

the office of governor, the senate shall choose from their own body, a president *pro tempore*: and each house shall appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies: but if vacancies shall occur during the recess of the general assembly, such writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Each house shall judge of the election, qualification, and returns of its members, may punish them for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

10. The members of the assembly shall receive for their services a compensation, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no act increasing such compensation shall take effect until after the end of the term for which the members of the house of delegates voting thereon were elected. And no senator or delegate during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under the commonwealth, which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased, during such term, except offices filled by elections by the people.

11. Bills and resolutions may originate in either of the two houses of the general assembly, to be approved or rejected by the other, and may be amended by either house, with the consent of the other.

12. Each house of the general assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published from time to time, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. No bill shall become a law, until it has been read on three different days of the session, in the house in which it originated, unless two-thirds of the members elected to that house, shall otherwise determine.

13. The whole number of members to which the state may at any time be entitled in the house of representatives of the United States, shall be apportioned as nearly as may be, amongst the several counties, cities, and towns of the state, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

14. In the apportionment, the state shall be divided into districts corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled in the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, which shall be formed respectively of contiguous counties, cities, and towns, be compact, and include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of the population, upon which is based representation in the house of representatives of the United States.

15. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not, in any case, be suspended. The general assembly shall not pass any bill of attainder; or any *ex post facto* law; or any law impairing the obligation of contracts; or any law whereby private property shall be taken for public uses without just compensation; or any law abridg-