

10. That the house of delegates may originate all money bills, propose bills to the senate, or receive those offered by that body, and assent, dissent or propose amendments; that they may inquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances and offences, as the grand inquest of this state; and may commit any person for any crime to the public gaol, there to remain till he be discharged by due course of law; they may expel any member for a great misdemeanor, but not a second time for the same cause; they may examine and pass all accounts of the state, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, or appoint auditors to state and adjust the same; they may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons whom they may judge necessary in the course of their inquiries concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds, (which shall be made payable to the state,) to be sued for any breach of duty.

11. That the senate may be at full and perfect liberty to exercise their judgment in passing laws, and that they may not be compelled by the house of delegates, either to reject a money bill which the emergency of affairs may require; or to assent to some other act of legislation, in their conscience and judgment, injurious to the public welfare. the house of delegates shall not, on any occasion, or under any pretence, annex to or blend with a money bill, any matter, clause or thing, not immediately relating to, and necessary for, the imposing, assessing, levying or applying, the taxes or supplies, to be raised for the support of government, or the current expenses of the state; and to prevent alteration about such bills, it is declared, that no bill imposing duties or customs for the mere regulation of commerce, or inflicting fines for the reformation of morals, or to enforce the execution of the laws, by which an incidental revenue may arise, shall be accounted a money bill; but every bill assessing, levying, or applying taxes or supplies for the support of government, or the current expenses of the state, or appropriating money in the treasury, shall be deemed a money bill.

12. That the house of delegates may punish, by imprisonment, any person who shall be guilty of a contempt in their view, by any disorderly or riotous behaviour, or by threats to, or abuse of, their members, or by any obstruction to their proceedings; they may also punish, by imprisonment, any person who shall be guilty of a breach of privilege, by arresting on civil process, or by assaulting, any of their members, during their sitting, or on their way to or return from the house of delegates, or by any assault of or obstruction to their officers, in the execution of any order or process, or by assaulting or obstructing any witness, or any other person, attending on, or on their way to or from the house, or by rescuing any person committed by the house; and the senate may exercise the same power, in similar cases.

13. That the treasurers, (one for the western and another for the eastern shore,) and the commissioners of the loan office, may be appointed by the house of delegates during their pleasure; and in case of refusal, death, resignations, disqualification, or removal out of the state, of any of the said commissioners, or treasurers, in the recess of the General Assembly, the governor, with the advice of the council, may appoint and commission a fit and proper person to such vacant office, to hold the same until the meeting of the next General Assembly.

14. That the senate be chosen in the following manner: All persons, qualified as aforesaid to vote for county delegates, shall, on the first Monday of September 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year for ever thereafter (t), elect,

(t) See note (d) to the second section.