

and Aldermen shall order a new election, to be held not more than ten days from the day of the first election, and so on until the election shall be completed. Certificates of election shall be furnished by the city clerk to the persons chosen.

§ 7. If no person shall have a majority of votes for Governor, it shall be the duty of the grand committee to elect one by ballot from the two persons having the highest number of votes for the office, except when such a result is produced by rejecting the entire vote of any town, city, or ward, for informality or illegality, in which case a new election by the electors throughout the State shall be ordered; and in case no person shall have a majority of votes for Lieutenant-Governor, it shall be the duty of the grand committee to elect one by ballot from the two persons having the highest number of votes for the office.

§ 8. In case an election of the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, or General Treasurer, should fail to be made by the electors at the annual election, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the General Assembly in grand committee, from the two candidates for such office having the greatest number of the votes of the electors. Or, in case of a vacancy in either of said offices from other causes, between the sessions of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint some person to fill the same until a successor elected by the General Assembly is qualified to act; and in such case, and also in all other cases of vacancies, not otherwise provided for, the General Assembly may fill the same in any manner they may deem proper.

§ 9. Vacancies from any cause in the Senate or House of Representatives may be filled by a new election.

§ 10. In all elections held by the people, under this constitution, a majority of all the electors voting shall be necessary to the election of the persons voted for.

ARTICLE 9. — OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

§ 1. No person shall be eligible to any civil office, (except the office of school committee,) unless he be a qualified elector for such office.

§ 2. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office to which he may have been elected, if he be convicted of having offered, or procured any other person to offer, any bribe to secure his election, or the election of any other person.

§ 3. All general officers shall take the following engagement before they act in their respective offices, to wit: You ^{being by the free vote of the electors of this State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, elected unto the place of} do solemnly swear (or affirm) to be true and faithful unto this State, and to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States; that you will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties of your aforesaid office to the best of your abilities, according to law: So help you God. Or, this affirmation you make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury.

§ 4. The members of the General Assembly, the Judges of all the Courts, and all other officers, both civil and military, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, and the Constitution of the United States.

§ 5. The oath, or affirmation, shall be administered to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and Representatives by the Secretary of State, or, in his absence, by the Attorney-General. The Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and General Treasurer, shall be engaged by the Governor, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

§ 6. No person holding any office under the government of the United States, or of any other State or country, shall act as a general officer, or as a member of the General Assembly, unless at the time of taking his engagement, he shall have resigned his office under such government; and if any general officer, Senator, Representative, or Judge, shall, after his election and engagement, accept any appointment under any other government, his office under this shall be immediately vacated; but this restriction shall not apply to any person appointed to take depositions or acknowledgements of deeds, or other legal instruments, by the authority of any other State or country.

ARTICLE 10. — OF THE JUDICIAL POWER,

§ 1. The Judicial power of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

§ 2. The several courts shall have such jurisdiction as may from time to time be prescribed by law. Chancery powers may be conferred on the Supreme Court, but on no other Court to any greater extent than is now provided by law.