

a judicial opinion in the cause, in favour of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section 3.

1. The House of Assembly 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, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, 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.

Section 4.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary, or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof, to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence, or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court, if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section 5.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this state, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose; and shall, in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may