

**Sec. 17.** 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, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal, and proceed to re-consider the Bill; if, after such re-consideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent, with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if passed by three-fifths of the members elected to 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 six days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law in like manner as if he signed it; unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

**Sec. 18.** It shall be the duty of the Governor, semi-annually (and oftener, if he deem it expedient) to examine under oath the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices; and inspect and review their Bank and other Account Books.

**Sec. 19.** 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. 20.** 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 of 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.

**Sec. 21.** The Governor shall reside at the Seat of Government, and receive for his services an annual salary of Four Thousand Five Hundred dollars.

**Sec. 22.** A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed by the Governor, till the end of the official term of the Governor from whom he received his appointment, and receive an annual salary of Two Thousand dollars, and shall reside at the Seat of Government; and the office of Private Secretary shall thenceforth cease.

**Sec. 23.** The Secretary of State shall carefully keep and preserve a Record of all official acts and proceedings, which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either Branch of the Legislature; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by Law, or as may properly belong to his office, together with all clerical duty belonging to the Executive Department.