, to be specified therein; which law shall provide the manner and extent, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liabilities, as it shall grow, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liabilities, within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof; and shall be repaid, while such debt or liability, and the interest thereof, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a special election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the voters cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific objects stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the Government of the United States.

Section VII.
1. A revenue shall be granted by the legislature.
2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor shall any lottery be authorized by a law of this State, to be bought or sold within this State.
3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, a post-face law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, reviving a party of any money for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.
4. It shall be improper influence which may arise from intimate relations, or the doing of such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.
5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Jersey:
6. The funds for the support of free schools, and all money, stocks, and other property, which may benefit be appropriated for such purposes, or received into the treasuries under the provisions of any law, shall be deposited to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a separate fund, and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judicious and expedient, to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public schools, for the equal
benefit of all the people of the State, and it shall not be competent for the legislature to know
of any private, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense what-
soever.
7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in
whole or in part to a minor or ward or other person who may at the time be under any legal
disability to act for themselves.
8. The revenue of three-fifths of the net value of each estate shall be subject to the par-
take of every law for granting, retaining, abolishing, suspending, or converting, shares of
stocks or money corporations, and all such charter shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.
9. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for pub-
lic use, without just compensation first made to the owner.
10. The legislature may set in the Circuit Courts a Court of Common Pleas within the several
counties of this State whose judges shall in all cases be elected by the people.

Section VIII.
1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take
and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be),
that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of
[State], and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of [office] to the best of my ability. Such members
shall be elected by the people.

Article V. Executive.
1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor.
2. The Governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the
highest number of votes shall be the Governor, but if no, or none shall be equal and highest
votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the vote of a majority of both houses
in joint meeting. Constitutional elections for the office of Governor shall be determined in such
manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a Governor is to be elected by the people,
each election shall be held at the time fixed and at the place where the people shall respectively
vote for members of the legislature.
3. The Governor shall hold his office for four years, to commence on the third Tuesday of
January next ensuing the election by the people, and to end on the Monday pre-
senting the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter, and he shall be incapable of hol-
ding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired. And no person
shall be elected to the office of Governor unless he shall have resided in the State during the last
years of his election.
4. The Governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been for twelve years
at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State one year next before his election,
and he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or this State.
5. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his service a compensation which shall be
sufficient within reasonable diminutions, during the period for which he shall have been elected.
6. He shall be the Commander in Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the Legislature whenever in his opinion public security requires it; but shall communicate by message to the Legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem expedient, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that none under the great seal of the State, committing to all such officers, shall be required to be suspended.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to consider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole members of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved of by a majority of the whole members of that house, it shall become a law; but, in either house, if the same bill shall be taken up on the same day in which the bill shall be returned, it shall not be sent, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the amount of the protest voting for and against the bill shall be entered in the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their agreement prevent its return, but which case it shall not be a law.

8. The number of Congress, or person holding an office under the United States, in this State, shall exercise the office of Governor; and in case the Governor, or person administering the Government, shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of Governor shall thenceforward be vacant.

9. The Governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a term not exceeding ninety days after conviction, but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The Governor, or person administering the government, the Chancellor, and the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, as a majority of them, or of whom the Governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may receive fines, forfeitures, and grants, pardoned, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The Governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanors in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Senator of the Senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, there upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives; in the case being such, the Governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the Legislature, or, if he shall be dead, resigned, or removed, shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a Governor shall be elected at the second succeeding election, for members of the Legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the Legislature, in any office, which is to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or by the Legislature in joint meeting, the Governor
shall fill such vacancy and the Commission shall remain at the end of the next session of the Legislature. Until a successor shall be sworn in, the person shall serve out the term of the deceased to be filled by the Governor, and his successor shall remain until a successor is elected and qualified.

15. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his absence from the State, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the person, district and municipal officers of the office shall continue upon the advice of the Governor, until the Governor absents or is impeached. Should an act be declared to be unconstitutional, until the invalidity shall cease, or until a new Governor be elected and qualified.

16. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor from any other cause than those herein mentioned, or in case of the death of the Governor, at least one week before he is qualified to act, the person, district and municipal officers of the office shall continue upon the advice of the Governor, until the Governor elect or is elected, is sworn in, and the invalidity shall cease, or until a new Governor is elected and qualified.

Article VI. Judiciary.

Section I.

The judicial power shall be vested in a Court of Errors and Appeals in the last seat in all cases at law or equity; a Court for the trial of impeachments; a Court of Chancery; a Reformation Court; and Supreme Court. Court, Courts, and such inferior courts as may be by law, or any other court, created by law, or any other court, be established by law; which inferior courts the Legislature may alter or abolish, unless the public good shall require.

Section II.

The Court of Errors and Appeals shall consist of the Chancellor, the judges of the Supreme Court, and six judges, or a major part of them, which judges are to be appointed for six years.

5. Immediately after the Court shall be formed, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seats of one of them shall be in the middle every year, so that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

8. Each of the six judges shall deliver the Court shall receive, respectively, a new term of ten years, to be provided by law.

9. The Secretary of State shall be the Clerk of this Court.

10. When an appeal is from an order or decree shall be heard, the Chancellor shall inform the Court, in writing, of the content of the record for the game, or appeal, and he shall not sit as a member, unless a cause in the hearing or prayed for.

11. When a cause of error shall be brought to this Court, it has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any person complained of. Shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmation, or reversal, but the record for such opinion shall be not evidence to the Court in writing.

Section III.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching by a vote of a majority of all the members, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. The members, when sitting for that purpose, shall be on call, or affirmation, “true and impartially to try such determinate case in question according to evidence,” and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate.
3. No judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The Secretary of State shall be the Clerk of this Court.

2. Section IV.

1. The Court of Chancery shall consist of a Chancellor.

2. The Chancellor shall be the Secretary of Surrogate, Court, and Judges of the Superior Court.

3. All suits, civil, equitable, or criminal, of the Superior Court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof, to the Supreme Court; but in such cases, instances or causes shall not be removed into the Supreme Court without the consent of the Superior Court, if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the Superior Court.

4. The Secretary of State shall be the register of the Supreme Court, and shall perform all duties assigned to him by law in that respect.

2. Section V.

1. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. The terms of Associate Justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than four.

2. The Circuit Courts shall be held in every county of said State, by one or more of the Judges of the Superior Court, and such Judge, appointed for that purpose, and shall in all cases within the county, to which he is sent, have original jurisdiction, concurrent with the Superior Court, and all suits and actions brought in the Circuit Court may be tried and determined in the Superior Court, after the expiration of one year from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any Circuit Court may be brought by suit of error into the Supreme Court, a directly into the Court of Errors and Appeals.

2. Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas in each of the Counties in this State, after the time of the Judges of said Court now in office shall terminate.

2. The Commission for the first appointment of Judges of said Court shall bear date, and take effect on the first day of April next, and all subsequent Commissions for Judges of said Court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every subsequent year, except the Commission to fill vacancies which shall bear date and take effect when made.

2. Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this Constitution, five, and not more than five, instead of the present in each of the Counties of the several Counties of this State, and in each of the Towns, in this State, any two in towns. When a township or town contains less than two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have one District; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more
The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several towns shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the Legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of advertising it.

Article VII.
Appointing person and tenure of office.

Section I.

Militia Officers

1. The Legislature shall provide, by law, for recruiting, organizing and arming the Militia.

2. Captains, Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigade Councils, shall be elected by the Field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major Generals, shall be nominated by the Senate, and appointed by them, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. The Legislature shall provide, by law, the times and manner of electing Militia officers, and of certifying their election to the Governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their terms when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office, but by the authority of a Court Martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the election of lieutenants, captains, or field officers, shall refuse, or neglect to make such election, the Governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade Surgeons, shall be elected by the Field officers, of their respective brigades.

9. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and all other Militia officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

10. Major Generals, Brigade Generals, and Commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall appoint the Field officers of their elections, Brigade, regimental, independent battalion, and squadron respectively.

Section II.

Civil Officers

1. Subject of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, and Judges of the Court of Civil and Appraisement, shall be nominated by the Governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Chancellor, shall hold their offices for the term of seven years. Shall at stated times receive for their service a compensation which shall not be diminished during the
time of their appointments, and shall hold all other offices under the Government of this State or of the United States.

3. The Auditor of the State of Missouri shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, as joint action. They shall hold their office for one year, but when appointed to fill vacancy, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

4. The State Treasurer and the Secretary and Treasurer of the State shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, as joint action. They shall hold their offices for one year, but when appointed to fill vacancy, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

5. The Secretary, Treasurer, and the Register and Auditor of the State shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, as joint action. They shall hold their offices for one year, but when appointed to fill vacancy, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

6. The Attorney General, Solicitor of the Place, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, and Register of Deeds shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate, as joint action. They shall hold their offices for one year, but when appointed to fill vacancy, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

7. The attorney general, solicitor of the place, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, and register of deeds shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate, as joint action. They shall hold their offices for one year, but when appointed to fill vacancy, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

8. The Clerk and Secretary of the General Assembly shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, or of the annual elections for members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for one year.

9. The Clerk and Secretary shall be elected annually by the people of their respective counties, or of the annual elections for members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for one year.

10. Strikes and Sheriffs shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, or of the annual elections for members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for one year, but when elected to fill vacancy, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

11. The sheriff and coroner shall be elected annually by the people of their respective counties, or of the annual elections for members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for one year, but when elected to fill vacancy, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

12. The clerk and secretary shall be elected annually by the people of their respective counties, or of the annual elections for members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for one year, but when elected to fill vacancy, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

13. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

14. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution shall be appointed by the Governor.

15. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, unless otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions, and the commissions for any office shall be dated prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent.
Article VII.

Amendments.

1. Any specific amendment or amendment to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be printed on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken therein, and referred to the legislators then next to be elected; and shall be published, from month to month, in two newspapers of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the Legislature, such vote, as far as the proposed amendments or amendments may be of them shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people in each county and at such times at least four months after the adjournment of the Legislature; as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the Constitution; provided, that if two or more amendments be submitted, they shall be submitted to such electorate and from such people, any vote for, or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the Legislature of less than one in five years.

Article VIII.

Schedule.

That no amendment may arise from the change in the Constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and enacted, that—

1. The common law and statutable laws now in force and sufficient to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature; and all acts, actions, causes of action, property, estates, claims and rights of individuals and of limited corporate, and of the state, and all choses in corporation, shall continue, and all in estoppel, to be valid and effectual, as if no change had been made, or any change made, to which any provision be made, for any crime, offence committed before the adoption of this Constitution, may be prosecuted, or any of an
3. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to the provisions contained in their appointment unless by this Constitution other wise directed.

4. The present Governor, President, and Secretary, whose terms shall continue in office until the next election, shall be deemed elected under this Constitution, and shall be deemed elected and sworn in office under this Constitution.

5. The present Governor, in case of his death or inability to act, the Vice President of the Senate, together with the present member of the Legislative Council and Secretary of State shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for Governor, members of the House of Representatives, and members of President and Vice President.

6. The boards of the State for Governor, at the time next returning elections shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and the votes counted, and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of President and Vice President.

7. The election of Judges and Justices, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire prior to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the next election next returning the adoption of this Constitution, the whole of which elections shall be canvassed in the manner now provided by law for the election of Officers.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the Governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this Constitution and the first session of the Senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the term of office shall expire at the end of the first session of the Senate to which such person shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The qualifications of the jury of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be affected by the first legislature convened under this Constitution.

11. The courts shall be the courts of the inferior courts of General and District sessions of the several counties and perform all duties and be subject to the regulation now provided by law until otherwise provided by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

Done at Convention of the State House of Delegates, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty eighth.

Gilman

Frederick B. Kennedy

William Lamb

Robert Burnside

William

T. & W. Eamton

Benjamin F. Stowell

George T. Brown

Samuel Hooker

Jonathan Hooker

David Nicklow

Peter S. Clark

Mullins

Mr. S. T. Green

James F. John

H. M. North

James L. L. Hook

Mann.

Dr. H. E. Loomis

Henry W. Green

Sr. J. L. 1844

William Hanks

Mrs.

Horace Dixon

Francis Child

Ephraim Marsk

W. Ayden Wood
Salem

John Cummins
James T. Thomas
Alonzo B. Goodnow

Camden

Mr. Mark Wilks
Mr. James McNair
Mr. W. Allan
Mr. T. H. Eggleston

Nashville

Mr. Wm. Mitchell
Mr. A. Brown

Mr. R. Smith
Mr. Charles B. Walton

Atlanta

Jonathan Deans

No copy of the above certificate shall be made or published in any manner. Any person whose name is signed to the above certificate and subscribes hereto, shall be held liable to the penalty of the law in the same manner as if the above certificate were signed by him. And it is therefore by the said Isaac M. Smith, ordered and directed that the same be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

[Signature]