

Sec. 15. The Governor shall convene the Legislature or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and whenever from the presence of an enemy or from any other cause, the seat of Government shall become an unsafe place for the meeting of the Legislature, he may direct their sessions to be held at some other convenient place.

Sec. 16. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the legislative department upon the co-ordinate Executive and Judicial Departments, every bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to consider it; if after such reconsideration two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by that House, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent it.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the Governor semi-annually, and oftener, to examine the bank books, account books and official proceedings of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on their oaths.

Sec. 18. He shall from time to time inform the Legislature of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient.

Sec. 19. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment, and in cases in which he is prohibited by other articles of this Constitution, and to remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the State; but shall not remit the principal or interest of any debt due the State except in cases of fines and forfeitures; and before granting a *nolle prosequi* or pardon, he shall give notice in one or more newspapers, of the application made for it, and the day on or after which his decision will be given; and in every case in which he exercises this power he shall report to either branch of the Legislature whenever required, the petitions, recommendations and reasons which influenced his decision.