

iii. THE CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT,

6. That all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding elections in the city of Baltimore, shall hereafter be regulated by law(z); but the inhabitants of the said city shall not be entitled to vote for or be elected delegates for Baltimore county, neither shall the inhabitants of Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, be entitled to vote for or be elected delegates for the said city.

7. That on refusal, death, disqualification, resignation, or removal out of this state, of any delegate, or on his becoming governor or member of the council, a warrant of election shall issue by the speaker for the election of another in his place, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of notice and the day of election, shall be given.

8. That not less than a majority of the delegates, with their speaker, (to be chosen by them by ballot,) constitute a house for the transacting any business other than that of adjourning.

9. That the house of delegates shall judge of the elections and qualifications of delegates.

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 altercation 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

(z) This section, by which the commissioners of Baltimore-town, for the time being, were to be judges of the election, and were empowered to adjourn and make return thereof, was altered by 1797, ch. 57, confirmed by 1798, ch. 2, which declared that the mayor and second branch of the city council should be judges thereof, but this provision was abrogated by the act of 1798, ch. 11, confirmed by 1799, ch. 48, according to which the present commencement of the section is substituted.